



HISTORY
OF
Guthrie and Adair Counties,
IOWA,

TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF THEIR TOWNS, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS, EDUCATIONAL,
CIVIL, MILITARY AND POLITICAL HISTORY; PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT
PERSONS, AND BIOGRAPHIES OF OLD SETTLERS AND
REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

HISTORY OF IOWA,

EMBRACING ACCOUNTS OF THE PRE-HISTORIC RACES, AND A BRIEF REVIEW
OF ITS CIVIL, POLITICAL AND MILITARY HISTORY.

ILLUSTRATED.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
CONTINENTAL HISTORICAL COMPANY.
1884.

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made possible by the sponsorship of the
Adair County Historical Society, Green-
field, Iowa.

TO THE PIONEERS
OF
GUTHRIE AND ADAIR COUNTIES,

THIS VOLUME IS

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

WITH THE HOPE THAT YOUR VIRTUES MAY BE EMULATED

AND YOUR TOILS AND SACRIFICES DULY APPRECIATED

BY COMING GENERATIONS.

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PREFACE.

The importance of preserving in concise form the traditions of the past has never been questioned, nor the usefulness of local history been disputed. Believing that the counties of Guthrie and Adair afforded most excellent material for a good county history, the Continental Historical Company placed in the field a full corps of experienced historians, prepared to spare no time or money in compiling a complete and reliable work. The manuscript of these histories have been submitted to the committees chosen by your own citizens for the purpose, who, after a critical examination of them, have approved of our work. We feel confident that we here present our patrons with a work that is as correct as is possible for humanity to make. That errors have crept in, and may be found, we do not doubt. Man is at the best but a fallible creature, but every statement herein published is honestly believed in by the parties furnishing the information, by the historians, and by the committee of revision. All desire the truth, and nothing but the truth. They gave much time and labor to the work, and deserve the thanks of the citizens of the county for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them. Our thanks are due to the numerous friends who have so kindly assisted us in gathering up items and assisting in the compilation of this volume. We cannot name them all, for their name is legion, but we must not forget to mention Colonel S. D. Nichols, Charles Ashton, John W. Foster, Joseph W. Cummins, and W. P. Moulton, of Guthrie county; James and Alexander Gow, Dr. E. Spooner, Abner Root, R. E. Ewing, and others of Adair county, and the gentlemanly officials of both counties.

Nor must we forget to remember and thank the historians of the company who have labored so hard and faithfully for the good of all—James S. Walters, Myron E. Lusk, Joseph H. Power, Maurice E. Power, James McFarland, Charles W. Moseley, N. T. Hellyer, J. K. Vint and Miss Adele Walters. They all tried to do their work well and to please our patrons.

In conclusion, we would say that our work is done; the History of Guthrie and Adair Counties is before you. We cheerfully hope it will please you.

Yours Truly,

THE CONTINENTAL HISTORICAL COMPANY.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, October, 1884.

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Certificate of the Guthrie County Committee.

Below is given a copy of the certificate, signed by the committee appointed by the citizens of Guthrie county, to revise and correct the History of Guthrie county. A meeting was held at the hotel of D. L. Motz, in Guthrie Center, on the 5th of August, and after a strict examination all of those present put their names to the following document:

We, the undersigned, members of the committee appointed by the old settlers and prominent men of the county, to revise and correct the manuscript of the History of Guthrie County, written and compiled by the Continental Historical Company, of Springfield, Illinois, do hereby certify that we have examined the said manuscript, made all the changes and additions that we in our judgment deemed necessary, and, as thus corrected we approve of the same.

P. D. NEISTER, J. A. LYONS, ISAAC CLARK, DAVID HAMMOND, THOMAS TURNER, G. W. MOUNT, C. C. NESSELROAD, E. B. NEWTON, WILLIAM SHEEDER, T. M. COLEMAN, CHARLES ASHTON,	} Committee.
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Certificate of Committee of Adair County.

We, the committee of old settlers and citizens of Adair county, appointed for the purpose of revising the history of Adair county, now being compiled by the Continental Historical Company, of Springfield, Illinois, do hereby certify that the manuscript of the work has been submitted to us, at Fontanelle, on the 16th of September, 1884, and that we have made all the corrections and additions which we, in our judgment found necessary, and as so corrected, we approve of the same.

JACOB BRUCE,
JAMES BUSH,
JOHN MCCREA,
W. TAYLOR,
J. G. HENDRY,
JAMES C. GIBBS,
ABNER ROOT,
ABNER SISSON,
E. SPOONER.

} Committee.

HISTORY OF IOWA.

CHAPTER I.

THE traveler, in wending his way across the fair State of Iowa, with its evidences of civilization upon every hand; its magnificent churches with spires pointing heavenward; its school-houses almost upon every hill; palatial residences evincing wealth and refinement, cannot realize that, less than a half century ago, this "beautiful land" was the home only of the red man, who roamed at will over the fair and fertile prairies, hunting in the woods and fishing in its streams. The change would seem too great for him to realize. But it is indeed true. These churches, these school-houses, these palatial residences, these railroads, these telegraph and telephone wires, all have been erected or placed here within the space of a half century.

Before the advent of the Red Men, who were found in possession by the Europeans, who inhabited this country, is a subject yet unsolved, and is shrouded in mystery. That there were human beings of a distinct race from the red men of later days, is gen-

erally conceded, but scientists fail as yet to agree as to their nature and origin. That this continent is co-existent with the world of the ancients cannot be questioned. Every investigation instituted under the auspices of modern civilization confirms this fact. It is thought by many that the first inhabitants came from Asia, by way of Behring's Strait, and in large numbers. Magnificent cities and monuments were raised at the bidding of tribal leaders, and populous settlements centered with thriving villages sprang up everywhere in manifestation of the progress of the people. For the last four hundred years the colonizing Caucasian has trodden on the ruins of a civilization whose greatness he could only surmise. Among these ruins are pyramids similar to those which have rendered Egypt famous. The pyramid of Chalula is square, each side of its base being 1,335 feet, and its height 172 feet. Another pyramid north of Vera Cruz is formed of large blocks of highly polished porphyry, and bears upon its front hiero-

glyphic inscriptions and curious sculpture. It is 82 feet square, and a flight of 57 steps conducts to its summit, which is 65 feet high. The ruins of Palenque are said to extend 20 miles along the ridge of a mountain, and the remains of an Aztec city, near the banks of the Gila, are spread over more than a square league. The principal feature of the Aztec civilization which has come down to us was its religion, which we are told was of a dark and gloomy character. Each new god created by their priesthood, instead of arousing new life in the people, brought death to thousands; and their grotesque idols exposed to drown the senses of the beholders in fear, wrought wretchedness rather than spiritual happiness. In fact, fear was the great animating principal, the motive power which sustained this terrible religion. Their altars were sprinkled with blood drawn from their own bodies in large quantities, and on them thousands of human victims were sacrificed in honor of the demons whom they worshipped. The head and heart of every captive taken in war were offered up as a sacrifice to the god of battles, while the victorious legions feasted on the remaining portions of the bodies. It is said that during the ceremonies attendant on the consecration of two of their temples, the number of prisoners offered up in sacrifice was 12,210, while they themselves contributed large numbers of voluntary victims to the terrible belief.

The race known as the Mound-Builders next attracts the attention of the ethnologists. Throughout the Mississippi Valley, including many portions of Iowa, are found mounds and walls of earth or stone, which

can only have a human origin. These mounds vary in size from a few feet to hundreds of feet in diameter. In them are often found stone axes, pestles, arrow-heads, spear-points, pieces of flint, and other articles. Pottery of various designs is very common in them, and from the material of which they are made geologists have attempted to assign their age.

Some have thought that the Mound-Builders were a race quite distinct from the modern Indians, and that they were in an advanced state of civilization. The best authorities now agree that while the comparatively civilized people called the Aztecs built the cities whose ruins are occasionally found, the Mound-Builders were the immediate ancestors of the Indians De Soto first saw, and little different from the Indians of to-day.

The origin of the Red Men, or American Indians, is a subject which interests as well as instructs. It is a favorite topic with the ethnologist, even as it is one of deep concern to the ordinary reader. A review of two works lately published on the origin of the Indians, treats the matter in a peculiarly reasonable light. It says:

"Recently a German writer has put forward one theory on the subject, and an English writer has put forward another and directly opposite theory. The difference in opinion concerning our aboriginals among authors who have made a profound study of races, is at once curious and interesting. Blumenbach treats them in his classifications as a distinct variety of the human family; but, in the three-fold division of Dr. Latham, they are ranked among the Mongolidæ. Other writers on races

regard them as a branch of the great Mongolian family, which at a distant period found its way from Asia to this continent, and remained here for centuries separate from the rest of mankind, passing, meanwhile, through divers phases of barbarism and civilization. Morton, our eminent ethnologist, and his followers, Nott and Gliddon, claim for our native Red Men an origin as distinct as the flora and fauna of this continent. Prichard, whose views are apt to differ from Morton's, finds reason to believe, on comparing the American tribes together, that they must have formed a separate department of nations from the earliest period of the world. The era of their existence as a distinct and isolated people must probably be dated back to the time which separated into nations the inhabitants of the Old World, and gave to each its individuality and primitive language. Dr. Robert Brown, the latest authority, attributes, in his 'Races of Mankind,' an Asiatic origin to our aboriginals. He says that the Western Indians not only personally resemble their nearest neighbors—the Northeastern Asiatics—but they resemble them in language and tradition. The Esquimaux on the American and the Tchukteis on the Asiatic side understand one another perfectly. Modern anthropologists, indeed, are disposed to think that Japan, the Kuriles, and neighboring regions, may be regarded as the original home of the greater part of the native American race. It is also admitted by them that between the tribes scattered from the Arctic sea to Cape Horn there is more uniformity of physical feature than is seen in any other quarter of the globe. The weight of evidence and au-

thority is altogether in favor of the opinion that our so-called Indians are a branch of the Mongolian family, and all additional researches strengthen the opinion. The tribes of both North and South America are unquestionably homogeneous, and, in all likelihood, had their origin in Asia, though they have been altered and modified by thousands of years of total separation from the present stock."

If the conclusions arrived at by the reviewer is correct, how can one account for the vast difference in manner and form between the Red Man as he is now known, or even as he appeared to Columbus and his successors in the field of discovery, and the comparatively civilized inhabitants of Mexico, as seen in 1521 by Cortez, and of Peru, as witnessed by Pizarro in 1532? The subject is worthy of investigation.

In the year 1541, Ferdinand DeSoto, a Spaniard, discovered the Mississippi river, at the mouth of the Washita. He, however, penetrated no further north than the 35th parallel of latitude, his death terminating the expedition. It was thus left for a later discoverer to first view the "beautiful land."

In a grand council of Indians on the shores of Lake Superior, they told the Frenchmen glowing stories of the "great river" and the countries near it. Marquette, a Jesuit father, became inspired with the idea of discovering this noble river. He was delayed in this great undertaking, however, and spent the interval in studying the language and habits of the Illinois Indians, among whom he expected to travel. In 1673 he completed his preparations for the journey, in which he was to be accompanied by Joliet, an agent of

the French Government. The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, tried to dissuade him from the undertaking, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and blood-thirsty, and would resent the intrusion of strangers upon their domain. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters, who could swallow both canoes and men. But Marquette was not diverted from his purpose by these reports, and set out on his adventurous trip May 13; he reached, first, an Indian village where once had been a mission, and where he was treated hospitably; thence, with the aid of two Miami guides, he proceeded to the Wisconsin, down which he sailed to the great Mississippi, which had so long been anxiously looked for; floating down its unknown waters, the explorer discovered, on the 25th of June, traces of Indians on the west bank of the river, and landed a little above the river now known as the Des Moines. For the first time Europeans trod the soil of Iowa. Marquette remained here a short time, becoming acquainted with the Indians, and then proceeded on his explorations. He descended the Mississippi to the Illinois, by which and Lake Michigan he returned to French settlements.

Nine years later, in 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and, in the name of the king of France, took formal possession of all the immense region watered by the great river and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his master, Louis XIV. The river he called "Colbert," in honor of the French Minister, and at its mouth erected a column

and a cross bearing the inscription, in French:

"LOUIS THE GREAT, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE,
REIGNING APRIL 9, 1682."

France then claimed by right of discovery and occupancy the whole valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including Texas. Spain at the same time laid claim to all the region about the Gulf of Mexico, and thus these two great nations were brought into collision. But the country was actually held and occupied by the native Indians, especially the great Miami Confederacy, the Miamis proper (anciently the Twightwees) being the eastern and most powerful tribe.

Spain having failed to make any settlement in the newly-discovered country, it was left for France to occupy the land, and that government, soon after the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by La Salle, in 1682, began to encourage the policy of establishing a line of trading posts and missionary stations, extending through the west from Canada to Louisiana.

In 1762, France, in a time of extreme weakness, ceded all the territory west of the Mississippi, including what is now Iowa, to Spain, which power retained possession until October 1, 1800, when it retroceded it to France. This latter power ceded it to the United States in 1803, for the sum of \$15,000,000.

On assuming control, the United States organized all that region west of the Mississippi and north of the Territory of Orleans as the District of Louisiana. In 1805 the District of Louisiana was organized into the Territory of Louisiana.

This Territory was subsequently divided, and now forms seven great States—Louis-

iana, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska.

CHAPTER II

INDIANS AND INDIAN WARS.

For more than one hundred years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa, and admired its fertile plains, not a single settlement had been made or attempted, nor even a trading post established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, who often poured out their life blood in obstinate contest for supremacy. That this State, so aptly styled "The Beautiful Land," had been the theatre of numerous fierce and bloody struggles between the rival nations for possession of the favored region long before its settlement by civilized man, there is no room for doubt. In these savage wars the weaker party, whether aggressive or defensive, was either exterminated or driven from its ancient hunting grounds.

When Marquette visited this country in 1673, the Illini were a very powerful people, occupying a large portion of the State; but when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the

Sacs and Foxes, a warlike tribe which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward, and united, probably after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox River country in 1846, and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illini were nearly destroyed, and their hunting grounds possessed by their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the State, for a time, in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes, and in "The Beautiful Land" these natives met their equally warlike foes, the northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for many years.

In 1803, when Louisiana was purchased by the United States, the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire State of Iowa, and the two former tribes, also, occupied most of Illinois.

The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided. Their largest and most important town—if an Indian village may be called such—and from which emanated most of the obstacles encountered by the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock river, near Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Henderson river; the third was at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose; and the fourth was near the mouth of the upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages. One was on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock river; another was about twelve miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines; and the third was on Turkey river.

The Iowas, at one time identified with the Sacs of Rock river, had withdrawn from them and become a separate tribe. Their principal village was on the Des Moines river, in Van Buren county, on the site where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces. The following account of the battle has been given:

“Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was commenced in the day-time, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well-settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle-field was a level river bottom, about four miles in length, and two miles wide

near the middle, narrowing to a point at either end. The main area of this bottom rises perhaps twenty feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the shore, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river side with a thick forest, and the immediate bank of the river was fringed with a dense growth of willow. Near the lower end of this prairie, near the river bank, was situated the Iowa village. About two miles above it and near the middle of the prairie is a mound, covered at the time with a tuft of small trees and underbrush growing on its summit. In the rear of this little elevation or mound lay a belt of wet prairie, covered, at that time, with a dense growth of rank, coarse grass. Bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated broken river bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, and in places thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the foe.

“Through this forest the Sac and Fox war party made their way in the night, and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush during the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victims might afford, to aid them in their contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced that the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

“At the foot of the mound above mentioned the Iowas had their race course, where they diverted themselves with the

excitement of horse-racing, and schooled their young warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises mock battles were fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense carefully inculcated, by which means a skill in horsemanship was acquired that is rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them this day was selected for their equestrian sports, and, wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race-ground, leaving most of their arms in the village, and their old men, women and children unprotected.

"Pash-a-po-po, who was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river bank, and with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously executed. Black Hawk with his forces reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping-knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire-brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

"On the instant of the report of fire-arms at the village, the forces under Pash-a-po-po leaped from their couchant position in the

grass, and sprang, tiger-like, upon the unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village, and protect, if possible, their wives and children from the attack of their merciless assailants. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and the survivors only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the exulting shouts of the victorious foe, filled their hearts with maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and together with their arms in the hands of their victors; and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces, and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines river, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek hills."

Previous to the settlement of their village on Rock river, the Sacs and Foxes had a fierce conflict with the Winnebagos, subdued them and took possession of their lands. At one time this village contained upward of 60 lodges, and was among the largest Indian villages on the continent. The number of Sacs and Foxes in 1825 was estimated by the Secretary of War to

be 4,800. Their village was situated in the immediate vicinity of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, where the flourishing towns of Rock Island and Davenport are now situated. The extensive prairies dotted over with groves, the beautiful scenery, the picturesque bluffs along the river banks, the rich and fertile soil producing large crops of corn, squash and other vegetables with little labor, the abundance of wild fruit, game, fish, and almost everything calculated to make it a delightful spot for an Indian village, which was found there, had made this place a favorite home of the Sacs, and secured for it the strong attachment and veneration of the whole nation.

The Sioux located their hunting grounds north of the Sacs and Foxes. They were a fierce and warlike nation, who often disputed possessions with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri river. Their descent from the north upon the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes, and after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien in 1825. Instead of settling the difficulties, this caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. So bitter and unrelenting became these contests, that, in 1830, the Government purchased of the respective tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, a strip of land twenty miles

wide on both sides of the line, thus throwing them forty miles apart by creating a "neutral ground," and commanded them to cease their hostilities. They were, however, allowed to fish and hunt on the ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States territory.

Soon after the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States Government adopted measures for the exploration of the new Territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and also the selection of proper sites for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The Army of the West, Gen. Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post Captains Lewis and Clarke, with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head waters of the Mississippi. Lieut. Pike, with one sergeant, two corporals and seventeen privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a keel boat, with four months' rations, August 9th, 1805. On the 20th of the same month the expedition arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter, four chiefs, fifteen Sacs and Fox warriors. At the head of the rapids, where Montrose is now situated, Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows:

"Your great father, the President of the United States, wishes to be more intimately

acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of Red people in our newly acquired Territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the General to send a number of his warriors in different directions to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required."

At the close of the council he presented the Red Men with some knives, tobacco and whisky. On the 23d of August he arrived at what is supposed, from his description, to be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location of a military post. He describes the place as "being on a hill, about forty miles above the River de Moyne Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about 40 deg. 21 min. north. The channel of the river runs on that shore. The hill in front is about 60 feet perpendicular, and nearly level at the top. About 400 yards in the rear is a small prairie, fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river a short distance below the mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the place he selected was the spot where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi "Flint Hills." In company with one of his men, Pike went on

shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course. Owing to the intense heat and tall grass, his two favorite dogs, which he had taken with him, became exhausted, and he left them on the prairie, supposing that they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. After reaching the river he waited some time for his canine friends, but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pursuit of them, and he continued on his way up the river, expecting that the two men would soon overtake him. They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the stream, and might have perished had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, and they overtook the boat at Dubuque. At the latter place Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain. He had an old field piece, and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first American who had visited that part of the Territory. He was not, however, disposed to publish the wealth of his mines, and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information from him.

Upon leaving this place, Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present State of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations does not properly belong to this volume. It is sufficient to say that, on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, he held a

council with the Sioux, Sept. 23, and obtained from them a grant of 100,000 acres of land. Jan. 8, 1806, he arrived at a trading post belonging to the Northwest Company, on Lake De Sable, in latitude 47°. This company at that time carried on their immense operations from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence; up that river, on both sides along the great lakes, to the head of Lake Superior, thence to the sources of the Red River of the North, and west to the Rocky Mountains, embracing within the scope of their operations what was subsequently the State of Iowa. After successfully accomplishing his mission and performing a valuable service to the whole Northwest, Pike returned to St. Louis, arriving there April 30, 1806.

Before the Territory of Iowa could be open to settlement by the whites, it was necessary that the Indian title should be extinguished and the original owners removed. The Territory had been purchased by the United States, but was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of possession. In order to accomplish this purpose, large sums of money were expended, besides the frontier being disturbed by Indian wars, terminated repeatedly by treaty, only to be renewed by some act of oppression on the part of the whites, or some violation of treaty stipulation.

When the United States assumed control of the country, by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they considered the encroachment of the pale faces. Among the most noted

chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the Americans occasioned more trouble to the Government than any other of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac Village, on Rock river, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors; but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of Sacs and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 till his death.

In early manhood he attained distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages and other neighboring tribes. About the beginning of the present century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. His life was a marvel. He is said by some to have been the victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans.

Upon the cession of Spain to France, in 1801, it did not give up possession of the country, but retained it, and by the authority of France transferred it to the United States in 1804. At that time Black Hawk and his band were in St. Louis, and were invited to be present and witness the transfer; but he refused the invitation, and it is but just to say that this refusal was caused probably more from regret that the Indians were to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities than from any special hatred toward the Americans. In his life he says: "I found many sad and gloomy faces because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came I took my band and went to take leave of my Spanish

father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village on Rock river, not liking the change any better than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

November 3, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of \$2,234 worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of \$1,000 to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississippi, extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin river, embracing an area of over 51,000,000 of acres. To this treaty Black Hawk always objected, and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs or braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied, and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely: to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

In 1805 Lieutenant Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly councils with the Indians and selecting sites for forts within the territory recently acquired from France by the United

States. Lieut. Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk ever met or had a personal interview with, and he seemed very much prepossessed in his favor. He gives the following account of his visit to Rock Island: "A boat came up the river with a young American chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after we passed Salt river. Some of our young braves watched them every day to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock river, and the young chief came on shore with his interpreter, made a speech and gave us some presents. We in turn presented him with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief; he gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

Fort Edwards was erected soon after Pike's expedition, at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, also Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name, the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delegation from their nation, headed by some of their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander, after which they returned home and were apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock river. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them that he was building a house for a trader, who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming

to keep him company—a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid it getting their lands away from them. It is claimed, by good authority, that the building of Fort Madison was a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the 11th article of that treaty, the United States had a right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin river, and by article 6 they had bound themselves “that if any citizen of the United States or any other white persons should form a settlement upon their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed.” Probably the authorities of the United States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term “settlement” as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant.

Very soon after the fort was built, a party led by Black Hawk attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were outside. On the morning of the proposed day of the attack, five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movement, for the parade had not commenced. However, they kept up the attack several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows;

but finding their efforts unavailing, they soon gave up and returned to Rock river.

In 1812, when war was declared between this country and Great Britain, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, but more probably because they were deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared that they were forced into war by being deceived. He narrates the circumstances as follows: “Several of the head men and chiefs of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done.” Black Hawk seems to have accepted the proposition, and he and his people were very much pleased. Acting in good faith, they fitted out for their winter’s hunt, and went to Fort Madison in high spirits to receive from the trader their outfit of supplies; but after waiting some time, they were told by the trader

that he would not trust them. In vain they pleaded the promise of their Great Father at Washington; the trader was inexorable. Disappointed and crest fallen, the Indians turned sadly to their own village. Says Black Hawk: "Few of us slept that night. All was gloom and discontent. In the morning a canoe was seen ascending the river; it soon arrived bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island with two boats filled with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all our hopes of remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived." He joined the British, who flattered him, and styled him "Gen. Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousy against the Americans, and armed his band; but he met with defeat and disappointment, and soon abandoned the service and came home.

There was a portion of the Sacs and Foxes, whom Black Hawk, with all his skill and cunning, could not lead into hostilities to the United States. With Keokuk ("The Watchful Fox") at their head, they were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. So, when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral, and, for protection, organized with Keokuk for their chief. Thus, the nation was divided into

the "War and Peace party." Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that the nation, which had been reduced to so small a body of fighting men, were unable to defend themselves in case the Americans should attack them, and, having all the old men, women and children belonging to the warriors who had joined the British, on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was agreed that Quash-quame (The Lance) and other chiefs, together with the old men, women and children, and such others as chose to accompany them, should go to St. Louis and place themselves under the American Chief stationed there. Accordingly they went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri river.

On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. He inquired how he had become chief; and was informed that their spies had seen a large armed force going toward Peoria, and fears were entertained of an attack upon the village; whereupon a council was held, which concluded to leave the village, and cross over to the other side of the Mississippi. Keokuk had been standing at the door of the lodge when the council was held, not being allowed to enter on account of never having killed an enemy, where he remained until Wa-co-me came out. Keokuk asked permission to speak to the council, which Wa-co-me obtained for him. He then addressed the chiefs. He remonstrated against the desertion of their village, their own homes, and the

graves of their fathers, and offered to defend the village.

The council consented that he should be their war chief. He marshaled his braves, sent out spies, and advanced on the leading trail to Peoria, but returned without seeing the enemy. The Americans did not disturb the village, and all were satisfied with the appointment of Keokuk. Like Black Hawk, he was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock river in 1780. He was of a pacific disposition, but possessed the elements of true courage, and could fight when occasion required with cool judgment and heroic energy. In his first battle he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was honored with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event.

In person, Keokuk was tall and of portly bearing. In his public speeches he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures. He has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. He spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear, distinct and forcible; he culled his figures from the stores of nature, and based his arguments on skillful logic. Unfortunately for his reputation as an orator among white people, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted with the elements of their mother tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame he was well aware, and retained Frank Labershure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter

broke down by dissipation and died. Keokuk was thus compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell far below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery drawn from nature was beyond their power of reproduction.

Keokuk had sufficient knowledge of the English language to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted on his countenance while speaking. The proper place to form a correct estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and witnessed the electrical effect of his eloquence upon his council. He seems to have possessed a more sober judgment, and to have had a more intelligent view of the great strength and resources of the United States, than his noted and restless cotemporary, Black Hawk. He knew from the first that the reckless war which Black Hawk and his band had determined to carry on could result in nothing but disaster and defeat, and he used every argument against it. The large number of warriors whom he had dissuaded from following Black Hawk became, however, greatly excited with the war spirit after Stillman's defeat, and but for the signal tact displayed by Keokuk on that occasion, would have forced him to submit to their wishes in joining the rest of the warriors in the field. A war dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm. When the dance was over, he called the council together to pre-

pare for war. He made a speech, in which he admitted the justice of their complaints against the Americans. To seek redress was a noble aspiration of their nature. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves, slain in battle, called loudly for vengeance.

"I am your chief," said he, "and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if after fully considering the matter you are determined to go; but before you decide to take this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success."

He then portrayed to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, and thought their chances of success was utterly hopeless. "But," said he, "if you do determine to go upon the warpath, I will agree to lead you on one condition—that before we go we kill our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi." This was a strong but truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor and cause them to abandon their rash undertaking. From this time there was no serious trouble with the Indians until the Black Hawk war.

The treaty of 1804, between the United States and the chiefs of the Sac and Fox nations was never acknowledged by Black Hawk, and, in 1831, he established himself with a chosen band of warriors upon the disputed territory, ordering the whites to leave the country at once. The settlers complaining, Governor Reynolds, of Illi-

nois, dispatched General Gaines with a company of regulars and 1,500 volunteers to the scene of action. Taking the Indians by surprise, the troops burnt their village, and forced them to conclude a treaty, by which they ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi, and agreed to remain on the west side of the river.

Necessity forced the proud spirit of Black Hawk into submission, which made him more than ever determined to be avenged upon his enemies. Having rallied around him the warlike braves of the Sac and Fox nations, he recrossed the Mississippi in the spring of 1832. Upon hearing of the invasion, Governor Reynolds hastily collected a body of 1,800 volunteers, placing them under command of Brig.-Gen. Samuel Whiteside.

The army marched to the Mississippi, and, having reduced to ashes the Indian village known as "Prophet's Town," proceeded several miles up Rock river, to Dixon, to join the regular forces under Gen. Atkinson. They formed, at Dixon, two companies of volunteers, who, sighing for glory, were dispatched to reconnoiter the enemy. They advanced, under command of Major Stillman, to a creek afterwards called "Stillman's run," and, while encamping there, saw a party of mounted Indians at a distance of a mile. Several of Stillman's party mounted their horses and charged the Indians, killing three of them; but, attacked by the main body, under Black Hawk, they were routed, and, by their precipitate flight, spread such a panic through the camp that the whole company ran off to Dixon as fast as their legs could carry them. On their arrival it was found that there had been eleven killed. The

party came straggling into camp all night long, four or five at a time, each squad positive that all who were left behind were massacred.

It is said that a big, tall Kentuckian, with a loud voice, who was a Colonel of the militia, upon his arrival in camp gave to Gen. Whiteside and the wondering multitude the following glowing and bombastic account of the battle:

"Sirs," said he, "our detachment was encamped among some scattering timber on the north side of Old Man's creek, with the prairie from the north gently sloping down to our encampment. It was just after twilight, in the gloaming of the evening, when we discovered Black Hawk's army coming down upon us in solid column; they displayed in the form of a crescent upon the brow of the prairie, and such accuracy and precision of military movements were never witnessed by man; they were equal to the best troops of Wellington in Spain. I have said that the Indians came down in solid columns, and displayed in the form of a crescent; and, what was most wonderful, there were large squares of cavalry resting upon the points of the curve, which squares were supported again by other columns fifteen deep, extending back through the woods and over a swamp three-quarters of a mile, which again rested on the main body of Black Hawk's army, bivouacked upon the banks of the Kishwaukee. It was a terrible and a glorious sight to see the tawny warriors as they rode along our flanks attempting to out-flank us, with the glittering moonbeams glistening from their polished blades and burning spears. It was a sight well calculated to strike consternation in the stoutest

and boldest heart; and, accordingly, our men soon began to break, in small squads, for tall timber.

"In a very little time the rout became general, the Indians were soon upon our flanks, and threatened the destruction of our entire detachment. About this time Maj. Stillman, Col. Stephenson, Maj. Perkins, Capt. Adams, Mr. Hackelton and myself, with some others, threw ourselves into the rear to rally the fugitives and protect the retreat. But in a short time all my companions fell bravely fighting hand-to-hand with the savage enemy, and I alone was left upon the field of battle. About this time I discovered not far to the left a corps of horsemen, which seemed to be in tolerable order. I immediately deployed to the left, when, leaning down and placing my body in a recumbent posture upon the mane of my horse, so as to bring the heads of the horsemen between my eye and the horizon, I discovered, by the light of the moon, that they were gentlemen who did not wear hats, by which token I knew they were no friends of mine. I therefore made a retrograde movement, and recovered my position, where I remained some time, in thinking what further I could do for my country, when a random ball came whistling by my ear, and plainly whispered to me, 'Stranger, you have no further business here.' Upon hearing this, I followed the example of my companions-in-arms, and broke for tall timber, and the way I ran was not a little."

For a long time afterward Maj. Stillman and his men were subjects of ridicule and merriment, which was as undeserving as their expedition was disastrous. Stillman's defeat spread consternation through-

out the State and nation. The number of Indians was greatly exaggerated, and the name of Black Hawk carried with it associations of great military talent, savage cunning and cruelty.

A regiment sent to spy out the country between Galena and Rock Island, was surprised by a party of seventy Indians, and was on the point of being thrown into disorder, when Gen. Whiteside, then serving as a private, shouted out that he would shoot the first man who turned his back on the enemy. Order being restored, the battle began. At its very outset Gen. Whiteside shot the leader of the Indians, who thereupon commenced a hasty retreat.

In June, 1832, Black Hawk, with a band of one hundred and fifty warriors, attacked the Apple River Fort, near Galena, defended by twenty-five men. This fort, a mere palisade of logs, was erected to afford protection to the miners. For fifteen consecutive hours the garrison had to sustain the assault of the savage enemy; but, knowing very well that no quarter would be given them, they fought with such fury and desperation that the Indians, after losing many of their warriors, were compelled to retreat.

Another party of eleven Indians murdered two men near Fort Hamilton. They were afterward overtaken by a company of twenty men, and every one of them killed.

A new regiment, under the command of Gen. Atkinson, assembled on the banks of the Illinois, in the latter part of June. Major Dement, with a small party, was sent out to reconnoiter the movements of a large body of Indians, whose endeavors to surround him made it advisable for him

to retire. Upon hearing of this engagement, Gen. Atkinson sent a detachment to intercept the Indians, while he with the main body of his army, moved north to meet the Indians under Black Hawk. They moved slowly and cautiously through the country, passed through Turtle Village, and marched up along Rock river. On their arrival news was brought of the discovery of the main trail of the Indians. Considerable search was made, but they were unable to discover any vestige of Indians, save two, who had shot two soldiers the day previous.

Hearing that Black Hawk was encamped on Rock River, at the Manitou village, they resolved at once to advance upon the enemy, but in the execution of their design they met with opposition from their officers and men. The officers of Gen. Henry handed to him a written protest; but he, a man equal to any emergency, ordered the officers to be arrested and escorted to Gen. Atkinson. Within a few minutes after the stern order was given, the officers all collected around the General's quarters, many of them with tears in their eyes, pledging themselves that if forgiven they would return to duty and never do the like again. The General rescinded the order, and they at once resumed duty.

THE BATTLE OF BAD-AXE.

Gen. Henry marched, on the 15th of July, in pursuit of the Indians, reaching Rock river after three days' journey, where he learned Black Hawk was encamped further up the river. On July 19 the troops were ordered to commence their march. After having made 50 miles, they

were overtaken by a terrible thunder storm, which lasted all night. Nothing cooled, however, in their courage and zeal, they marched again 50 miles the next day, encamping near the place where the Indians encamped the night before. Hurrying along as fast as they could, the infantry keeping up an equal pace with the mounted force, the troops, on the morning of the 21st, crossed the river connecting two of the four lakes, by which the Indians had been endeavoring to escape. They found, on their way, the ground strewn with kettles and articles of baggage, which, in the haste of retreat, the Indians were obliged to throw away. The troops, inspired with new ardor, advanced so rapidly that at noon they fell in with the rear guard of the Indians. Those who closely pursued them were saluted by a sudden fire of musketry from a body of Indians who had concealed themselves in the high grass of the prairie. A most desperate charge was made upon the Indians, who, unable to resist, retreated obliquely in order to outflank the volunteers on the right; but the latter charged the Indians in their ambush and expelled them from their thickets at the point of the bayonet, and dispersed them. Night set in and the battle ended, having cost the Indians sixty-eight of their bravest men, while the loss of the Illinoisans amounted to but one killed and eight wounded.

Soon after this battle, Gens. Atkinson and Henry joined their forces and pursued the Indians. Gen. Henry struck the main trail, left his horses behind, formed an advance guard of eight men, and marched forward upon their trail. When these eight men came within sight of the river,

they were suddenly fired upon, and five of them killed, the remaining three maintaining their ground till Gen. Henry came up. Then the Indians, charged upon with the bayonet, fell back upon their main force; the battle now became general; the Indians fought with desperate valor, but were furiously assailed by the volunteers with their bayonets, cutting many of the Indians to pieces and driving the rest into the river. Those who escaped from being drowned found refuge on an island. On hearing the frequent discharge of musketry, indicating a general engagement, Gen. Atkinson abandoned the pursuit of the twenty Indians under Black Hawk himself, and hurried to the scene of action, where he arrived too late to take part in the battle. He immediately forded the river with his troops, the water reaching up to their necks, and landed on the island where the Indians had secreted themselves. The soldiers rushed upon the Indians, killed several of them, took the others prisoners, and chased the rest into the river, where they were either drowned or shot before reaching the opposite shore. Thus ended the battle, the Indians losing three hundred, besides fifty prisoners; the whites, but seventeen killed and twelve wounded.

Black Hawk, with his twenty braves, retreated up the Wisconsin river. The Winnebagos, desirous of securing the friendship of the whites, went in pursuit and captured and delivered them to Gen. Street, the United States Indian Agent. Among the prisoners were the son of Black Hawk and the prophet of the tribe. These, with Black Hawk, were taken to

Washington, D. C., and soon consigned as prisoners at Fortress Monroe.

At the interview Black Hawk had with the President, he closed his speech delivered on the occasion in the following words: "We did not expect to conquer the whites. They have too many houses, too many men. I took up the hatchet, for my part, to revenge injuries which my people could no longer endure. Had I borne them longer without striking, my people would have said: 'Black Hawk is a woman; he is too old to be a chief; he is no Sac.' These reflections caused me to raise the war-whoop. I say no more. It is known to you. Keokuk once was here; you took him by the hand, and when he wished to return to his home, you were willing. Black Hawk expects, like Keokuk, he shall be permitted to return, too."

By order of the President, Black Hawk and his companions, who were in confinement at Fortress Monroe, were set free on the 4th day of June, 1833.

After their release from prison they were conducted in charge of Major Garland, through some of the principal cities, that they might witness the power of the United States and learn their own inability to cope with them in war. Great multitudes flocked to see them wherever they were taken, and the attention paid them rendered their progress through the country a triumphal procession, instead of the transportation of prisoners by an officer. At Rock Island the prisoners were given their liberty amid great and impressive ceremony. In 1838 Black Hawk built him

a dwelling near Des Moines, this State, and furnished it after the manner of the whites, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and hunting and fishing. Here, with his wife, to whom he was greatly attached, he passed the few remaining days of his life. To his credit, it may be said that Black Hawk remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

At all times when Black Hawk visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee county, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received marked tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold, which resulted in a severe attack of bilious fever, and terminated his life Oct. 3. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. The body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting position upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side the cane given him by Henry Clay was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. His remains were afterwards stolen and carried away, but they were recovered by the Governor of Iowa, and placed in the museum of the Historical Society at Burlington, where they were finally destroyed by fire.

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN TREATIES.

As has already been stated, all Iowa was in actual possession of the Indians when purchased by the United States Government, and for purposes of settlement by the whites, could only be obtained by forcible ejectment or re-purchase from those inhabiting the country. This was effected in a series of treaties and purchases, of which a synopsis is given:

The territory known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," although not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration which flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty which provided for this cession was made at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the thriving city of Davenport, on ground now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co., Sept. 21, 1832. This was just after the "Black Hawk War," and the defeated savages had retired from east of the Mississippi. At the council the Government was represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pashapaho and some thirty other chiefs and warriors were present. By this treaty the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa, fifty miles wide, from the northern boundary of

Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, containing about 6,000,000 acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration of this cession, the United States Government stipulated to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for thirty consecutive years, \$20,000 in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for seventeen years, and amounted to \$50,000, due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also generously donated to the Sac and Fox women and children whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk War, 35 beef cattle, 12 bushels of salt, 30 barrels of pork, 50 barrels of flour, and 6,000 bushels of corn.

The treaty was ratified February 13, 1833, and took effect on the 1st of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory, and this fertile and beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By terms of the treaty, out of the Black Hawk purchase was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes 400 square miles of land, situated on the Iowa River, and including within its limits Keokuk village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as Keokuk's reserve, and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when, by

a treaty made in September between them and Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of lands. About one thousand of their chiefs and braves were present, and Keokuk was the leading spirit of the occasion, and their principal speaker.

By the terms of this treaty, the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines river, where an agency was established at what is now the town of Agency City. The Government also gave out of the Black Hawk purchase to Antoine LeClare, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

Gen. Joseph M. Street established an agency among the Sacs and Foxes very soon after the removal of the latter to their new reservation. He was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagos for this purpose. A farm was selected, upon which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erected—one on Soap creek, and the other on Sugar creek. The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former remained and did good service for many years.

Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The

latter was interpreter for Hard Fishes' band. Three of the Indian chiefs—Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose—had each a large field improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, back from the river, in what is now "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with their agency were the Messrs. Ewing, from Ohio, and Phelps & Co., from Illinois, and also J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville. The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural and wonted excitements, and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life, and it has been reported that he died of delirium tremens after his removal with his tribe to Kansas. On May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines river, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnant of their lands in Iowa to the United States, Sept. 21, 1837, and Oct. 11, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" till the autumn of 1845, when most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in 1846.

Before any permanent settlement was made in the Territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employes of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the females of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There were some respectable and

excellent people among them, children of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Muir, a gentleman educated at Edinburg, Scotland, a Surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at a military post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman, and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

August 4, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, by which that portion of Lee county was reserved to the half-breeds of those tribes, and which was afterward known as the "half-breed tract." This reservation is the triangular piece of land containing about 119,000 acres, lying between the Mississippi and the Des Moines rivers. It is bounded on the north by the prolongation of the northern line of Missouri. This line was intended to be a straight one, running due east, which would have caused it to strike the Mississippi river at or below Montrose; but the surveyor who run it took no notice of the change in the variation of the needle, as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he run was bent, deviating more and more to the northward of a direct line as he approached the Mississippi river, so that it struck that river at the lower edge of the town of Fort Madison. "This erroneous line," says Judge Mason, "has been acquiesced in as well in fixing the northern limit of the half-breed tract as in determining the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri." The line thus run included in the reservation a portion of the lower part of the city

of Fort Madison, and all of the present townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson.

Under the treaty of 1824, the half-breeds had the right to occupy the soil, but could not convey it, the reversion being reserved to the United States. But January 30th, 1843, by act of Congress, this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lands in fee simple. This no sooner done than a horde of speculators rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances, a gun, blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides. Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claim, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued.

January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed commissioners by the Wisconsin Legislature, clothed with power to settle their difficulties, and to decide upon the validity of claims, or sell them for the benefit of the real owners. The act provided that these commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties, and continued until the next session of the Legislature,

when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done, and depriving the commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the commissioners to commence action against the owners of the half-breed tract, to receive pay for their services in the District of Lee county. Two judgements were obtained, and on execution the whole tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties; but his own title was questioned, and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts; but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and judgement titles failed.

About nine years before the judgement titles were finally abrogated as above, another class of titles were brought into competition with them, and, in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, May 8, 1841, and certified to by the clerk on the 2d day of June of the same year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the Star-Spangled Banner, who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the documents in

which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into 101 shares, and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office, October 6, 1841. Upon this basis the titles to the land in the Half-Breed Tract are now held.

We subjoin a synopsis of the different treaties made with the Indians of Iowa:

1. *Treaty with the Sioux*.—Made July 15, 1815; ratified December 16, 1815. This treaty was made at Portage des Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa, and the United States, by William Clark and Ninian Edwards, Commissioners, and was merely a treatise of peace and friendship on the part of these Indians toward the United States at the close of the war of 1812.

2. *Treaty with the Sacs*.—A similar treaty of peace was made at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Sacs, by William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, on the 13th of September, 1815, and ratified at the same date as the above. In this the treaty of 1804 was re-affirmed, and the Sacs here represented promised for themselves and their bands to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock river, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just then closed.

3. *Treaty with the Foxes*.—A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at Portage des Sioux, by the same commissioners, on the 14th of September, 1815, and ratified the same as the above, wherein

the Foxes re-affirmed the treaty of St. Louis, of November 3d, 1804, and agreed to deliver up all their prisoners to the officer in command at Fort Clark, now Peoria, Illinois.

4. *Treaty with the Iowas.*—A treaty of peace and mutual good-will was made between the United States and the Iowa tribe of Indians, at Portage des Sioux, by the same commissioners as above, on the 16th of September, 1815, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and ratified at the same date as the others.

5. *Treaty with the Sacs of Rock River.*—Made at St. Louis, on the 13th of May, 1816, between the United States and the Sacs of Rock river, by the Commissioners, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, and ratified Dec. 30, 1816. In this treaty that of 1804 was re-established and enforced by the chiefs and head men of the Sacs of Rock river, and Black Hawk himself attached to it his signature, or, as he said, "touched the goose-quill."

6. *Treaty of 1824.*—On the 4th of August, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, in the city of Washington, by William Clark, Commissioner, wherein the Sac and Fox nations relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri, and that portion of the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "half-breed tract" was set off and reserved for the use of the half breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians. Ratified Jan. 18, 1825.

7. *Treaty of August 19, 1825.*—At this date a treaty was made by William Clark and Lewis Cass, at Prairie du Chien, be-

tween the United States and the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menominees, Winnebagoes, and a portion of the Ottawas and Pottawatomies. In this treaty, in order make peace between the contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa, it was agreed that the United States Government should run a boundary line between the Sioux, on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes on the south, as follows:

Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa river to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar river in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet river, and down that fork to its junction with the Missouri river.

8. *Treaty of 1830.*—On the 15th of July, 1830, the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the above line, twenty miles in width, and extending along the line aforesaid from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river. The Sioux also, whose possessions were north of the line, ceded to the Government, in the same treaty, a strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States, at the ratification of this treaty, February 24, 1831, came into possession of a portion of Iowa forty miles wide, extending along the Clarke and Cass line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river. This territory was then known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of the line were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested until it was made a Winnebago reservation, and the Winnebagoes were removed to it in 1841.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes and other tribes.*—At the same time of the above treaty respecting the "Neutral Ground" (July 15, 1830), the Sacs and Foxes, Western Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris ceded to the United States a portion of the western slope of Iowa, the boundaries of which were defined as follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines river, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd rivers, to the bank of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet river to the Missouri river; thence down said Missouri river to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of said State; thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand river; thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer river, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning.

It was understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty were to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of three tracts of land ceded in this treaty, the United States agreed to pay to the Sacs \$3,000; to the Foxes, \$3,000; to the Sioux, \$2,000; to the Yankton and Santee bands of Sioux, \$3,000;

to the Omahas, \$1,500; and to the Ottoes and Missouris, \$2,500—to be paid annually for ten successive years. In addition to these annuities, the Government agreed to furnish some of the tribes with blacksmiths and agricultural implements to the amount of \$200, at the expense of the United States, and to set apart \$3,000 annually for the education of the children of these tribes. It does not appear that any fort was erected in this territory prior to the erection of Fort Atkinson on the Neutral Ground in 1840-'41.

This treaty was made by William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Col. Willoughby Morgan, of the United States First Infantry, and came into effect by proclamation, February 24, 1831.

10. *Treaty with the Winnebagos.*—Made at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, September 15th, 1832, by General Winfield Scott and Hon. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois. In this treaty the Winnebagos ceded to the United States all their land lying on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagos, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that portion of Iowa known as the Neutral Grounds. The exchange of the two tracts of country was to take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1833. In addition to the Neutral Grounds, it was stipulated that the United States should give the Winnebagos, beginning in September, 1833, and continuing for twenty-seven successive years, \$10,000 in specie, and establish a school among them with a farm and garden, and provide other facilities for the education of their children, not to exceed in cost \$3,000 a year, and to con-

tinue the same twenty-seven successive years. Six agriculturists, twelve yoke of oxen, and plows and other farming tools were to be supplied by the Government.

11. *Treaty of 1832 with the Sacs and Foxes.*—Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.

12. *Treaty of 1836 with the Sacs and Foxes.*—Ceding Kookuk's reserve to the United States, for which the Government stipulated to pay \$30,000, and an annuity of \$10,000 for ten successive years, together with other sums and debts of the Indians to various parties.

13. *Treaty of 1837.*—On the 21st of October, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, ratified February 21, 1838, wherein another slice of the soil of Iowa was obtained, described in the treaty as follows:

"A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned

line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles."

This piece of land was about twenty-five miles in the middle, and ran off to a point at both ends, lying directly back to the Black Hawk purchase, and of the same length.

14. *Treaty of Relinquishment.*—At the same date as the above treaty, in the city of Washington, Carey A. Harris, Commissioner, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country lying south of the boundary line between the Sacs, Foxes and Sioux, as described in the treaty of August 19, 1825, and between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, the United States paying for the same \$160,000. The Indians also gave up all claims and interests under the treaties previously made with them, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations had been made.

15. *Treaty of 1842.*—The last treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes October 11, 1842; ratified March 23, 1843. It was made at the Sac and Fox agency (Agency City), by John Chambers, Commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty the Sac and Fox Indians ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title. By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to move at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the fall of 1845, and the rest the spring following.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first permanent settlement made by whites within the limits of Iowa, was by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1810. What was known as the Girard settlement, in Clayton county, was made by some parties prior to the commencement of the present century. It consisted of three cabins, in 1805. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Indian traders had established themselves at various points at an early date. Mr. Johnson, an agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians sometime before the United States purchased Louisiana. In 1820, LeMoliese, a French trader, had a station at what is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee county. The same year, a cabin was built where the city of Keokuk now stands, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States Army. His marriage and subsequent life were very romantic. While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, the post was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name, unfortunately, has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave

unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river, and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that in her dreams she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir, she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was indeed prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the doctor honorably married her; but after awhile the sneers and gibes of his brother officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river to Bellefontaine, it is said he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of 900 miles, she at last reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband: "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after, until his death, treated her with marked respect. She always

presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819-'20 he was stationed at Fort Edward, now Warsaw, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission. He then built a cabin, as above stated, where Keokuk is now situated, and made a claim to some land. This claim he leased to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe (afterward Galena), where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise, James, Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera, in 1832, but left his property in such a condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her two younger children, disappeared. It is said she returned to her people, on the Upper Missouri.

The gentleman who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk, subsequently employed as their agent Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near. Mr. Stillwell's daughter Margaret (afterward Mrs. Ford), was born in 1831 at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puckashetuck. She was probably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1829 Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville. The same year James S. Langworthy, who had been engaged in lead mining at Galena since 1824, resolved

to visit the Dubuque mines. The lead mines in the Dubuque region were an object of great interest to the miners about Galena, for they were known to be rich in lead ore. To explore these mines, and to obtain permission to work them was therefore eminently desirable. Crossing the Mississippi at a point now known as Dunleith, in a canoe, and swimming his horse by his side, he landed on the spot known as the Jones Street Levee. Before him was spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque now stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish creek, was a village of Sacs and Foxes. Thither Mr. Langworthy proceeded, and was well received by the natives. He endeavored to obtain permission from them to mine in their hills; but this they refused. He, however, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief to such an extent as to be allowed to travel in the interior for three weeks, and explore the country. He employed two young Indians as guides, and traversed in different directions the whole region lying between the Maquoketa and Turkey rivers. He returned to the village, secured the good will of the Indians, and, returning to Galena, formed plans for future operations, to be executed as soon as the circumstances would permit. In the following year, with his brother, Lucius H., and others, having obtained the consent of the Indians, Mr. Langworthy crossed the Mississippi and commenced mining in the vicinity around Dubuque.

Although these lands had been purchased from France, they were not in the actual possession of the United States. The Indian titles had not been ex-

tinguished, and these adventurous persons were beyond the limits of any State or Territorial government. The first settlers were therefore obliged to be their own law-makers, and to agree to such regulations as the exigencies of the case demanded. The first act resembling civil legislation in Iowa was done by the miners at this point, in June, 1830. They met on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee, Dubuque, and elected a committee, consisting of J. C. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first Legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old cottonwood log, and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy, on a half sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk:

"We, a committee, having been chosen to draft certain rules and regulations (laws), by which we, as miners, will be governed, and, having duly considered the subject, do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the east side of the Mississippi river, with the following exceptions, to-wit:

Article I. That each and every man shall hold two hundred yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six."

"Article II. We further agree that there shall be chosen by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying."

The report was accepted by the miners present, who elected Dr. Jarote in accordance with article second. Here, then, we have, in 1830, a primitive Legislature elected by the people, the law drafted by it being submitted to the people for approval, and under it Dr. Jarote was elected first Governor. And the laws thus enacted were as promptly obeyed as any have been since.

After this, the miners, who had thus erected an independent government of their own on the west side of the Mississippi river, continued to work successfully for a long time, and the new settlement attracted considerable attention. But the west side of the Mississippi belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Government, in order to preserve peace on the frontier, as well as to protect the Indians in their rights under the treaty, ordered the settlers not only to stop mining, but to remove from the Indian Territory. They were simply intruders. The execution of this order was intrusted to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, who, early in July, sent an officer to the miners to forbid settlement, and to command the miners to remove, within ten days, to the east side of the Mississippi, or they would be driven off by armed force. The miners, however, were reluctant about leaving the rich "leads" they had already discovered and opened, and were not disposed to obey the order to remove with any considerable degree of alacrity.

In due time Colonel Taylor dispatched a detachment of troops to enforce his order. The miners, anticipating their arrival, had, excepting three, recrossed the

river, and from the east bank saw the troops land on the western shore. The three who had lingered a little too long were, however, permitted to make their escape unmolested. From this time a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning, until June, 1832. The Indians returned, and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

In June, 1832, the troops were ordered to the east side of the Mississippi to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side. Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. But the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1st, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Col. Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and, in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque, for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the miners. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. This, too, was only out of respect for forms, for the purchase had been made, and the In-

dians had retired. After the lapse of fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given. But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers re-crossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until spring, when they could float the fruits of their labors to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were the Langworthy brothers, who had on hand about 300,000 pounds of lead.

No sooner had the miners left than Lieutenant Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque, by Colonel Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate, clothed with a little brief authority, was sternly rebuked by Col. Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieut. George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, who were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

The treaty went formally into effect June, 1833; the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their homes and claims. From this time must date the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa. Mr. John P. Sheldon was appointed superintendent of the mines, by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that

which had been in operation at Galena since 1825, under Lieut. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830, was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters, and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of six per cent. of all lead manufactured, to the Government.

The rule in the United States mines, on Fever river, in Illinois, had been, until 1830, that the miners must pay a ten per cent. tax. This tax upon the miners created much dissatisfaction among the miners on the west side, as it had on the east side of the Mississippi. They thought they had suffered hardships and privations enough in opening the way for civilization, without being subjected to the imposition of an odious Government tax upon their means of subsistence, when the Federal Government could better afford to aid than to extort from them. The measure soon became very unpopular. It was difficult to collect the taxes, and the whole system was abolished in about ten years.

About five hundred people arrived in the mining district in 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, of whom one hundred and fifty were from Galena. In the same year Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school-house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the populous and thriving city of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first settled become the site of a city of 15,000 inhabitants; the small school-house which he aided in con-

structing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein 2,000 children were being trained; churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness, which he first explored, with all the eastern world. He died suddenly, on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southern railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death, and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name "Dubuque" was given to the settlement by the miners, at a meeting held in 1834.

Soon after the close of the Black Hawk war, in 1832, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833, Gen. John H. Knapp and Col. Nathaniel Knapp purchased these claims, and, in the summer of 1835, they laid out the town of "Fort Madison," and lots were exposed for sale early in 1836. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government. The population rapidly increased, and in less than two years the beautiful location was covered by a flourishing town containing nearly 600 inhabitants, with a large proportion of enterprising merchants, mechanics and manufacturers.

In the fall of 1832, Simpson S. White erected a cabin on the site of Burlington, 79 miles below Rock Island. During the war, parties had looked longingly upon the "Flint Hills" from the opposite side of the

river, and White was soon followed by others. David Tothers made a claim on the prairie, about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. The following winter the settlers were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians. White's cabin was burned by the soldiers. He returned to Illinois, where he remained during the winter, and, in the following summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and re-built his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the town of Burlington in 1834, on a beautiful area of sloping eminences and gentle elevities, enclosed within a natural amphitheater formed by the surrounding hills, which were covered with luxuriant forests, and presented the most picturesque scenery. The same autumn witnessed the opening of the first dry goods stores, by Dr. W. R. Ross and Major Jeremiah Smith, each well supplied with Western merchandise. Such was the beginning of Burlington, which, in less than four years, became the seat of government for the territory of Wisconsin, and, in three years more, contained a population of 1,400 persons.

Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in September, 1832, Col. George Davenport made the first claim on the site of the present thriving city of Davenport. As early as 1827, Col. Davenport had established a flat-boat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi.

In 1833 Capt. Benjamin W. Clark moved from Illinois, and laid the foundation of

the town of Buffalo, in Scott county, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine LeClaire, Col. George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major Wm. Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alex. W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Captain James May, and others.

A settlement was made in Clayton county in the spring of 1832, on Turkey river, by Robert Hatfield and Wm. W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State until 1836.

The first settlers of Muscatine county were Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, all of whom came in 1834. E. E. Fay, Wm. St. John, N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jona Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whitney, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were also early settlers of Muscatine.

As early as 1824 a French trader named Hart had established a trading post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as "La Cote de Hart," or "Hart's Bluff."

In 1827 an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guitar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839 a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846, when they re-

linquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people, on their way westward, halted for the winter of 1846-7 on the west bank of the Missouri river, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the spring before, in season to plant a crop. In the spring of 1847 Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the present limits of Pottawatomie county. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian creek, and afterward named Kaneshville, in honor of Col. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as President of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1847 they raised a battalion, numbering 500 men, for the Mexican war. In 1848 Hyde started a paper, called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kaneshville.

In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young, at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and, in 1850, 7,828, but they were not all within the limits of Pottawatomie county. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852 the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Capt. James Allen, with a small detachment of troops, on board the steamer "Ione," arrived at the present site of the capital of the State, Des Moines. This was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines river to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of Court Avenue, Des Moines, and Capt. Allen returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford, to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they, too, arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named Fort Des Moines. Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading post was established on the east side of the river, by two noted Indian traders, named Ewing, from Ohio. Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer, and others.

CHAPTER V.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

The immigration to Iowa after the Black Hawk purchase was so rapid and steady that some provision for civil government became necessary. Accordingly, in 1834, all the territory comprising the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota was made subject to the jurisdiction of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no county or other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two justices of the peace had been appointed, and a postoffice was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September of 1834, therefore, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi river—Dubuque and Des Moines—separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were partially organized. John King was appointed Chief Justice of Dubuque county, and Isaac Leffler (of Burlington) of Des Moines county. Two associate justices, in each county, were appointed by the Governor.

In October, 1835, Gen. George W. Jones, now a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a delegate to Congress. April 20, 1836, through the efforts of Gen. Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation July 4, of the same year. Iowa was then included in the Territory of Wisconsin, of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed

Governor; John S. Horner, Secretary; Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, Associate Justices.

Sept. 9, 1836, Governor Dodge ordered a census of the new Territory to be taken. This census showed a population of 10,531, of which Des Moines county contained 6,257, and Dubuque 4,274. Under the apportionment, the two above named counties were entitled to six members of the Council and thirteen of the House of Representatives. The Governor issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday of October, 1836, on which day the following members of the first Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin were elected from the two counties in the Black Hawk purchase:

DUBUQUE—Council: John Fally, Thos. McKnight, Thos. McCraney. **House:** Loring Wheeler, Haldin Whelan, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigly, Hosea F. Camp.

DES MOINES—Council: Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingram. **House:** Isaac Leffler, Thos. Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, David R. Chance.

The Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, October 25th, 1836, and organized by electing Henry Baird President of the Council, and Peter Hill Engle (of Dubuque) Speaker of the House.

At this session the county of Des Moines was divided into Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook. This last is now called Scott county. The first Legislature adjourned December 9th, 1836.

The second Legislature assembled at Burlington, November 9, 1837. It divided Dubuque into the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Benton, Clinton and Cedar, and adjourned January 20th, 1838.

A third session was held at Burlington, commencing June 1st, and ending June 12th, 1838. Most of the new counties were not organized until several years afterward.

The question of the organization of the Territory of Iowa now began to be agitated, and the desires of the people found expression in a convention held Nov. 1st, which memorialized Congress to organize a Territory west of the Mississippi, and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, then residing at Linsinawa Mound, in what is now Wisconsin, was delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and labored so earnestly that the act was passed dividing the Territory of Wisconsin, and providing for the territorial government of Iowa. This was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838.

The new Territory embraced "all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin west of the Mississippi river, and west of a line drawn due north from the headwaters or sources of the Mississippi to the Territorial line." The organic act pro-

vided for a Governor, whose term of office should be three years; and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over 21 years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of 26 members, and a council, to consist of 13 members. It also appropriated \$5,000 for a public library, and \$20,000 for the erection of public buildings.

In accordance with this act, President Van Buren appointed ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governor of the new Territory. Wm. B. Conway, of Pittsburg, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thos. McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham soon after his appointment, and Col. Chas. Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him.

Governor Lucas, immediately after his arrival, issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of Sep-

tember, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th of November for the meeting of the Legislature to be elected at Burlington. The members were elected in accordance with this proclamation, and assembled at the appointed time and place. The following are their names:

Council—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House—Wm. Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler, Wm. G. Coop, Wm. H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, Wm. L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers, Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

Although a large majority of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats, Gen. Jesse B. Brown (Whig), of Lee county, was elected President of the Council, and Hon. Wm. H. Wallace (Whig), of Henry county, Speaker of the House of Representatives—the former unanimously and the latter with but little opposition. At that time national politics were little heeded by the people of the new Territory, but in 1840, during the Presidential campaign, party lines were strongly drawn.

At the same time with this Legislature, a Congressional delegate was also elected.

Out of four candidates, William W. Chapman was elected.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law the Governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor Lucas seemed disposed to make free use of it, and the independent Hawk-eyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule, and the result was an unpleasant controversy between the executive and legislative departments; Congress, however, by act approved March 3d, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the Governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint sheriffs and magistrates. Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government, and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated \$20,000. Gov. Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of commissioners with a view to selecting a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only a strip of land fifty miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi river, was the Indian title extinguished, and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk Purchase.

The friends of a central location supported the Governor's suggestion. The Southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal, and, in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last triumphed, and, on January 21st, 1839, an act

was passed appointing Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque county, John Ronalds, of Louisa county, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines county, Commissioners to select a site for a permanent seat of government within the limits of Johnson county.

The first settlement within the limits of Johnson county was made in 1837. The county was created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved Dec. 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington, in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4, following. Napoleon, on the Iowa river, a few miles below the future Iowa City, was designated as the temporary county seat.

All things considered, the location of the capital in Johnson county was a wise act. The Territory was bounded on the north by the British possessions; east, by the Mississippi river to its source; thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States; south, by the State of Missouri, and west by the Missouri and White Earth rivers. But this immense territory was in undisputed possession of the Indians, except a strip on the Mississippi, known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Johnson county was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made, as the boundary line between the lands of the United States and the Indians established by the treaty of Oct. 21, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

After selecting the site, the Commissioners were directed to lay out 640 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to pro-

ceed to sell lots and erect public buildings thereon, Congress having granted a section of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The Commissioners met at Napoleon, Johnson county, May 1, 1839, selected for a site section 10, in township 79 north, of range 6 west of the fifth principal meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place Aug. 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the center of the section, where a square of 10 acres, on the elevated grounds overlooking the river, was reserved for the purpose. The capitol is located in the center of this square. The second Territorial Legislature, which assembled in November, 1839, passed an act requiring the Commissioners to adopt such plan for the building that the aggregate cost, when complete, should not exceed \$51,000, and if they had already adopted a plan involving a greater expenditure, they were directed to abandon it. Plans for the building were designed and drawn by Mr. John F. Rague, of Springfield, Ills., and July 4, 1840, the corner-stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Samuel C. Trowbridge was marshal of the day, and Governor Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

On July 13, 1840, Governor Lucas announced to the Legislature then assembled in special session, that on the 4th of that month he had visited Iowa City, and found the basement of the capitol nearly completed. A bill authorizing a loan of \$20,000 for the building was passed January 15, 1841, the unsold lots of Iowa City being the security offered, but only \$5,500 was obtained under the act.

Monday, December 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met at the new capital, Iowa City, but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose during the session of 1841-2. At this session, the Superintendent of Public Buildings (who, with the Territorial Agent, had superseded the Commissioners first appointed,) estimated the expense of completing the building at \$33,330, and of completing rooms for the use of the Legislature at \$15,600.

During the following year the Superintendent commenced obtaining stone from a new quarry about ten miles northeast of the city. This is now known as the "Old Capitol Quarry," and is thought to contain an immense quantity of excellent building stone. Here all the stone for completing the building was obtained, and it was so far completed that, on the 5th day of December, 1842, the Legislature assembled in the new Capitol. At this session the Superintendent estimated that it would cost \$39,143 to finish the building. This was nearly \$6,000 higher than the estimate of the previous year, notwithstanding a large sum had been expended in the meantime. This rather discouraging discrepancy was accounted for by the fact that the officers in charge of the work were constantly short of funds. Except the Congressional appropriation of \$20,000, and the loan of \$5,500 obtained from the Miners' Bank of Dubuque, all the funds for the prosecution of the work were derived from the sale of the city lots (which did not sell very rapidly), from certificates of indebtedness, and from scrip, based upon unsold lots, which was to be received in payment for

such lots when they were sold. At one time the Superintendent made a requisition for bills of iron and glass, which could not be obtained nearer than St. Louis. To meet this, the agent sold some lots for a draft payable at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for which he was compelled to pay 25 per cent. exchange. This draft amounted to \$507, which that officer reported to be more than one-half the cash actually handled by him during the entire season, when the disbursements amounted to very nearly \$24,000. With such uncertainty, it could not be expected that the estimate could be very accurate. With all these disadvantages, however, the work appears to have been prudently prosecuted, and as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

In 1841, John Chambers succeeded Robert Lucas as Territorial Governor. The office was held by him until 1845, when it was filled by James Clarke.

The first Legislative Assembly laid the broad foundation of civil equality, on which has been constructed one of the most liberal governments in the Union. Its first act was to recognize the equality of woman with man, before the law, by providing that "no action commenced by a single woman, who marries during the pendency thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage." This principle has been adopted in all subsequent legislation in Iowa, and to-day woman has full and equal rights with man, excepting only the right of the ballot.

Religious toleration was also secured to all, personal liberty strictly guarded the rights and privileges of citizenship extended to all white persons, and the purity of elections secured by heavy penalties

against bribery and corruption. The judiciary power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court and justices of the peace. Real estate was made divisible by will, and intestate property divided equitably among heirs. Murder was made punishable by death, and proportionate penalties fixed for lesser crimes. A system of free schools, open for every class of white citizens, was established. Provision was made for a system of roads and highways. Thus, under the Territorial organization, the country began to emerge from a savage wilderness, and take on the forms of civil government.

The Territorial Legislature held its eighth and last session at Iowa City, commencing December 1, 1845. James Clark was the same year appointed the successor of Governor Chambers, and was the third and last Territorial Governor. In 1843 the Territorial Legislature compiled and published a code of general statutes, making a volume of 800 pages, that continued in force until July, 1851.

THE MISSOURI WAR.

In defining the boundaries of the counties bordering on Missouri, the Iowa authorities had fixed a line which has since been established as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri. The constitution of Missouri defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of Des Moines river. The lower rapids of the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of the Des Moines river had always been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or the "rapids of the Des Moines river." The Missourians (evidently not well versed in history or

geography), insisted on running the northern boundary line from the rapids in the Des Moines river, just below Keosauqua, thus taking from Iowa a strip of territory eight or ten miles wide. Assuming this as her northern boundary line, Missouri attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory by assessing taxes, and sending her sheriffs to collect them by distraining the personal property of the settlers. The Iowans, however, were not disposed to submit, and the Missouri officials were arrested by the sheriffs of Davis and Van Buren counties and confined in jail. Governor Boggs, of Missouri, called out his militia to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Governor Lucas called out the militia of Iowa. About 1,200 men were enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren county, ready to defend the integrity of the Territory. Subsequently, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, General Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the county commissioners of Clark county, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of taxes, and that Governor Boggs had dispatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States for the settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined; but afterward, upon petition of Iowa and Missouri, Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy. The suit was duly instituted, and resulted in the decision that Iowa had only asserted "the

truth of history," and that she knew where the rapids of Des Moines river were located. Thus ended the Missouri war. "There was much good sense," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "in the basis upon which peace was secured, to-wit: 'If Missourians did not know where the rapids of the river Des Moines were located, that was no sufficient reason for killing them off with powder and lead; and if we did know a little more of history and geography than they did, we ought not to be shot for our learning. We commend our mutual forbearance to older and greater people.'" Under an order from the Supreme Court of the United States, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott, of Iowa, acted as commissioners, and surveyed and established the boundary. The expenses of the war on the part of Iowa were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government. The patriots who furnished supplies to the troops had to bear the cost and charges of the struggle.

The population being sufficient to justify the formation of a State government, the Territorial Legislature of Iowa passed an act, which was approved February 12th, 1844, submitting to the people the question of the formation of a State constitution and providing for the election of delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose. The people voted upon this at their township elections in the following April. The measure was carried by a large majority, and the delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa City October 7th, 1844. On the first day of November following, the convention completed its work, and adopted the first State constitution.

Hon. Shepherd Leffler, the president of this convention, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of this constitution to the delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to that body at the earliest practicable day. It also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the People of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The Constitution, as thus prepared, provided the following boundaries for the State: Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi river, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines river; thence up the said river Des Moines, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the old Indian boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan in 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the "old" northwest corner of Missouri; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned, to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet river; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peters river, where the Watonwan river—according to Nicollett's map—enters the same; thence down the middle of the main channel of the said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries were considerably more extended than other Western States, and Congress therefore amended the Constitution, by act approved March 3, 1845, as follows: Beginning at the mouth of

the Des Moines river, at the middle of the Mississippi; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude, passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth river; thence west, along said parallel of latitude, to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line 17° 30' west of the meridian of Washington City; thence due south, to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence eastwardly, following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines river; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

Had these boundaries been accepted, they would have placed the northern boundary of the State about 30 miles north of its present location, and would have deprived it of the Missouri slope and the boundary of that river. The western boundary would have been near the west line of what is now Kossuth county. But it was not so to be. In consequence of this radical and unwelcome change in the boundaries, the people refused to accept the act of Congress, and rejected the Constitution, at the election held Aug. 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

May 4, 1846, a second Convention met at Iowa City, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution, prescribing the boundaries as they now are, was adopted. This was accepted by the people, August 3, by a vote of 9,492 to 9,036. The new Constitution was approved by Congress, and Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union, Dec. 28, 1846.

The people of the State, anticipating favorable action by Congress, held an

election for State officers October 26, which resulted in Ansel Briggs being declared Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The act of Congress which admitted Iowa gave her the 16th section of every township of land in the State, or its equivalent, for the support of schools; also, 72 sections of land for the purpose of a university; also, five sections of land for the completion of her public buildings; also, the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding 12 in number, with sections of land adjoining each; also, in consideration that her public lands should be exempt from taxation by the State, she gave the State five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within the State. Thus provided for as a bride with her marriage portion, Iowa commenced house-keeping on her own account.

A majority of the Constitutional Convention of 1846 were of the Democratic party; and the instrument contains some of the peculiar tenets of the party of that day. All banks of issue were prohibited within the State. The State was prohibited from becoming a stockholder in any corporation for pecuniary profit, and the General Assembly could only provide for private corporations by general statutes. The constitution also limited the State's indebtedness to \$100,000. It required the General Assembly to provide public schools throughout the State for at least three months in the year. Six months previous residence of any white male citizen of the United States constituted him an elector.

The government was started on an economical basis. The members of the General Assembly received, each, two dollars per day for the first fifty days of the session, and one dollar per day thereafter. The sessions were to be biennial. The salaries of the State officers were limited the first ten years as follows: Governor, \$1,000 per annum; Secretary of State, \$500; Treasurer of State, \$400; Auditor of State, \$600; and Judges of the Supreme Court, \$1,000 each. And it may be said here that

these prices did not discourage the best talent of the State from seeking these positions, and that during these ten years none of these officers were ever known to receive bribes, or to steal one dollar of the public money. At the time of organization as a State, Iowa had a population of 116,651, as appears by the census of 1847. There were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, and the settlements were being rapidly pushed toward the Missouri river.

CHAPTER VI.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE.

The first General Assembly was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled in Iowa City, November 30th, 1846, about one month before Congress passed the act of admission. The most important business transacted was the passage of a bill authorizing a loan of \$50,000 for means to run the State government and pay the expenses of the Constitutional Convention. The election of United States Senators was called up at this session, and was the occasion of much excitement and no little hard feeling. The Whigs had a majority of two in the House and the Democrats a majority of one in

the Senate. After repeated attempts to control these majorities for caucus nominees, and frequent sessions of a joint convention for purposes of an election, the attempt was abandoned. A public school law was passed at this session, for the organization of public schools in the State. In pursuance of its provisions, an election for superintendent of public instruction was held the following spring, and James Harlan received a majority of the votes cast. After the election the Democratic Secretary of State discovered that the law contained no provision for its publication in the newspapers, and he claimed it had

not gone into effect. He, therefore, and the Governor, refused Harlan a certificate of election. The Supreme Court sustained their action.

At this first session of the General Assembly, the Treasurer of State reported that the capitol building was in a very exposed condition, liable to injury from storms, and expressed the hope that some provision would be made to complete it, at least sufficiently to protect it from the weather. The General Assembly responded by appropriating \$2,500 for the completion of the public buildings. At the first session, also, arose the question of the relocation of the capitol. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the relocation of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to much discussion, and parliamentary maneuvering almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical centre of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress, to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a

report of their proceeding to the Governor. The bill passed both Houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the Governor, and became a law. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved Feb. 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of lands on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

The Commissioners forthwith entered upon their duties, and selected four sections and two half sections in Jasper county. Two of these sections are in what is now Des Moines township, and the others in Fairview township, in the southern part of that county. These lands are situated between Prairie City and Monroe, on the Keokuk & Des Moines railroad, which runs diagonally through them. Here a town was platted called Monroe City, and a sale of lots took place. The number of 415 lots were sold, at prices that were not considered remarkably remunerative. The cash payments (one-fourth) amounted to \$1,797.43, while the expenses of the sale and the claims of the Commissioners for services amounted to \$2,206.57. The Commissioners made a report of their proceedings to the Governor, as required by law, but the location was generally condemned.

When the report of the Commissioners, showing this brilliant financial operation, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a

select committee of five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water, and how much was burned." The report was referred, without the instructions, but Monroe City never became the seat of government. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed, and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and precluded for the time the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

At the same session \$3,000 more were appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852, the further sum of \$5,000, and in 1854 \$4,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose, making the whole cost \$123,000, paid partly by the general Government and partly by the State, but principally by the proceeds of the sale of lots in Iowa City.

After the adjournment of the first General Assembly, the Governor appointed Joseph Williams, Chief Justice, and Geo. Green and John F. Kinney Judges, of the Supreme Court. They were afterward elected by the second General Assembly, and constituted the Supreme Court until 1855, with the exception that Kinney resigned in January, 1854, and J. C. Hall, of Burlington, was appointed in his place. Hall was one of the earliest and ablest lawyers of the State, and his memory will long be cherished by the early members of the profession. Some changes having occurred by death and removal, the Governor was induced to call an extra session of the General Assembly in January, 1848,

with the hope of an election of United States Senators. The attempt, however, was again unsuccessful. At this session, Charles Mason, William G. Woodward and Stephen Hempstead were appointed Commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the State. Their work was finished in 1850, and was adopted by the General Assembly. This "code" contained, among other provisions, a code of civil practice, superseding the old common-law forms of actions and writs, and it was admissible for its simplicity and method. It remained in force until 1863, when it was superseded by the more complicated and metaphysical system of the revision of that year.

The first Representatives in Congress were S. Clinton Hastings, of Muscatine, and Shepherd Leffler, of Des Moines county.

The second General Assembly elected to the United States Senate, Augustus Cæsar Dodge and George W. Jones. The State government, after the first session, was under the control of Democratic administration till 1855. The electoral vote of the State was cast for Lewis Cass, in 1848, and for Franklin Pierce in 1852. The popular vote shows that the Free-Soil element of State during this period very nearly held the balance of power, and that up to 1854 it acted in the State elections to some extent with the Democratic party. In 1848 Lewis Cass received 12,093 votes, Zachary Taylor 11,043, and Martin Van Buren, the Free-Soil candidate, 1,226 votes, being 176 less than a majority for Cass.

In 1852, Pierce received 17,762 votes, Scott 15,855, and Hale (Free-Soil) 1,606, being for Pierce 301 votes more than a majority.

The question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for its removal to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was again introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and, on final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and January 15th, 1855, a bill relocating the Capital within two miles of the Racoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of Commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act; the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The passage by Congress of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the provision it contained abrogating that portion of the Missouri bill that prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude north of $36^{\circ} 30'$ was the beginning of a political revolution in the Northern States, and in none was it more marked than in the State of Iowa. Iowa was the "first free child born of the Missouri compromise," and has always resented the destruction of her foster parent.

In the summer of 1854 there was a tacit coalition or union of the Whig and Free-Soil elements of the State. Alarmed at

the aggressive spirit manifested by the adherents of the peculiar institution, the Free-Soilers, who almost held the balance of power in the State, readily adopted as their candidate the Whig nominee for Governor. Many of the old-line Whigs abandoned their party because of this coalition, but many strong and able men among the Democrats co-operated with it. James W. Grimes was the nominee of the Whigs, and Curtis Bates, of Polk county, was the nominee of the Democratic party. Grimes was then in the vigor of his manhood, and all the energies of his being appeared to be aroused by what he denominated the aggressions of the slave power. He was thoroughly in earnest, and canvassed most of the organized counties of the State. The people flocked by the thousands to hear him, and were electrified by his eloquence. No one of the opposition attempted to meet him in debate. The result was his election by a majority of 1,404 in a vote of 21,794. A majority was also secured in the General Assembly on joint ballot of the two Houses in opposition to the Democratic party. The opposition party in 1854-'5 were known as anti-Nebraska Whigs. A caucus of this opposing element nominated James Harlan as their candidate for United States Senator, Geo. G. Wright for Chief Justice, and Norman W. Isbell and Wm. G. Woodward for Judges of the Supreme Court.

A portion of the opposition, however, refused to go into this caucus, or to abide by its decision as to the United States Senator. They were the personal friends of Ebenezer Cook, of Scott county.

A joint convention was secured, and the Judges of the Supreme Court were elected.

After frequent balloting and adjournments, it was at last understood that Cook's friends had yielded, and would support Mr. Harlan. When the hour arrived to which the joint convention had adjourned, messengers were sent to the Senate by the House, to inform that body that the House was ready to meet them in joint convention. Before this message could be delivered, the Senate had adjourned over until the next day. The anti-Nebraska Senators, however, entered the hall of the House and took their seats in joint convention. Much confusion prevailed, but finally a President *pro tem.* of the convention was chosen, and Mr. Harlan was elected. His seat was contested, and his election declared invalid by the United States Senate.

At the next session of the General Assembly, held in 1857, Mr. Harlan was re-elected, and was permitted to take his seat.

The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854 the Chicago & Rock Island railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi river, opposite Davenport. In the same year the corner-stone of a railroad bridge that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies, at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating Iowa's example. January 1st, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite

Burlington and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four other lines of railroads had been projected across the State, from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections.

May 15th, 1856, Congress passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on each side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of Iowa was now 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the republic, on the route of this great highway of the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing the vast coal measures and establishing manufactories, or if it had been expended in improving the lands, and in building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount. Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these mu-

municipalities tried to avoid, upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid, and the courts, by mandamus, compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments recovered upon them. These debts are not all paid, even to this day; but the worst is over, and the incubus is in the course of ultimate extinction. The most valuable lessons are those learned in the school of experience, and, accordingly, the corporations of Iowa have ever since been noted for economy.

In 1856 the Republican party of the State was duly organized, in full sympathy with that of the other free States, and at the ensuing presidential election the electoral vote of the State was cast for John C. Fremont. The popular vote was as follows: Fremont, 43,954; Buchanan, 36,170, and Fillmore, 9,180. This was 1,396 less than a majority for Fremont. The following year an election was held, after an exciting campaign, for State officers, resulting in a majority of 1,406 for Ralph P. Lowe, the Republican nominee. The Legislature was largely Republican in both branches.

In June, 1854, a Board of State Commissioners contracted with the Des Moines Navigation Railroad Company, an organization composed principally of New York capitalists, to undertake the work, agreeing to convey to the company lands at \$1.25 an acre for all moneys advanced and expended. In the meantime difficulties arose in regard to the extent of the grant. The State claimed lands throughout the whole extent of the river to the

north line of the State. The Department of the Interior changed its rulings under the several administrations. The Commissioner of the General Land Office certified to the State about 320,000 acres of land below the Raccoon Fork of the river, and about 270,000 acres above it prior to 1857, when he refused to certify any more. This led to a settlement and compromise with the Navigation Company in 1858, whereby the company took all the land certified to the State at that date, and paid the State \$20,000 in addition to what they had already expended, cancelled their contract and abandoned the work.

The General Assembly granted to the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company the remainder of the grant to the State line, to aid in building a railroad up and along the Des Moines Valley; and Congress, in 1862, extended the grant, by express enactment, to the north line of the State.

The most injurious result to the State, arising from the spirit of speculation prevalent in 1856, was the purchase and entry of great bodies of Government land within the State by non-residents. This land was held for speculation, and placed beyond the reach of actual settlers for many years.

From no other one cause has Iowa suffered so much as from the short-sighted policy of the Federal Government in selling lands within her borders. The money thus obtained by the Federal Government has been comparatively inconsiderable. The value of this magnificent public domain to the United States was not in the few thousands of dollars she might exact from the hardy settlers, or that she might obtain from the speculator who hoped to

profit by the settlers' labors in improving the country. Statesmen should have taken a broader and more comprehensive view of national economy, and a view more in harmony with the divine economy that had prepared these vast fertile plains of the West for the "homes of men and the seats of empire." It was here that new States were to be builded up that should be the future strength of the nation against foreign invasion or home revolt. A single regiment of Iowa soldiers during the dark days of the Rebellion was worth more to the nation than all the money she ever exacted from the toil and sweat of Iowa's early settlers. Could the statesmen of forty years ago have looked forward to this day, when Iowa pays her \$1,000,000 annually into the treasury of the nation for the extinction of the national debt, they would have realized that the founding of new States was a greater enterprise than the retailing of public lands.

In January, 1857, another Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City, which framed the present State constitution. One of the most pressing demands for this convention grew out of the prohibition of banks under the old constitution. The practical result of this prohibition was to flood the State with every species of "wild-cat" currency. Our circulating medium was made up in part of the free-bank paper of Illinois and Indiana. In addition to this, we had paper issued by Iowa brokers, who had obtained bank charters from the Territorial Legislature of Nebraska, and had their pretended headquarters at Omaha and Florence. Our currency was also well assorted with the bills from other States, generally such as had the best reputation

where they were least known. This paper was all at 2, and some of it from 10 to 15 per cent. discount. Every man who was not an expert in detecting counterfeit bills, and who was not posted in the history of all manner of banking institutions, did business at his peril. The new constitution made ample provisions for house banks under the supervision of our own laws. The limitation of our State debt was enlarged to \$250,000, and the corporate indebtedness of the cities and counties were also limited to five per cent. upon the valuation of their taxable property.

The Judges of the Supreme Court were to be elected by the popular vote.

The permanent seat of government was fixed at Des Moines, and the State University located at Iowa City. The qualifications of electors remained the same as under the old constitution, but the schedule provided for a vote of the people upon a separate proposition to strike the word "white" out of the suffrage clause, which, had it prevailed, would have resulted in conferring the right of suffrage without distinction of color. Since the early organization of Iowa there had been upon the statute books a law providing that no negro, mulatto or Indian should be a competent witness in any suit or proceeding to which a white man was a party. The General Assembly of 1856-'7 repealed this law, and the new constitution contained a clause forbidding such disqualification in the future. It also provided for the education of "all youth of the State" through a system of common schools. This constitution was adopted at the ensuing election by a vote of 40,311 to 38,681.

October 19, 1857, Gov. Grimes issued a proclamation declaring the City of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa. The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties, and it was not until December that the last of the effects,—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob-sleds," drawn by ten yokes of oxen,—was deposited in the new capitol. Thus Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there.

In 1856 and 1858 large appropriations were made for the erection of public buildings and the support of the unfortunate classes; and a loan of \$200,000 was authorized.

During the years 1858-60, the Sioux Indians became troublesome in the north-western part of the State. They made frequent raids for the purpose of plunder, and on several occasions murdered whole families of settlers. In 1861 several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State to hunt down and expel the thieves. No battles were fought, the Indians fleeing as soon as they ascertained systematical measures had been adopted for their punishment.

In 1870 the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to commence the work of building a new capitol.

The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies November 23, 1871.

The building is a beautiful specimen of modern architecture.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized, in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa, was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan, in 1834. Since then, the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population in 1880 was 1,624,463. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

Year.	Population.
1838.....	22,589
1840.....	43,115
1844.....	5,152
1846.....	97,588
1847.....	116,651
1849.....	152,988
1850.....	191,982
1851.....	204,774
1852.....	230,713
1854.....	326,013
1856.....	519,055
1859.....	638,775
1860.....	674,913
1863.....	701,732
1865.....	750,699
1867.....	902,040
1869.....	1,040,819
1870.....	1,191,727
1873.....	1,251,333
1875.....	1,366,000
1880.....	1,624,463

The most populous county is Dubuque, 42,997. Polk county has 41,395, and Scott 41,270. Not only in population, but in

everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty-five years its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth, embracing all the elements of progress which characterize the older States.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1861. The completion of three others soon followed.

In 1854 there was not a mile of railroad in Iowa. Within the succeeding twenty years, 3,765 miles were built and put in successful operation.

The present value of buildings for State institutions, including the estimated cost of the capitol, is as follows:

State Capitol.....	\$2,500,000
State University.....	400,000
Agricultural College and Farm.	300,000
Institution for the Blind.....	150,000
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	225,000
Institutions for the Insane.....	1,149,000
Orphans' Home.....	62,000
Penitentiaries.....	408,000
Normal School.....	50,000
Reform School.....	90,000

The State has never levied more than two and one-half mills on the dollar for State tax, and this is at present the constitutional limit. The State has no debt.

No other influence has contributed so much to the progress and development of Iowa as the newspapers of the State. No class of men have labored more assiduously and disinterestedly for the development of the State and the advancement of her material interests, than her editors. There

are now published in Iowa 25 daily papers, 364 weekly papers, and 13 monthly publications. These are as a rule well supported by the people.

Such is briefly a summary of the history and resources of Iowa. There is perhaps no other country on earth where so few people are either rich or poor as in Iowa; where there is such an equality of condition, and where so many enjoy a competence. The law exempts from execution a homestead to every head of a family. Every sober, industrious man can in a short time acquire a home. Iowa is the home for the immigrant. The children of the laboring man have no prejudice of caste to overcome in the effort they may choose to make for the improvement of their condition in life. Here all men enjoy the alienable blessings of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," not only unfettered by legal disabilities, but also untrammelled by those fixed conditions of social and business life that elsewhere result from accumulated wealth in the possession of the few. As education is free, so also the avenues of success are open in every pursuit and calling. The highest incentives exist to exertion. Labor and effort, whether manual or mental, are held alike honorable; and idleness and crime are alone considered disreputable.

Thriving cities and towns dot the land; an iron net-work of thousands of miles of railroads is woven over its broad acres; 10,000 school-houses, in which more than 500,000 children are being taught the rudiments of education, testify to the culture and liberality of the people; high schools, colleges and universities, are generously endowed by the State; manufactories are

busy on all her water-courses, and in most of her cities and towns.

We quote from Judge Nourse: "The great ultimate fact that America would demonstrate is, the existence of a people capable of attaining and preserving a superior civilization, with a government self-imposed, self-administered and self-perpetuated. In this age of wonderful progress, America can exhibit nothing to the world of mankind more wonderful or more glorious, than her new States—young empires,

born of her own enterprise, and tutored at her own political hearth-stone. Well may she say to the monarchies of the old world, who look for evidence of her regal grandeur and state: 'Behold, these are my jewels!' And may she never blush to add: 'This one in the center of the diadem is called Iowa!'"

The following is the census of Iowa by counties, as taken by the National Government at each decade:

CENSUS OF IOWA.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Adair.....			984	3,982	11,199
Adams.....			1,533	4,614	11,188
Allamakee.....		777	12,237	17,868	19,791
Appanoose.....		3,131	11,931	16,456	18,858
Audubon.....			454	1,212	7,148
Benton.....		672	8,496	23,454	34,888
Black Hawk.....		135	8,244	21,706	23,913
Boone.....		735	4,233	14,584	20,838
Bremer.....			4,915	12,523	14,011
Buchanan.....		517	7,906	17,034	18,547
Buena Vista.....			57	1,585	7,537
Butler.....			3,724	9,951	14,293
Calhoun.....			147	1,609	5,695
Carroll.....			821	2,451	12,351
Cass.....			1,612	5,464	16,943
Cedar.....	1,253	3,941	12,949	19,731	18,937
Cerro Gordo.....			910	4,722	11,461
Cherokee.....			52	1,967	8,240
Chickasaw.....			4,336	10,180	14,534
Clarke.....		709	5,427	8,735	11,512
Clay.....			52	1,523	4,248
Clayton.....	1,101	3,873	20,728	27,771	28,822
Clinton.....	821	2,822	18,938	35,357	36,764
Crawford.....			383	2,530	12,413
Dallas.....		834	5,244	12,019	18,748
Davis.....		7,264	13,764	15,565	16,468
Decatur.....		965	8,677	12,018	15,336
Delaware.....	168	1,759	11,024	17,432	17,982
Des Moines.....	5,577	12,988	19,611	27,256	33,099
Dickinson.....			180	1,889	1,901
Dubuque.....	3,059	10,841	31,164	38,969	42,997
Emmett.....			105	1,392	1,550
Fayette.....		825	12,073	16,973	22,258
Floyd.....			3,744	10,768	14,677
Franklin.....			1,309	4,738	10,248
Fremont.....		1,244	5,074	11,174	17,653
Greene.....			1,374	4,627	12,725
Grundy.....			793	6,399	12,639
Guthrie.....			3,058	7,061	14,863

CENSUS OF IOWA—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Hamilton.....			1,699	8,055	11,252
Hancock.....			179	999	2,433
Hardin.....			5,440	13,684	17,608
Harrison.....			3,621	8,931	16,649
Henry.....	3,773	8,707	18,701	21,443	20,828
Howard.....			3,168	6,282	10,847
Humboldt.....			332	2,586	6,341
Ida.....			43	226	4,382
Iowa.....		847	8,029	16,664	19,221
Jackson.....	1,411	7,210	18,493	22,619	23,771
Jasper.....		1,280	9,883	24,116	25,982
Jefferson.....	2,773	9,904	15,038	17,839	17,478
Johnson.....	1,491	4,473	17,573	24,899	25,429
Jones.....	471	3,007	13,306	19,731	21,052
Keokuk.....		4,822	13,271	19,434	21,229
Kossuth.....			416	3,351	6,179
Lee.....	6,033	18,861	29,232	37,210	34,859
Linn.....	1,373	5,444	18,947	28,252	37,235
Louisa.....	1,927	4,939	10,370	12,877	13,146
Lucas.....		471	5,766	10,328	14,530
Lyon.....				221	1,968
Madison.....		1,179	7,339	13,684	17,225
Mahaska.....		5,909	14,816	25,506	25,201
Marion.....		5,483	16,811	24,436	25,111
Marshall.....		338	6,015	17,576	22,752
Mills.....		4,481	8,718	14,135	14,135
Mitchell.....			3,409	9,522	14,361
Monona.....			832	3,654	9,055
Monroe.....		2,884	8,612	12,794	13,719
Montgomery.....		1,258	6,034	15,895	15,895
Muscataine.....					23,164
O'Brien.....	1,942	5,731	16,444	21,683	24,155
Osceola.....			8	715	2,219
Page.....		551	4,419	9,975	19,667
Palo Alto.....			132	1,336	4,131
Plymouth.....			148	2,199	5,567
Pocahontas.....			103	1,446	3,713
Polk.....		4,513	11,625	27,857	42,335
Pottawattamie.....		7,828	4,968	16,893	32,246
Poweshiek.....		615	5,668	15,581	18,936
Ringgold.....			2,923	5,691	12,085
Sac.....			246	1,411	8,774
Scott.....	2,140	5,986	25,959	35,009	41,270
Shelby.....			211	2,549	12,696
Sioux.....			10	570	6,426
Story.....			4,051	11,651	16,966
Tama.....		8	5,283	16,131	21,585
Taylor.....		904	3,590	6,989	15,635
Union.....			2,012	5,246	14,960
Vas Buren.....	6,146	12,270	17,081	17,672	17,042
Wapello.....		8,471	14,518	22,246	25,282
Warren.....		981	10,281	17,980	19,578
Washington.....	1,594	4,957	14,235	18,952	20,375
Wayne.....		540	6,409	11,287	16,127
Webster.....			2,504	10,484	15,950
Winnebago.....			168	1,526	4,917
Winnebuck.....		540	13,942	23,570	23,937
Woodbury.....			1,119	6,172	14,997
Worth.....		755	2,892	7,932	7,933
Wright.....			641	2,392	5,062
Total.....	43,112	192,214	674,913	1,191,792	1,624,463

CHAPTER VII.

GEOLOGY—TOPOGRAPHY—WATER COURSES.

Geologists divide the soil of Iowa into three general divisions—drift, bluff and alluvial. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface, and the alluvial least. All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived, to a considerable extent, from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part of Iowa drift was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In northern and northwestern Iowa the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. In southern Iowa the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. The bluff soil is found only in the western part of the

State, and adjacent to the Missouri river. Although it contains less than one per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil. The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest flood, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS. AGES.	GROUPS. PERIODS.	FORMATIONS. EPOCHS.	THICKNESS IN FEET.
Cretaceous.....	{ Post Tertiary.....	Drift.....	10 to 200
		Inoceramous Bed.....	50
	{ Lower Cretaceous.....	Woodbury Sandstone and Shales.....	130
		Nishnabotany Sandstone.....	100
		Upper Coal Measures.....	200
Carboniferous.....	{ Coal Measures.....	Middle Coal Measures.....	200
		Lower Coal Measures.....	200
	{ Subcarboniferous.....	St. Louis Limestone.....	75
		Keokuk Limestone.....	90
		Burlington Limestone.....	196
Devonian.....	Hamilton.....	Hamilton Limestone and Shales.....	175
Upper Silurian.....	Niagara.....	Niagara Limestone.....	200
	Cincinnati.....	Maquoketa Shales.....	80
Lower Silurian.....	Trenton.....	Galena Limestone.....	220
		Trenton Limestone.....	200
	Primordial.....	St. Peter's Sandstone.....	60
Azoic	{ Huronian.....	Lower Magnesian Limestone.....	250
		Potadam Sandstone.....	300
		Sioux Quartzite.....	50

AZOIC SYSTEM.

The Sioux quartzite is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux river, for which reason the specific name of Sioux quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and of a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation, that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Primordial Group.—The Potsdam sandstone formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern part of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It is nearly valueless for economic purposes. No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

Lower Magnesian Limestone.—This formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes. The only fossils found in this formation in the State are a few traces of crinoids, near McGregor.

The St. Peters sandstone formation is remarkably uniform in thickness through-

out its known geographical extent, and it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee county, immediately beneath the drift.

Trenton Group.—With the exception of the Trenton limestone, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestone—nearly pure dolomites. This formation occupies large portions of Winneshiek and Allamakee counties and a small part of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes; but there are some compact, even layers that furnish fine material for window-caps and sills. Fossils are so abundant in this formation that in some places the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals and fragments of trilobites, cemented by calcareous material into a solid rock. Some of these fossils are new to science and peculiar to Iowa.

The Galena limestone is the upper formation of the Trenton Group. It is 150 miles long, and seldom exceeds 12 miles in width. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque county. It is nearly a pure dolomite, with a slight admixture of siliceous matter; good blocks for dressing are sometimes found near the top of the bed, although it is usually unfit for such a purpose. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about 15 miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. This ore is mostly that known as Galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small

quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

Cincinnati Group.—The surface occupied by the Maquoketa shales is more than 100 miles in length, but is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching a mile or two in width. The most northern exposure yet recognized is in the western part of Winneshiek county, while the most southerly is in Jackson county, in the bluffs of the Mississippi. The formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey. Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati Group are found in the Maquoketa shales, but they contain a larger number than have been found anywhere else in these shales in Iowa, and their distinct faunal characteristics seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa shales as a distinct formation from others in the group.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Niagara Group.—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is 40 and 50 miles in width, and nearly 160 miles long, from north to south. This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with a considerable portion of silicious matter, in some places, in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, LeClaire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

Hamilton Group.—The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and

shales is as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. Its length is nearly 200 miles, and width from 40 to 50. A large part of the material of this is quite worthless, yet other portions are valuable for economic purposes; and, having a large geographical extent in the State, is a very important formation. Its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been demonstrated at Waverly, Bremer county; the heavier piers and other material requiring strength and durability. All the Devonian strata of Iowa evidently belong to a single epoch. The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopodes, corals and mullusks. The coral *Acervularia Davidsoni* occurs near Iowa City, and is known as "Iowa City marble" and "Bird's Eye marble."

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous, viz: the subcarboniferous, coal measures and Permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

Subcarboniferous Group.—This group occupies a very large area of surface. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago county, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington county. It then makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi at Muscatine. The southern and western boundaries are to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the real field. From the southern part of Pocahontas county it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point 3 or 4 miles north-

east of Eldora, in Hardin county, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper county, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk county, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson county, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren county. Its arc is about 250 miles long, and from 20 to 50 miles wide.

The Kinderhook Beds.—The most southerly exposure of these beds is in Des Moines county, near the mouth of Skunk river. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas county, more than 200 miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines county; along English river, in Washington county; along the Iowa river in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin counties, and along the Des Moines river in Humboldt county. This formation has considerable economic value, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt counties it is invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall county all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near Le Grand are very valuable. At this point some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into both useful and ornamental objects. In Tama county the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. Upon exposure to atmosphere and frost it crum-

bles to pieces; consequently it is not valuable for building purposes.

The remains of fishes are the only fossils yet discovered in this formation that can be referred to the sub-kingdom Vertebrata; and so far as yet recognized, they all belong to the order *Selachians*. Of *Articulatiles*, only two species have been recognized, both of which belong to the genus *Phillipsia*. The sub-kingdom *Mollusca* is also largely represented. The *Radiata* are represented by a few *crinoids*, usually found in a very imperfect condition. The sub-kingdom is also represented by corals. The prominent feature in the life of this epoch was molluscan. It overshadowed all other branches of the animal kingdom. The prevailing classes are: *Lamellibranchiata*, in the more arenaceous portions; and *Brachropods* in the more calcareous portions. No remains of vegetation have been detected in any of the strata of this formation.

The Burlington limestone formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, separated by a series of siliceous beds; both divisions are *crinoidal*. The Burlington limestone is carried down by the southerly dip of the Iowa rocks, so that it is seen for the last time in the State in the valley of Skunk river, near the southern boundary of Des Moines county, which is the most northerly point that it has been found, but it probably exists as far north as Marshall county. Much valuable material is afforded by this formation for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock. Geologists are attracted by the great abundance and variety of its fossils—*crinoids*—now known to be more than 300.

The only remains of vertebrates discovered in this formation are those of fishes, and consist of teeth and spines. Bones of bony fish, on Buffington creek, Louisa county, is an exposure so fully charged with these remains that it might with propriety be called bone breccia.

Remains of Articulates are rare in this formation; so far as yet discovered, they are confined to two species of trilobites of the genus *Phillipsia*. Fossil shells are very common.

The two lowest classes of the sub-kingdom Radiata are represented in the genera *Zaphrentis*, *Amplexus* and *Syringopora*, while the highest class, Echinoderms, are found in most extraordinary profusion.

The Keokuk limestone formation is to be seen only in four counties—Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines. In some localities the upper siliceous portion is known as the Geode bed; it is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about 80 miles below Keokuk. The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less masses of silex, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz; the outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful; they vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter.

This formation is of great economic value. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the postoffices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo. The only vertebrate fossils in the formation are fishes, all belonging to the order Selachians,

some of which indicate that their owners reached a length of 25 or 30 feet. Of the Articulates, only two species of the genus *Phillipsia* have been found in this formation. Of the Mollusks no Cephalopods have yet been recognized in this formation in Iowa. Gasteropods are rare; Brachiopods and Polyzoans are quite abundant. Of Radiates, corals of genera *Zaphrentis*, *Amplexus* and *Aulopora* are found, but crinoids are most abundant. Of the low forms of animal life, the protozoans, a small fossil related to the sponges, is found in this formation in small numbers.

The St. Louis limestone is the uppermost of the sub-carboniferous group in Iowa. It occupies a small superficial area, consisting of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk; proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska counties; it is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone river, where it again passes out of view under the Coal Measures, until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct subdivisions—the magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous. The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the north-western part of Van Buren county, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of little economic value. The lower, or magnesian division, furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of

which are found on Lick creek, in Van Buren county, and on Long creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

Of the fossils of this formation, the vertebrates are represented only by the remains of fish, belonging to the two orders, Selachians and Ganoids. The Articulates are represented by one species of the trilobite, genus *Phillipsia*; and two ostracoid genera, *Cythra* and *Beyricia*. The Mollusks distinguished this formation more than any other branch of the animal kingdom. Radiates are exceedingly rare, showing a marked contrast between this formation and the two preceding it.

The Coal Measure Group is properly divided into three formations, viz: the Lower, Middle and Upper Coal Measures; each having a vertical thickness of about two hundred feet.

The Lower Coal Measures exists eastward and northward of the Des Moines river, and also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river; but their southerly dip passes below the Middle Coal Measure at no great distance from the river. This formation possesses greater economic value than any other in the whole State. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal, furnishes a large amount of material for potters' use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit for use; but in some places, as in Red Rock, in Marion county, blocks of large dimensions are obtained, which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines.

But few fossils have been found in any of the strata of the Lower Coal Measures, but such animal remains as have been

found are, without exception, of marine origin. All fossil plants found in these measures, probably belong to the class Acrogens. Specimens of *Calamites* and several species of ferns are found in all the Coal Measures, but the genus *Lepidodendron* seems not to have existed later than the epoch of the Middle Coal Measures. The latter formation occupies a narrow belt of territory in the southern-central portion of the State, embracing a superficial area of about 1,400 square miles. The counties underlaid by this formation are, Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wayne and Appanoose.

Few species of fossils occur in these beds. Some of the shales and sandstone have afforded a few imperfectly preserved land plants, three or four species of ferns, belonging to the genera. Some of the carboniferous shales afford beautiful specimens of what appears to have been seaweed. Radiates are represented by corals. The Mollusks are most numerous represented. Trilobites and ostracoids are the only remains known of Articulates. Vertebrates are only known by the remains of Selachians, or sharks and ganoids.

The Upper Coal Measures occupy a very large area, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. By its northern and eastern boundaries it adjoins the area occupied by the Middle Coal Measures. This formation contains a considerable portion of shales and sandstone, but the prominent lithological features are its limestones. Although it is known by the name of Upper Coal Measures, it contains but a single bed of coal, and that only about 20 inches in

maximum thickness. The limestone exposed in this formation furnishes good building material, as in Madison and Fremont counties. The sandstones are quite worthless. No beds of clay, for potters' use, are found in the whole formation. The fossils are more numerous than in either the Middle or Lower Coal Measures. The vertebrates are represented by the fishes of the orders Selachians and Ganoids. The Articulates are represented by the trilobites and ostracoids. Mollusks are represented by the classes Cephalapoda, Gasterapoda, Lamellibranchiata, Brachiopoda and Polyzoa. Radiates are more numerous than in the Middle and Lower Coal Measures. Protozoans are represented in the greatest abundance, some layers of limestone being almost entirely composed of their small fusiform shells.

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

The next strata in the geological series are of the Cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods. The first period was during its elevation from the cretaceous sea, and during the long Tertiary age that passed between the time of that elevation and the commencement of the Glacial epoch. The second period

was during the Glacial epoch, when the ice produced their entire removal over considerable areas. All the cretaceous rocks in Iowa are a part of the same deposits farther up the Missouri river, and, in reality, form their eastern boundary.

The Nishnabotany sandstone has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie county and the southern part of Montgomery county. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the Inoceramus, or chalky beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, valueless for economic purposes. The only fossils found in this formation are a few fragments of angiospermous leaves. The strata of Woodbury sandstones and shales rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone, and have not been observed outside of Woodbury county; hence their name. Their principal exposure is at Sergeant's Bluffs, seven miles below Sioux City. This rock has no value, except for purposes of common masonry. Fossil remains are rare. Detached scales of a lepidoginoid species have been detected, but no other vertebrate remains of vegetation, leaves of *Salix Meekii* and *Sassfras cretaceum* have been occasionally found.

The Inoceramus beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstone and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux river in Woodbury and Plymouth counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material can be obtained from these beds, and the only value they possess,

except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region. The only vertebrate remains found in the cretaceous rocks are the fishes. Those in the *Inoceramus* beds are two species of squaloid Selachians, or certracions, and three genera of teliosts. Molluscan remains are rare.

PEAT.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas: Cerro Gordo county, 1,500 acres; Worth, 2,000; Winnebago, 2,000; Hancock, 1,500; Wright, 500; Kossuth, 700; Dickinson, 80. Several contain peat beds, but the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish 250 tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present this peat is not utilized, but, owing to its great distance from the coal fields, and the absence of timber, the time is coming when their value will be fully realized.

GYPSUM.

The only sulphate of the alkaline earth of any economic value is gypsum, and it may be found in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, in Webster county. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in the county, the Des Moines river running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley. The

most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard creek, a tributary of the Des Moines river and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from the northerly point mentioned. The width of the area is unknown, as the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift, as one goes up the ravines and minor valleys.

On either side of the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines river, the gypsum is seen jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular are its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two-Mile creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

Age of the Gypsum Deposit.—No trace of fossil remains has been found in the gypsum or associated clays; neither has any other indication of its geologic age been observed except that which is afforded by its stratigraphical relations; the most that can be said with certainty is that it is newer than the coal measures, and older than the drift. The indications afforded by the stratigraphical relations of the gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge are, however, of considerable value. No Tertiary deposits are known to exist within or near the borders of Iowa, to suggest that it might be of that age, nor are any of the Palæozoic strata newer than the subcarboniferous unconformable upon each other

as the other gypsum is unconformable upon the strata beneath it. It therefore seems, in a measure, conclusive that the gypsum is of Mesozoic age; perhaps older than the cretaceous.

The lithological origin of this deposit is as uncertain as its geological age. It seems to present itself in this relation, as in the former one,—an isolated fact. None of the associated strata show any traces of a double decomposition of pre-existing materials, such as some have supposed all deposits of gypsum to have resulted from. No considerable quantities of oxide of iron nor any trace of native sulphur have been found in connection with it, nor has any salt been found in the waters of the region. These substances are common in association with other gypsum deposits, and by many are regarded as indicative of the method of or resulting from their origin as such. Throughout the whole region the Fort Dodge gypsum has the exact appearance of a sedimentary deposit. From these facts it seems not unreasonable to entertain the opinion that this gypsum originated as a chemical precipitation in comparatively still waters which were saturated with sulphate of lime and destitute of life; its stratification and impurities being deposited at the same time as clayey impurities which had been suspended in the same waters.

Physical Properties.—Much has already been said of the physical character of this gypsum; but as it is so different in some respects from other deposits, there are still other matters worthy of mention in connection with those. According to the results of a complete analysis of Prof. Emery,

the ordinary gray gypsum contains only about eight per cent. of impurity, and it is possible that the average impurity for the whole deposit will not exceed that proportion, so uniform in quality is it from top to bottom and from one end of the region to the other. As plaster for agricultural purposes is sometimes prepared from gypsum that contains thirty per cent. of impurity, it will be seen that this is a very superior article for such purposes. The impurities are of such a character that they do not in any way interfere with its value for use in the arts.

Although the gypsum rock has a gray color, it becomes quite white by grinding, and still whiter by the calcining process necessary in the preparation of plaster of Paris. These tests have all been practically made in the rooms of the Geological Survey, and the quality of the plaster of Paris still further tested by actual use and experiment. The only use yet made of the gypsum by the inhabitants is for the purposes of ordinary building stone. It is so compact it is found to be comparatively unaffected by frost, and its ordinary situation in walls of houses is such that it is protected from the dissolving action of water, which can, at most, reach it only from occasional rains, and the effect of these is too slight to be perceived after the lapse of several years. Hon. John F. Duncombe, of Fort Dodge, built a fine residence of it in 1861, the walls of which appear as unaffected by exposure and as beautiful as they were when first erected. Several other houses in Fort Dodge have been constructed of it, including the depot buildings of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad. Many of the sidewalks in the

From S. W. corner to highest ridge between the two great rivers (in Ringgold county)... 4 ft. 1 in.
 From the highest point in the State (near Spirit Lake) to the lowest point in the State (at the mouth of Des Moines river) 4 ft.

Per Mile.

We thus find that there is good degree of propriety in regarding the whole State as belonging to a great plain, the lowest point of which within its border, the southeastern corner of the State, is only 444 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of the whole State above the level of the sea is not far from 800 feet, although it is a thousand miles from the nearest ocean.

These remarks are, of course, to be understood as applying to the State as a whole. On examining its surface in detail, we find a great diversity of surface by the formation of valleys out of the general level, which have been evolved by the actions of streams during the unnumbered years of the terrace epoch. These river valleys are deepest in the northwestern part of the State, and consequently it is there that the country has the greatest diversity of surface, and its physical features are most strongly marked.

The greater part of Iowa was formerly one vast prairie. It has, indeed, been estimated that seven-eighths of the surface of the State was prairie when first settled. By prairie it must not be inferred that a level surface is meant, for they are found in hilly countries as well. Nor are they confined to any particular variety of soil, for they rest upon all formations, from those of the Azotic to those of the Creta-

ceous age, inclusive. Whatever may have been their origin, their present existence in Iowa is not due to the influence of climate, of the soil, or of any of the underlying formations. The real cause is the prevalence of the annual fires. If these had been prevented fifty years ago, Iowa would now be a timbered country. The encroachment of forest trees upon prairie farms as soon as the bordering woodland is protected from the annual prairie fires, is well known to farmers throughout the State. The soil of Iowa is justly famous for its fertility, and there is probably no equal area of the earth's surface that contains so little untillable land, or whose soil has so high an average of fertility. Ninety-five per cent. of its surface is capable of a high state of cultivation.

LAKES AND STREAMS.

Lakes.—The lakes of Iowa may be properly divided into two distinct classes. The first may be called *drift lakes*, having had their origin in the depressions left in the surface of the drift at the close of the glacial epoch, and have rested upon the undisturbed surface of the drift deposit ever since the glaciers disappeared. The others may be properly termed *fluvial* or *alluvial lakes*, because they have had their origin by the action of rivers while cutting their own valleys out from the surface of the drift as it existed at the close of the glacial epoch, and are now found resting upon the alluvium. By "alluvium" is meant the deposit which has accumulated in the valleys of rivers by the action of their own currents. It is largely composed of sand and other coarse material, and

upon that deposit are some of the best productive soils in the State. It is this deposit which forms the flood plains and deltas of our rivers, as well as the terraces of their valleys. The regions to which the drift lakes are principally confined are near the head waters of the principal streams of the State. They are consequently found in those regions which lie between the Cedar and Des Moines rivers, and the Des Moines and Little Sioux. No drift lakes are found in Southern Iowa. The largest of the lakes to be found in the State are Spirit and Okoboji, in Dickinson county, Clear Lake in Cerro Gordo county, and Storm Lake in Buena Vista county.

SPIRIT LAKE.—The width and length of this lake are about equal, and it contains about 12 square miles of surface, its northern border resting directly on the boundary of the State. It lies almost directly upon the great water-shed. Its shores are mostly gravelly, and the country about it fertile.

OKOBOJI LAKE.—This body of water lies directly south of Spirit Lake, and has somewhat the shape of a horse-shoe, with its eastern projection within a few rods of Spirit Lake, where it receives the outlet of the latter. Okoboji Lake extends about five miles southward from Spirit Lake, thence about the same distance westward, and it then bends northward about as far as the eastern projection. The eastern portion is narrow, but the western is larger, and in some places 100 feet deep. The surroundings of this and Spirit Lake are very pleasant; fish are abundant in them, and they are the resort of myriads of water-fowl.

CLEAR LAKE.—This lake is situated upon the water-shed between the Iowa and Cedar rivers. It is about 5 miles long, 2 or 3 miles wide, and has a maximum depth of only 15 feet. Its shores and the country around are like that of Spirit Lake.

STORM LAKE.—This lake rests upon the great water-shed in Buena Vista county. It is a clear, beautiful sheet of water, containing a surface area of between 4 and 5 square miles. The outlets of all these drift lakes are dry during a portion of the year, except Okoboji.

WALLED LAKES.—Along the water-sheds of Northern Iowa great numbers of small lakes exist, varying from half a mile to a mile in diameter. One of the lakes in Wright county, and another in Sac, have each received the name of "Walled Lake," on account of the embankments on their borders, which are supposed to be the work of ancient inhabitants. These embankments are from 2 to 10 feet in height, and from 5 to 30 feet across. They are the result of natural causes alone, being referable to the periodic action of ice, aided to some extent by the action of the waves.

These lakes are very shallow, and in winter freeze to the bottom, so that but little unfrozen water remains in the middle. The ice freezes fast to everything on the bottom, and the expansive power of the water in freezing acts in all directions from the center to the circumference, and whatever was on the bottom of the lake has been thus carried to the shore. This has been going on from year to year, from century to century, forming the embankments which have caused so much wonder.

Springs issue from all the geological formations, and form the sides of almost every valley, but they are more numerous, and assume proportions which give rise to the name of sink-holes, along the upland borders of the Upper Iowa river, owing to the peculiar fissured and laminated character and great thickness of the strata of the age of the Trenton limestone which underlies the whole region of the valley of that stream. No mineral springs, properly so-called, have yet been discovered in Iowa, though the water of several artesian wells is frequently found charged with soluble mineral substances.

Rivers.—The two great rivers, the Mississippi and Missouri, from the eastern and the western boundaries, respectively, of the State, receive the eastern and western drainage of it. The Mississippi with its tributaries in Eastern Iowa drain two-thirds of the State, and the Missouri with its tributaries drain the western third. The great water-shed which divides these two systems is a land running southward from a point on the northern boundary line of the State, near Spirit Lake, in Dickinson county, to a nearly central point in the northern part of Adair county. From the last named point this highest ridge of land between the two great rivers continues southward, without change of character, through Ringgold county, into the State of Missouri; but it is no longer the great water-shed. From that point another ridge bears off southward, through the counties of Madison, Clarke, Lucas and Appanoose, which is now the water-shed.

All streams that rise in Iowa occupy, at first, only slight depressions of the land,

and are scarcely perceptible. These uniting into larger streams, though still flowing over drift and bluff deposits, reach considerable depth into these deposits, in some cases to a depth of nearly 200 feet from the general prairie level.

The greater part of the streams in Western Iowa run either along the whole or a part of their course, upon that peculiar deposit known as bluff deposit. The banks even of the small streams are often five to ten feet in height and quite perpendicular, so that they render the streams almost everywhere unfordable, and a great impediment to travel across the open country where there are no bridges.

This deposit is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except when darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, not very cohesive, and not at all plastic. It forms excellent soil, and does not bake or crack in drying, except limy concretions, which are generally distributed throughout the mass, in shape and size resembling pebbles; but not a stone or a pebble can be found in the whole deposit. It was called "silicious marl" by Dr. Owen, in his geological report to the Government, and he attributes its origin to an accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake, which was afterward drained, and the sediment became dry land. Prof. Swallow gives it the name of "bluff," which is here adopted; but the term, "lacustrine" would have been more appropriate. The peculiar properties of this deposit are that it will stand securely with a precipitous front 200 feet high, and yet is easily excavated with a spade. Wells dug in it require only to be walled to a point just above the water-line. Yet, com-

fact as it is, it is very porous, so that water which falls on it does not remain at the surface, but percolates through it; neither does it accumulate within it at any point, as it does upon and within the drift and the stratified formations.

The thickest deposit yet known in Iowa is in Fremont county, where it reaches 200 feet. It is found throughout a region more than 200 miles in length, and nearly 100 miles in width, and through which the Missouri runs almost centrally.

This fine sediment is the same which the Missouri once deposited in a broad depression in the surface of the drift that formed a lake-like expansion of that river in the earliest period of the history of its valley. The extent of the deposit shows this lake to have been 100 miles wide and more than twice as long. The water of the river was muddy then as now, and the broad lake became filled with the sediment which the river brought down. After the lake became filled with the sediment, the valley below became deepened by the constant erosive action of the waters, to a depth sufficient to have drained the lake of its first waters; but the only effect then was to cause it to cut its valley out of the deposits its own muddy waters had formed. Thus along the valley of that river, so far as it forms the western boundary of Iowa, the bluffs which border it are composed of that sediment known as bluff deposit, forming a distinct border along the broad, level flood plain, the width of which varies from five to fifteen miles, while the original sedimentary deposit stretches far inland.

Churiton and Grand rivers rise and run for twenty-five miles of their course

upon the drift deposits alone. The first strata that are exposed by the deepening valleys of both these streams belong to the Upper Coal Measures, and they both continue upon the same formation until they make their exit from the State, (the former in Appanoose county, the latter in Ringgold county,) near the boundary of which they passed nearly or quite through the whole of that formation to the Middle Coal Measures. Their valleys deepen gradually, and 15 or 20 miles from the river they are nearly 150 feet below the general level of the adjacent highland. When the rivers have cut their valleys down through the series of limestone strata, they reach those of a clayey composition. Upon these they widen their valleys, and make broad flood plains or "bottoms," the soil of which is stiff and clayey, except where modified by sandy washings. These streams are prairie streams in their upper branches and tributaries, but flow through woodland farther down. The proportion of lime in the drift of Iowa is so great that the water of all the wells and springs is too "hard" for washing purposes, and the same substance is so prevalent in the drift clays that they are always found to have sufficient flux when used for the manufacture of brick.

Platte river belongs mainly to Missouri. Its upper branches pass through Ringgold county. Here the drift deposit reaches its maximum thickness on an east and west line across the State, and the valleys are eroded in some instances to a depth of 200 feet, apparently, through this deposit alone. The term "drift deposit" applies to the soil and sub-soil of the greater part

of the State, and in it alone many wells are dug and our forests take root. It rests upon the stratified rocks. It is composed of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, promiscuously intermixed without stratification, varying in character in different parts of the State.

One Hundred and Two river is represented in Taylor county, the valleys of which have the same general character of those just described. The country around and between the east and west forks of this stream is almost entirely prairie.

Nodaway river is represented by east, middle and west branches. The two former rise in Adair county, the latter in Cass county. These rivers and valleys are fine examples of the small rivers and valleys of Southern Iowa. They have the general character of drift valleys, and with beautiful undulating and sloping sides. The Nodaway drains one of the finest agricultural regions in the State, the soil of which is tillable almost to their very banks. The banks and the adjacent narrow flood-plains are almost everywhere composed of a rich, deep, dark loam.

Nishnabotany river is represented by east and west branches, the former having its source in Anderson county, the latter in Shelby county. Both these branches, from their source to their confluence, and also the main stream from there to the point where it enters the great flood-plain of the Missouri, run through a region, the surface of which is occupied by the bluff deposit.

The West Nishnabotany is probably without any valuable mill-sites. In the western part of Cass county, the East

Nishnabotany loses its identity by becoming abruptly divided up into five or six different creeks. A few good mill-sites occur here on this stream. None, however, that are thought reliable, exist on either of these rivers, or on the main stream below the confluence, except, perhaps, one or two in Montgomery county. The valleys of the two branches, and the intervening upland, possess remarkable fertility.

Boyer river, until it enters the flood-plain of the Missouri, runs almost, if not quite, its entire course through the region occupied by the bluff deposit, and has cut its valley entirely through it along most of its passage. The only rocks exposed are the upper coal measures, near Reed's mill, in Harrison county. The exposures are slight, and are the most northerly now known in Iowa. The valley of this river has usually gently sloping sides, and an indistinctly defined flood-plain. Along the lower half of its course the adjacent upland presents a surface of the billowy character, peculiar to the bluff deposit. The source of this river is in Sac county.

Soldier river.—The east and middle branches of this stream have their source in Crawford county, and the west branch in Ida county. The whole course of this river is through the bluff deposit. It has no exposure of strata along its course.

Little Sioux river.—Under this head are included both the main and west branches of that stream, together with the Maple, which is one of its branches. The west branch and the Maple are so similar to the Soldier river that they need no separate description. The main stream has

its boundary near the northern boundary of the State, and runs most of its course upon drift deposit alone, entering the region of the bluff deposit in the southern part of Cherokee county. The two principal upper branches near their source in Dickinson and Osceola counties are small prairie creeks within distinct valleys. On entering Clay county the valley deepens, and at their confluence has a depth of 200 feet. Just as the valley enters Cherokee county it turns to the southward, and becomes much widened, with its sides gently sloping to the uplands. Where the valley enters the region of the bluff deposit, it assumes the billowy appearance. No exposures of strata of any kind have been found in the valley of the Little Sioux or any of its branches.

Floyd river.—This river rises upon the drift in O'Brien county, and flowing southward enters the region of the bluff deposit a little north of the centre of Plymouth county. Almost from its source to its mouth it is a prairie stream, with slightly sloping valley sides, which blend gradually with the uplands. A single slight exposure of sandstone of cretaceous age occurs in the valley near Sioux City, and which is the only known exposure of rock of any kind along its whole length. Near this exposure is a mill-site, but farther up the stream it is not valuable for such purposes.

Rock river.—This stream passes through Lyon and Sioux counties. It was, evidently, so named from the fact that considerable exposures of the red Sioux quartzite occur along the main branches of the stream in Minnesota, a few miles north of the State boundary. Within the

State the main stream and its branches are drift streams and strata are exposed. The beds and banks of the streams are usually sandy and gravelly, with occasionally boulders intermixed.

Big Sioux River.—The valley of this river, from the northwest corner of the State to its mouth, possesses much the same character as all the streams of the surface deposits. At Sioux Falls, a few miles above the northwest corner of the State, the streams meet with remarkable obstructions from the presence of Sioux quartzite, which outcrops directly across the stream, and causes a fall of about 60 feet within a distance of half a mile, producing a series of cascades. For the first 25 miles above its mouth, the valley is very broad, with a broad, flat flood-plain, with gentle slopes, occasionally showing indistinctly defined terraces. These terraces and valley bottoms constitute some of the finest agricultural land of the region. On the Iowa side of the valley the upland presents abrupt bluffs, steep as the materials of which they are composed will stand, and from 100 to nearly 200 feet high above the stream. At rare intervals, about 15 miles from its mouth, the cretaceous strata are exposed in the face of the bluffs of the Iowa side. No other strata are exposed along that part of the valley which borders our State, with the single exception of Sioux quartzite at its extreme northwestern corner. Some good mill-sites may be secured along that portion of this river which borders Lyon county, but below this the fall will probably be found insufficient and the locations for dams insecure.

Missouri River.—This is one of the muddiest streams on the globe, and its waters are known to be very turbid far toward its source. The chief peculiarity of this river is its broad flood-plains, and its adjacent bluff deposits. Much the greater part of the flood-plain of this river is upon the Iowa side, and continues from the south boundary line of the State to Sioux City, a distance of more than 100 miles in length, varying from three to five miles in width. This alluvial plain is estimated to contain more than half a million of acres of land within the State, upward of 400,000 of which are now tillable.

The rivers of the eastern system of drainage have quite a different character from those of the western system. They are larger, longer and have their valleys modified to a much greater extent by the underlying strata. For the latter reason, water-power is much more abundant upon them than upon the streams of the western system.

Des Moines River.—This river has its source in Minnesota, but it enters Iowa before it has attained any size, and flows almost centrally through it from northwest to southeast, emptying into the Mississippi at the extreme southeastern corner of the State. It drains a greater area than any river within the State. The upper portion of it is divided into two branches, known as the east and west forks. These unite in Humboldt county. The valleys of these branches above their confluence are drift valleys, except a few small exposures of subcarboniferous limestone about five miles above their confluence. These exposures produce several small mill-sites.

The valleys vary from a few hundred yards to half mile in width, and are the finest agricultural lands. In the northern part of Webster county the character of the main valley is modified by the presence of ledges and low cliffs of the subcarboniferous limestone and gypsum. From a point a little below Fort Dodge to near Amsterdam, in Marion county, the river runs all the way through and upon the lower Coal Measure strata. Along this part of the course the flood-plain varies from an eighth to a mile or more in width. From Amsterdam to Ottumwa the subcarboniferous rocks pass beneath the river again, bringing down the Coal Measure strata into its bed; they rise from it in the extreme northwestern part of VanBuren county, and subcarboniferous strata resume and keep their place along the valley to the north of the river.

From Fort Dodge to the northern part of Lee county the strata of the Lower Coal Measures are present in the valley. Its flood-plain is frequently sandy from the debris of the sandstone and sandy shales of the Coal Measures produced by their removal in the process of the formation of the valley.

The principal tributaries of the Des Moines are upon the western side. These are the Raccoon and the three rivers, viz: South, Middle and North rivers. The three latter have their sources in the region occupied by the Upper Coal Measure limestone formation, flow eastward over the Middle Coal Measures, and enter the valley of the Des Moines upon the Lower Coal Measures. These streams, especially South and Middle rivers, are frequently bordered by high, rocky cliffs. Raccoon

river has its source upon the heavy surface deposits of the middle region of Western Iowa, and along the greater part of its course it has excavated its valley out of those deposits and the Middle Coal Measure alone. The valley of the Des Moines and its branches are destined to become the seat of extensive manufactures, in consequence of the numerous mill-sites of immense power, and the fact that the main valley traverses the entire length of the Iowa coal fields.

Skunk river.—This has its source in Hamilton county, and runs almost its entire course upon the border of the outcrop of the Lower Coal Measures, or, more properly speaking, upon the subcarboniferous limestone, just where it begins to pass beneath the Coal Measures by its southerly and westerly dip. Its general course is southeast. From the western part of Henry county, up as far as Story county, the broad, flat flood-plain is covered with a rich, deep clay soil, which, in time of long-continued rains and overflows of the river, has made the valley of Skunk river a terror to travelers from the earliest settlement of the country. There are some excellent mill-sites on the lower half of this river, but they are not so numerous or valuable as on other rivers of the eastern system.

Iowa river.—This river rises in Hancock county, in the midst of a broad, slightly undulating drift region. The first rock exposure is that of subcarboniferous limestone, in the southwestern corner of Franklin county. It enters the region of the Devonian strata near the southwestern corner of Benton county, and in this it continues to its confluence with the Cedar

in Louisa county. Below the junction with the Cedar, and for some miles above that point, its valley is broad, and especially on the northern side, with a well-marked flood-plain. Its borders gradually blend with the uplands as they slope away in the distance from the river. The Iowa furnishes numerous and valuable mill-sites.

Cedar river.—This stream is usually understood to be a branch of the Iowa, but it ought, really, to be regarded as the main stream. It rises by numerous branches in the northern part of the State, and flows the entire length of the State, through the region occupied by the Devonian strata and along the trend occupied by that formation. The valley of this river, in the upper part of its course, is narrow, and the sides slope so gently as to scarcely show where the lowlands end and the uplands begin. Below the confluence with the Shell Rock, the flood-plain is more distinctly marked, and the valley broad and shallow. The valley of the Cedar is one of the finest regions in the State, and both the main stream and its branches afford abundant and reliable mill-sites.

Wapsipinnicon river.—This river has its source near the source of the Cedar, and runs parallel and near it almost its entire course, the upper half upon the same formation—the Devonian. In the northeastern part of Linn county it enters the region of the Niagara limestone, upon which it continues to the Mississippi. It is 100 miles long, and yet the area of its drainage is only from 12 to 20 miles in width. Hence, its numerous mill-sites are unusually secure.

Turkey river.—This river and the Upper Iowa are, in many respects, unlike other Iowa rivers. The difference is due to the great depth to which they have eroded their valleys and the different character of the material through which they have worked. Turkey river rises in Howard county, and in Winneshiek county, a few miles from its source, its valley has attained a depth of more than 200 feet, and in Fayette and Clayton counties its depth is increased to 300 and 400 feet. The summit of the uplands, bordering nearly the whole length of the valley, is capped by the Maquoketa shales. These shales are underlaid by the Galena limestone, between 200 and 300 feet thick. The valley has been eroded through these, and runs upon the Trenton limestone. Thus all the formations along and within this valley are Lower Silurian. The valley is usually narrow, and without a well-marked flood-plain. Water-power is abundant, but in most places inaccessible.

Upper Iowa river.—This river rises in Minnesota, just beyond the northern boundary line, and enters our State in Howard county before it has attained any considerable size. Its course is nearly eastward until it reaches the Mississippi. It rises in the region of the Devonian rocks, and flows across the outcrops, respectively, of the Niagara, Galena and Trenton limestone, the lower magnesian limestone, and Potsdam sandstone, into and through all of which, except the last, it has cut its valley, which is the deepest of any in Iowa. The valley sides are almost everywhere high and steep, and cliffs of lower magnesian and Trenton limestone give them a

wild and rugged aspect. In the lower part of the valley the flood-plain reaches a width sufficient for the location of small farms, but usually it is too narrow for such purposes. On the higher surface, however, as soon as you leave the valley you come immediately upon a cultivated country. This stream has the greatest slope per mile of any in Iowa, and consequently it furnishes immense water-power. In some places where creeks come into it, the valley widens and affords good locations for farms. The town of Decorah, in Winneshiek county, is located in one of these spots, which makes it a lovely location; and the power of the river and the small spring streams around it offer fine facilities for manufacturing. This river and its tributaries are the only trout streams in Iowa.

Mississippi river.—This river may be described, in general terms, as a broad canal cut out of the general level of the country through which the river flows. It is bordered by abrupt hills or bluffs. The bottom of the valley ranges from one to eight miles in width. The whole space between the bluffs is occupied by the river and its bottom, or flood-plain only, if we except the occasional terraces or remains of ancient flood-plains, which are not now reached by the highest floods of the river. The river itself is from half a mile to nearly a mile in width. There are but four points along the whole length of the State where the bluffs approach the stream on both sides. The Lower Silurian formations compose the bluffs in the northern part of the State, but they gradually disappear by a southerly dip, and the bluffs are con-

tinued successively by the Upper Silurian, Devonian and Subcarboniferous rocks which are reached near the southeastern corner of the State.

Considered in their relation to the present general surface of the State, the relative ages of the river valley of Iowa date

back only to the close of the glacial epoch; but that the Mississippi and all the rivers of Northeastern Iowa, if no others, had at least a large part of the rocky portions of their valleys eroded by pre-glacial, or, perhaps, by palæozoic rivers, can scarcely be doubted.

CHAPTER VIII.

IOWA AND THE REBELLION.

By her record in the war of the rebellion Iowa proved herself a truly loyal State. The Presidential campaign of 1860 was an exciting one, and the fact that civil war might be inaugurated in case Abraham Lincoln was elected, was well understood and duly considered. The people of Iowa indulged in no hatred or ill-will toward any section of the country, but were determined to hold such opinions upon questions of public interests, and vote for such men as to them seemed for the general good, uninfluenced by any threat of violence or civil war.

The General Assembly of the State of Iowa, as early as 1851, had by joint resolution declared that the State of Iowa was "bound to maintain the union of these States by all the means in her power." The same year the State furnished a block

of marble for the Washington Monument at the national capitol, and by order of the General Assembly there was inscribed upon its enduring surface the following: "Iowa—Her affections, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable Union." The time was now approaching in her history when these declarations of attachment and fidelity to the nation were to be put to a practical test.

Certainly the people of no State in the nation could be more vitally interested in the question of our national unity than the people of Iowa. The older States of the Union, both North and South, were represented in its population. Iowans were nearly all immigrants, bound to those older communities by the most sacred ties of blood, and most endearing recollections of early days. In addition to these consider-

ations of a personal character, there were others of the gravest political importance.

Iowa's geographical position as a State made the dismemberment of the Union a matter of serious concern. The Mississippi had been for years its highway to the markets of the world. The people could not entertain the thought that its navigation should pass under the control of a foreign government. But more than this was to be feared the consequence of introducing and recognizing in our national system the principal of secession or disintegration.

If this should be recognized as a right, what security had the States of the interior against their entire isolation from the commerce of the world, by the future secession of the Atlantic and Pacific States? And the fact also remained, that secession or separation removed none of the causes of war. Whatever there was in the peculiar institution that created differences of sentiment or feeling, or caused irritation, still existed after the separation, with no court or constitution as the arbiter of rights, and with the one resort, only, of the sword to settle differences. In secession and its logical and necessary results, we saw nothing but dire confusion and anarchy, and the utter destruction of that nationality through which alone we felt that our civil liberties as a people could be preserved, and the hopes of our civilization perpetuated.

The declaration of Mr. Buchanan's last annual message, that the nation possessed no constitutional power to coerce a seceding State, was received by the great majority of our citizens with humiliation

and distrust. Anxiously they awaited the expiring hours of his administration, and looked to the incoming President as to an expected deliverer that should rescue the nation from the hands of traitors, and the control of those whose non-resistance invited her destruction. The firing upon the national flag at Sumter aroused a burning indignation throughout the loyal States of the Republic, and nowhere was it more intense than in Iowa. And when the proclamation of the President was published, April 15, 1861, calling for 75,000 citizen soldiers to "maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government," they were more than willing to respond to the call. Party lines gave way, and for a while, at least, party spirit was hushed, and the cause of our common country was supreme in the affections of the people. Peculiarly fortunate were the people of Iowa at this crisis, in having a truly representative man as executive of the State. Thoroughly honest and thoroughly earnest, wholly imbued with the enthusiasm of the hour, fully aroused to the importance of the crises, and the magnitude of the struggle upon which were entering, with an indomitable will under the control of a strong common sense, Samuel J. Kirkwood, was, indeed, a worthy chief to organize and direct the energies of the people. Within thirty days after the date of the President's call for troops, the First Iowa Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, a second regiment was in camp ready for the service, and the General Assembly of the State was convened in special session, and had by joint resolu-

tion solemnly pledged every resource of men and money to the national cause.

So urgent were the offers of companies, that the Governor conditionally accepted enough additional companies to compose two additional regiments. These were soon accepted by the Secretary of War. Near the close of May, the Adjutant General of the State reported that 170 companies had been tendered the Governor to serve against the enemies of the Union. The question was eagerly asked, "Which of us will be allowed to go?" It seemed as if Iowa was monopolizing the honors of the period, and would send the larger part of the 75,000 wanted from the whole North.

There were much difficulty and considerable delay experienced in fitting the first three regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit (not uniform) of clothing was extemporized, principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the Governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay, that body authorized a loan of \$800,000, to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the Executive Department, in consequence of the new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the State (ex-Gov. Merrell, then a resident of McGregor) immediately took from the Governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the Governor

so elect, his pay therefor in the State bonds at par. This contract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing (which was manufactured in Boston, at his order) was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day in which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the soldiers, but was subsequently condemned by the Government, for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the National troops. Other States had also clothed their troops, sent forward under the first call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the Confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was at once abandoned by the Union troops. If both armies were clothed alike, annoying, if not fatal, mistakes were liable to be made.

While engaged in these efforts to discharge her whole duty in common with all the other Union-loving States in the great emergency, Iowa was compelled to make immediate and ample provision for the protection of her own borders from threatened invasions on the south by the secessionists of Missouri, and from danger of incursions from the west and northwest by bands of hostile Indians, who were freed from the usual restraint imposed upon them by the presence of regular troops stationed at the frontier posts. These troops were withdrawn to meet the greater and more pressing danger threatening the life of the Nation at its very heart.

The Governor of the State, in order to provide for the adequate defense of Iowa's

borders from the ravages of both rebels in arms against the Government and of the more irresistible foes from the Western plains, was authorized to raise and equip two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry (not less than five companies) and a battalion of artillery (not less than three companies). Only cavalry were enlisted for home defense, however, but in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of Northern Missouri for assistance against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot often turned out, and remained in the field until the necessity for their services had passed.

June 13th, Gen. Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri, issued the first order for the Iowa volunteers to move to the field. The First and Second Infantry immediately embarked in steamboats and proceeded to Hannibal. Two weeks later the Third Infantry was ordered to the same point. These three, together with many other of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First Infantry formed a part of the little army with which Gen. Lyon moved on Springfield, and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September), the Third Iowa, with but very slight support, fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills Landing; and in November the Seventh Iowa, as a part of the force commanded by Gen. Grant, greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water—losing more than half of the men it took into action.

The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place were followed by the more important movements led by Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, of this State, and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the Confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those States. In these and other movements, down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was captured and the Confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi river, Iowa troops took part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the State was represented by thirty regiments and two batteries, in addition to which eight regiments and one battery were employed on the outposts of the besieging army. The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served, won for them the highest meed of praise, both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this sentiment, but these words of the journals of a neighboring State: "The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes," embody the spirit of all.

In the veteran re-enlistment that distinguished the closing month of 1863, above all other periods in the history of re-enlistment for the National armies, the Iowa three-years' men (who were relatively more numerous than those of any other State), were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another term of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great army of those who

gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders.

In all the important movements of 1864 and '65, by which the confederacy was penetrated in every quarter, and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drum-beat was heard on the banks of every great river of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field, and endurance on the march.

Two Iowa 3-year cavalry regiments were employed during their whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1863 to 1866 against the hostile Indians of the Western plains. A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops to be mustered out of service. The State also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy, who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the Confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and the rivers of the West.

The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed their State in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting, from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the

field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there.

Charitable enterprises also found a ready support in Iowa. Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a home for such of the children of deceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1863, and in the following year a home was opened at Farmington, VanBuren county, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received liberal donations from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865 it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk county, and by securing, during the same year, for the use of the parent home, Camp Kinsman, near the city of Davenport. This property, by act of Congress, was soon afterward donated to the institution. In 1866, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home (which then contained about 450 inmates), became a State institution, and thereafter the sums necessary for its support were appropriated from the State treasury. A second branch was established at Glenwood, Mills county. Convenient tracks were secured, and valuable improvements made at all the different points. Schools were also established, and employments provided for such of the children as were of suitable age. In every way the provision made for these wards

of the State has been such as to challenge the approval of every benevolent mind. The number of children who have been inmates of the home from its foundation to the present time is considerably more than 2,000.

No bounty was paid by the State on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances, toward the close of the war, bounty, to a comparatively small amount, was paid by cities and towns. On only one occasion, that of the call of July 18, 1864, was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability, as established by previous rulings of the War Department, to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The Government insisted on temporarily setting aside, in part, the former rule of settlements, and enforcing a draft in all cases where sub-districts in any of the States should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the General Government for men, on a settlement of her quota accounts.

Not satisfied with merely doing her duty under the law, Iowa, of her patriotic generosity, did more than was required. The 17th, 18th and 37th regiments of infantry, the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th regiments of cavalry were all enrolled, not to meet any call from the General Government, but to enable citizens of the State to enlist under the banners of the Union, in excess of all demands which could lawfully be made.

The State also contributed a large number of men and many officers to regiments in Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and out of a

population of less than 2,000 arms-bearing colored citizens, raised nearly a whole regiment of African troops. But besides the troops thus regularly enrolled within the State, and those who formed part of regiments in neighboring States, there were not a few of Iowa's citizens in the regular army, in the different staff departments of the volunteer army, and in commands to far distant States.

Those, also, should be noticed who were called upon to protect the State and adjoining States from raids, to preserve the internal peace of the State, etc., in 1861, when Northern Missouri was overrun by predatory bands, and the loyal citizens were being driven from their homes by hundreds, and suffering in life, person and estate, the border Iowa yeomanry, unskilled in anything pertaining to war, responded to the Macedonian cry of their neighbors and speeded across the line to help them to the number of 1,500; they were armed with old fowling pieces and antiquated militia gear, but they proved effective, nevertheless, their hearts being in the right place. In the same year three expeditions were sent out to beat back the Jackson bushwhackers who were advancing on Iowa, driving out the Union people on their way. These expeditions numbered about 1,300 men, and performed valuable service in Missouri.

On the northern border, during the same year, the Sioux City cavalry, ninety-three men, and Captain Tripp's company, about fifty men, were employed to protect the borders against the Indians.

In 1862, under authority of the General Assembly, the Northern and Southern Border Brigades were organized—the one

for the protection of the State against guerilla bands on the south along the entire border, the other to keep in check the disaffected Indians intent on mischief in the northwest. There were five companies of the Northern Border Brigade, two hundred and fifty men, and ten companies of the Southern Border Brigade, seven hundred and ninety-four men, judiciously stationed at exposed points. For two years the State, at her own expense, supported these organizations. There can be no doubt that this was a wise expenditure, considering the service done—that of staying murder, rapine and arson, which were threatening to stalk through the State.

Subsequently eight hundred militia in eleven companies were called out to suppress the celebrated Talley treason in Keokuk county, and five hundred on account of the disturbances in Poweshiek and Davies counties.

At the beginning of the war, the population of Iowa included about 150,000 men presumably liable to render military service. The State raised for general service thirty-nine regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years' men; one regiment of infantry, composed of three months' men, and four regiments and one batallion of infantry, composed of 100 days' men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including 1,727 men raised by draft, numbered a little more than 69,000. The re-enlistments, including upward of 7,000 veterans, numbered very nearly 8,000. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if added, raise the total to upward of 80,000.

The number of men who, under special enlistments, and as militia, took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the State, was probably as many as 5,000.

As an inevitable result of war, many became prisoners, and suffered the cruelties of Libby, Andersonville and other "pens" in the South, which have become famous the world over, solely because of the incredible barbarities practiced in them. Considerable portions of the 8th, 12th and 14th Regiments were captured, after hard fighting, at Shiloh; the 16th was nearly all surrendered at Atlanta; the 17th at Tilton; the 19th at Sterling farm; the 36th at Mark's Mill. Many escaped heroically from rebel imprisonment, and the narratives of their sufferings would make many interesting volumes.

Every loyal State of the Union had many women who devoted much time and great labor toward relieving the wants of our sick and wounded soldiery, but for Iowa can be claimed the honor of inaugurating the great charitable movement which was so successfully supported by the noble women of the North. Mrs. Harlan, wife of Hon. James Harlan, United States Senator, was the first woman of our country among those moving in high circles of society who personally visited the army and ministered to the wants of the suffering soldiery. In many of her visits to the army, Mrs. Harlan was accompanied by Mrs. Joseph T. Fales, wife of the first State Auditor of Iowa. No words can describe the good done, the lives saved, and the deaths made easy by the host of noble women of Iowa, whose names it would take a volume to print.

Every county, every town, every neighborhood in the State had these true heroines, whose praise can never be fully known, till the final rendering of all accounts of deeds done in the body. The contributions of the State to "sanitary fairs" during the war were enormous, amounting to many hundred thousand dollars. Highly successful fairs were held at Dubuque, Muscatine, Burlington and Marshalltown, while all the towns contributed most generously to fairs of a less general nature. All this must be added to the work of the many "Florence Nightingales" of Iowa, whose heroic sacrifices have won for them the undying gratitude of the nation.

It is said, to the honor and credit of Iowa, that while many of the loyal States, older and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy State debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the General Government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister States and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any material additions to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after restoration of peace, her claims upon the Federal Government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her bond issued and sold during the war to provide the means for raising and equipping her troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war.

It was in view of these facts that Iowa had done more than her duty during the war, and that without incurring any considerable indebtedness, and that her troops had fought most gallantly on nearly every

battle-field of the war, that the *Newark Advertiser* and other prominent Eastern journals called Iowa the "Model State of the Republic."

In the following pages a brief account is given of each regiment, which was credited to Iowa during the war.

THE FIRST REGIMENT was organized under the President's first proclamation for volunteers for three months, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel; William H. Merritt, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major.

The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States May 14th, 1861, at Keokuk. The different companies were independent military organizations before the war; and tendered their service before the breaking out of hostilities. The regiment was in quarters in Keokuk for two weeks. During this time they became proficient in the use of arms, and they learned something of practical camp life. June 13th, the regiment received orders to join General Lyon in Missouri. They immediately embarked on board a steamer, and by midnight were at Hannibal, Mo., where they slept on the floor of a large warehouse. They proceeded without delay to the interior of the State, where Gen. Lyon had just defeated Gov. Jackson with his so-called State troops. Joining Lyon, they were soon given a taste of active service. For two months they were almost constantly on the march, and occasionally skirmished with the enemy. August 10th, a sharp battle was fought with the enemy at Wilson's Creek, when the gallant and

noble Gen. Lyon was killed, and the regiment lost 10 killed and 50 wounded. After the battle the regiment proceeded to St. Louis, and their three months having expired, were mustered out August 25th, 1861. The number of officers and men in this regiment were 959. Of these 13 were killed, 13 died, 141 were wounded, and three were missing.

THE SECOND INFANTRY was organized soon after the commencement of the war, with Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, as Colonel; James M. Tuttle, of Keosauqua, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States, at Keokuk, in May, 1861. It participated in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, advance on Corinth, Corinth, Little Bear Creek, Ala., Resaca, Ga., Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, in front of Atlanta, January 22, 1864, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Eden Station, Little Ogeechee, Savannah, Columbia, Lynch's Creek and Bentonville; went with Sherman on his march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, home. This regiment was one of Iowa's most distinguished commands in the war. It was the first three years' regiment, and it left for the theatre of war even before the First Regiment, by a few hours.

Its companies were enrolled during that first splendid enthusiasm which followed the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and they contained many men of talent and reputation. The regiment especially distinguished itself in the capture of Fort Donelson, in entering which it was awarded the post of honor. It was then

that the unenthusiastic Gen. Halleck pronounced the Iowa Second the "bravest of the brave." The Second Veteran Infantry was formed by the consolidation of the battalions of the Second and Third Veteran Infantry, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865. The total number of officers and men who enlisted in this regiment was 1,247. Of this number during the war 65 were killed, 134 died, 330 were discharged, 268 were wounded, 14 were missing and 24 were captured.

THE THIRD INFANTRY was organized at about the same time as the Second, with Nelson G. Williams, of Dubuque county, as Colonel; John Scott, of Story county, Lieutenant-Colonel; William N. Stone, of Marian county, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service in June, 1861, at Keokuk. The regiment was engaged at Blue Mills, Mo., Shiloh, Hatchie river, Matamoras, Vicksburg, Johnson, Miss., in the Meridian expedition at Atlanta, in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. The regiment was veteranized and organized as a battalion in 1864, but before the officers received their commissions the battalion bravely fought itself out of existence at the battle of Atlanta.

The remnant was consolidated with the veterans of the Second, and the regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1864. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,074. Of this number, during the war, 57 were killed, 133 died, 231 were discharged, 269 were wounded, 10 were missing, 93 were captured and 19 were transferred.

THE FOURTH INFANTRY was organized with G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; John Galligan, of Davenport, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. R. English, of Glenwood, as Major. The regiment was engaged at Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Look-out Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca and Taylor's Ridge. It came home on veteran furlough February 26, 1864; returned in April; was in the campaign against Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas to Washington, and home; was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 24, 1865. The total number of officers and men in this regiment was 1,184, of whom 61 were killed, 205 died, 299 were discharged, 338 were wounded, 5 were missing, 44 were captured and 37 were transferred.

THE FIFTH INFANTRY was organized with Wm. H. Worthington, of Keokuk, as Colonel; C. Z. Mathias, of Burlington, as Lieutenant-Colonel; W. S. Robertson, of Columbus City, as Major, and was mustered into the service of the United States, at Burlington, July 15, 1861. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg and Chickamauga. Went home on veteran furlough in April, 1864, the non-veterans went home in July, 1864, leaving 180 veterans, who were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. The Fifth Cavalry was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., August 11, 1865. The regiment had done brave service, and amply deserves the high encomium passed upon it by the generals of the army. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,037, of whom 65 were killed,

126 died, 244 were discharged, 238 were wounded, 103 were captured, and 50 were transferred.

THE SIXTH INFANTRY was organized with John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Markoe Cummins, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John M. Corse, of Burlington, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States July 6, 1861, at Burlington. It was engaged at Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Jackson, Black River Bridge, Jones' Ford, in Sherman's march, then returned through the Carolinas. The regiment served with distinction at the siege of Jackson, winning high praise from General Smith, commanding. It marched through most of the Southern States, thousands of miles, and bore its share of fatigue with unflinching devotion to duty. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,013, of whom 109 were killed, 157 died, 265 were discharged, 355 were wounded, 3 were missing, and 8 were transferred.

THE SEVENTH INFANTRY was organized with J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, as Colonel; Augustus Wentz, of Davenport, as Lieut.-Colonel; E. M. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Major; and was mustered into the United States service at Burlington, July 24, 1861. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, siege of Atlanta, July 22d in front of Atlanta, Sherman's campaign to the ocean, through the Carolinas to Richmond, and thence to Louisville. Was mustered

out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865. The battle in which the Seventh did the most service was that of Belmont, in which it lost 227 in killed, wounded and missing. The regiment, by four years of faithful service, earned as honorable a name as can be found anywhere in the annals of our volunteersoldiery. The Seventh contained altogether 1,138 officers and men, and of these, during the war, 98 were killed, 178 died, 291 discharged, 354 were wounded, and 29 were transferred.

THE EIGHTH INFANTRY was organized with Frederick Steel, of the regular army, as Colonel; James L. Gedds, of Vinton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; J. C. Ferguson, of Knoxville, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States September 12, 1861, at Davenport, Iowa. The regiment was engaged in the following battles: Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Selma, Ala., April 20, 1866. The Eighth fought nobly at Shiloh for ten hours, but was finally forced to surrender. Most of the command then suffered in rebel prisons for eight months, when they were paroled or released. A portion of the regiment was not surrendered, and it went into the famous "Union Brigade." The regiment was re-organized in 1863, and performed faithful service until mustered out in 1866. It was on duty in Alabama nearly a year after the collapse of the Rebellion, and by the "Campaign of Mobile" earned as warm a reception as Iowa gave to any of her returning heroes. Of 1,027 officers and men, 53 were killed, 187 died, 314 were discharged, 288 were wounded,

8 were missing, 394 were captured, and 38 were transferred.

THE NINTH INFANTRY was organized with Wm. Vandever, of Dubuque, as Colonel; Frank G. Herron, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. H. Coyle, of Decorah, as Major. The regiment was in the following engagements: Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Ringgold, Dallas and Lookout Mountain. It also participated in the Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, and the return home through North and South Carolina to Richmond. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 18, 1865. The Ninth Iowa was recruited and organized by its first colonel, Wm. Vandever, who was, in 1862, made a Brigadier-General. The regiment performed most brilliant service during the whole war, and took a prominent part in the battle of Pea Ridge. It had marched more than 4,000 miles, been transported by rail and steamer more than 6,000, and traversed every State by the Confederacy except Florida and Texas. The regiment brought home four flags, of which two were deposited with the Adjutant-General, one given to the State Historical Society, and one was kept by the regimental association, formed by them on being mustered out. Of 1,090 men and officers, 84 were killed, 275 died, 274 were discharged, 385 were wounded, 1 was missing, 32 were captured, and 30 were transferred.

THE TENTH INFANTRY was organized with Nicholas Perczel, of Davenport, as Colonel; W. E. Small, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John C. Bennett, of

Polk county, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Iowa City, September 8, 1861. The regiment participated in the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge. Was mustered out August 15, 1865.

The bloodiest battle in which the Tenth took a prominent part was that of Champion Hills, in which it lost half its number in killed, wounded and missing. Many regiments, on coming home, gave to the State banners with the names on them of the principal battles in which they had been engaged. The Tenth gave up its colors with the simple inscription, "Tenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers;" and when a visitor to the State Department looks at this banner, torn and bloody with four years of hard service, he will think that "Tenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers" is as proud an inscription as flag ever unfurled to the breeze of heaven. Of 1,027 officers and men, 63 were killed, 170 died, 256 were discharged, 277 were wounded, 17 were captured, and 49 were transferred.

THE ELEVENTH INFANTRY was organized with A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, as Colonel; John C. Abercrombie as Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. Hall, of Davenport, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States, at Davenport, in September and October, 1861. The regiment was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign, and battle of Atlanta. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865. No regiment did better service in the war, and no

regiment met with heartier welcome on its return home. Of 1,022 men, 58 were killed, 178 died, 158 were discharged, 234 were wounded, 4 were missing, 63 were captured, and 42 were transferred.

THE TWELFTH INFANTRY was recruited soon after the disaster at Bull Run, under a proclamation by President Lincoln calling for more volunteers. It was organized with J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, as Colonel; John P. Coulter, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Samuel D. Brodtbeck, of Dubuque, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States in October and November, 1861, the last company November 25. The regiment was engaged at Shiloh, Fort Donelson, siege of Vicksburg, Tupelo, Mississippi, White River, Nashville and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Memphis, January 20, 1866. In the battle of Shiloh the Twelfth fought gallantly all day in company with the Eighth and Fourteenth, and at sunset surrendered. They endured a loathsome captivity in rebel prisons for eight months, when they were exchanged, and the regiment was re-organized. A few who were not captured at Shiloh performed active service in the "Union Brigade," during these eight months. The newly equipped regiment immediately joined the army before Vicksburg, and served actively the rest of the war. When the regiment veteranized, January 4, 1864, a larger proportion of men re-enlisted than in any other regiment from Iowa. The following spring the regiment was home for a few weeks on veteran furlough. After Lee's surrender the regiment was continued in the service in Alabama, on guard and gar-

rison duty for several months. Of 981 officers and men, 83 were killed, 285 died, 258 were discharged, 222 were wounded, 404 were captured, and 23 were transferred.

THE THIRTEENTH INFANTRY was organized with M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Colonel; M. M. Price, of Davenport, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John Shane, of Vinton, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States, November 1, 1861. The regiment was in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, home. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 21, 1865. This regiment was especially fortunate in having such a commander as Col. Crocker. The men at first objected to drilling five or six hours every day, and other severe discipline; but afterward, in the battle of Shiloh and elsewhere, they had ample reason to be grateful for their drill under Col. Crocker. The Thirteenth did noble service in many important affairs of the war, and had the honor of being the first Union troops to enter Columbia, S. C., where the secession movement first began. Of a total of 989 officers and men, 68 were killed, 224 died, 270 were discharged, 313 were wounded, 6 were missing, 88 were captured, and 34 were transferred.

THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1861, under the call of October 3. Before the regiment was organized, the first three companies raised, A, B and C, were ordered on garrison duty at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, and re-

mained ever afterward detached from the regiment. So that, although in form they were a part of the Fourteenth Iowa for some time, they were never under its commanding officer. Afterward, these companies for a time were called the First Battalion of the 41st Infantry; but this regiment never being organized, they finally were attached to a cavalry regiment. The Fourteenth, therefore, had at first but seven companies. In June, 1863, the number of companies was raised to 10, and thus constituted for the first time a full regiment. The regiment was first organized with Wm. T. Shaw, of Anamosa, as Colonel; Edward W. Lucas, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Hiram Leonard, of Des Moines county, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, in October, 1861. The regiment was in the battle of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Pleasant Hill, Meridian, Fort De Russey, Tupelo, Town Creek, Tallahatchie, Pilot Knob, Old Town, Yellow Bayou, and others. Was mustered out, except veterans and recruits, at Davenport, November 16, 1864. The regiment was nearly all captured at the battle of Shiloh, but was after a few months exchanged and reorganized. The Fourteenth did some of the hardest fighting that was done in the war. Of 840 officers and men, 31 were killed, 148 died, 191 were discharged, 186 were wounded, 1 was missing, 269 were captured, and 23 were transferred.

THE FIFTEENTH INFANTRY was organized in the winter of 1861-2, with Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, as Colonel; William Dewey, of Freemont county, as Lieutenant-

Colonel; W. W. Belnap, of Keokuk, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, March 19, 1862.

The regiment participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, battle in front of Atlanta, in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond, Washington and Louisville, where it was mustered out August 1, 1864. The regiment was most actively engaged at the siege of Atlanta, where it was under fire from the rebels for 81 days. The gallant Fifteenth will long be honored by the grateful people of Iowa for its faithful service of three years and a half in the heart of the rebellion. Of 1,196 men, 58 were killed, 277 died, 306 were discharged, 416 were wounded, 7 were missing, 83 were captured, and 27 were transferred.

THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY was organized under the first call of 1861, and was at that time supposed to be the last Iowa would be called upon to furnish. But the war was only begun, and Iowa was destined to furnish more troops after the Sixteenth than before. As organized, the Sixteenth had Alexander Chambers for Colonel; A. H. Sanders, of Davenport, for Lieutenant-Colonel; and William Purcell, of Muscatine, for Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, December 10, 1861.

The Sixteenth was in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, and the various battles around Atlanta; in Sherman's campaigns, and those in the

Carolinas. Its first battle was the bloodiest of the war—Shiloh; and that they behaved so well under their first fire, showed that they were good men. After the battle of Shiloh, the "Iowa Brigade" was formed, of which the Sixteenth ever after formed a part. This "Iowa Brigade" was most highly praised by the Inspector-General of the Seventeenth Army Corps, who declared in his official report that he had never seen a finer looking body of men, in any respect. In the battle before Atlanta, the greater part of the regiment was captured, and remained in captivity two months. The Sixteenth was mustered out July 19, 1865, at Louisville. Of its 819 officers and men, 62 were killed, 255 died, 211 were discharged, 311 were wounded, 14 were missing, 257 were captured, and 29 were transferred.

THE SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY was raised during the spring of 1862, and organized with John W. Rankin, of Keokuk, as Colonel; D. B. Hillis, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Samuel M. Wise, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, April 16, 1862.

The Seventeenth was in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, Fort Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and Tilton, Ga., where most of the regiment were made prisoners of war, October 13, 1864. The regiment won special commendation at the battle of Corinth. Of its 956 members, 45 were killed, 121 died, 222 were discharged, 245 were wounded, 8 were missing, 278 were captured, and 28 were transferred.

THE EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY, as well as the Seventeenth, was not recruited in response to any call of the President, but was a free gift from the people of Iowa. It was raised in the early summer of 1862, and was mustered into the service of the United States at Clinton, August 5, 6 and 7, 1862, with John Edwards, of Chariton, as Colonel; T. Z. Cook, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Hugh J. Campbell, of Muscatine, as Major. It was engaged in the battles of Springfield, Moscow, Poison Spring, Ark., and others. Much of its time was spent in garrison duty, west of the Mississippi, and therefore it did not share in the brilliant honors of the great battles east of that river. Had opportunity offered, no doubt they would have assaulted Vicksburg, or fought above the clouds on Lookout Mountain, as bravely as any troops in the Union. It was mustered out July 20, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas. Of 875 officers and men, 28 were killed, 122 died, 233 were discharged, 79 were wounded, 63 were captured, and 15 were transferred.

THE NINETEENTH INFANTRY was the first regiment organized under President Lincoln's call of July 2, 1862, made when the cause of the Union looked most gloomy. It was mustered into the United States service August 17, 1862, at Keokuk, with Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, as Colonel; Samuel McFarland, of Mt. Pleasant, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Daniel Kent, of Ohio, as Major.

The regiment served faithfully at Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, in the Yazoo river expedition, at Sterling Farm, and at Spanish Fort. At Sterling Farm, September

29, 1863, most of the regiment surrendered, after a hard fight. They were exchanged July 22d of the following year, when they rejoined their regiment at New Orleans. The Nineteenth was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 18, 1865. Of 985 men and officers, 58 were killed, 133 died, 191 were discharged, 198 were wounded, 216 were captured, and 43 were transferred.

THE TWENTIETH INFANTRY was the second of the twenty-two regiments raised in Iowa under the call of July 2, 1862. The regiment was raised within two counties, Linn and Scott, each of which contributed five companies, and which vied with each other in patriotism. Wm. McE. Dye, of Marion, Linn county, was commissioned Colonel; J. B. Leek, of Davenport, Lieutenant-Colonel; and Wm. G. Thompson, of Marion, Major. The muster-in took place at Clinton, August 25, 1862. The Twentieth fought at Prairie Grove and at Ft. Blakely. Though not engaged in prominent battles, it performed valuable garrison duties on the southern coast. It was on Mustang Island, off the coast of Texas, seven months. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 8, 1865, and on its return home received a royal welcome from Iowa's citizens. Of 925 officers and men in the Twentieth, 9 were killed, 144 died, 166 were discharged, 52 were wounded, 13 were captured and 39 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY was raised in August, 1862, with Samuel Merrill (ex-Governor of Iowa) as Colonel; Cornelius W. Dunlap, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant-Colonel; S. F. Van Anda, of Delhi, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the

United States August 18, 20, 22 and 23, except one company, which had been mustered in June. The Twenty-first was engaged at Hartsville, Mo., Black River Bridge, Fort Beauregard, siege of Vicksburg, and battles of Mobile and Fort Blakely. For nearly a year the regiment served in Missouri, where it distinguished itself by the well-fought battle of Hartsville. Then it fought in Mississippi, in Louisiana, in Texas, in Louisiana again, in Arkansas, in Tennessee, in Louisiana once more, and in Alabama. In the battle of Fort Gibson, this and several other Iowa regiments were prominent. The Twenty-first was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., July 15, 1865. Of its 980 officers and men, 39 were killed, 192 died, 159 were discharged, 161 were wounded, 2 were missing, 21 were captured, and 56 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY was organized in August, 1862, with Wm. M. Stone, of Knoxville (formerly Major of the Third Infantry, and since Governor of Iowa), as Colonel; John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Lieut.-Colonel; Harvey Graham, of Iowa City, as Major; and was mustered into the United States service at Iowa City, September 10, 1862.

The Twenty-second served in many of the Southern States, and was engaged at Vicksburg, Tompson's Hills, in Sherman's campaign to Jackson, at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. The regiment particularly distinguished itself in an assault upon the enemy's works at Vicksburg, and in the battle of Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley, where it lost 109 men. In the Vicksburg assault, the regi-

ment lost 164 men. General Grant says in that assault, only Sergeant Griffith and 11 privates (of the Twenty-second,) succeeded in entering the fort. Of these, only the Sergeant and one man returned. Altogether, there were 30 Iowa regiments concerned in the siege of Vicksburg. The regiment was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 25, 1865. Of 1,008 members, 58 were killed, 182 died, 161 were discharged, 267 were wounded, 84 were captured, and 42 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY was organized with William Dewey, of Fremont county, as Colonel; W. H. Kinsman, of Council Bluffs, as Lieut.-Colonel; S. L. Glasgow, of Corydon, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Des Moines, September 19, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Black River, Champion Hills, Jackson, Milliken's Bend, and Ft. Blakely. The Twenty-third are the acknowledged heroes of the battle of Black River Bridge, and the equal sharers with other troops of the honors of many battle-fields. At Black River but a few minutes were used in assaulting and carrying the rebel works, but those few were fought with fearful loss to the Twenty-third Iowa. After the successful fight, in which the Twenty-first also took part, Gen. Lawler passed down the line and shook every man's hand, so great was his emotion. Gen. Grant called it a brilliant and daring movement. It was mustered out at Harrisburg, Texas, July 26, 1865. Of its 961 officers and men, 41 were killed, 233 died, 181 were discharged, 135 were wounded, 3 were captured, and 42 transferred.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, called "The Iowa Temperance regiment," was raised by Eber C. Byarn, of Linn county, and consisted of men who were pledged to abstain from the use of liquor in any shape. Eber C. Byarn, of Mt. Vernon, was Colonel; John Q. Wilds, of Mt. Vernon, Lieutenant-Colonel; Ed. Wright, of Springdale, as Major. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Muscatine, September 18, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, General Banks' Red river expedition, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. The battles in which the Twenty-fourth took the most prominent part were those of Sabine Cross Roads (in the Red river expedition) and Fisher's Hill. Of 979 men and officers, 56 were killed, 259 died, 205 were discharged, 260 were wounded, 2 were missing, 76 were captured and 55 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY was organized near the beautiful little city of Mt. Pleasant, with George A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; Fabian Brydolph as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Calom Taylor, of Bloomfield, as Major. Was mustered into the United States service, at Mt. Pleasant, September 27, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Walnut Bluff, Chattanooga, Campaign, Ringgold, Resaca, Dallas, Kenasaw Mountain, battles around Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Ships Gap, Bentonville and was with Sherman on his march through Georgia and the Carolinas, to Richmond and Washington. The capture of Columbia, the capital of the chief disloyal State, was effected by Iowa troops,

among which were those of the Twenty-fifth. The regiment was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865. Of 995 men and officers, 39 were killed, 223 died, 140 were discharged, 183 were wounded, 4 were missing, 18 were captured and 71 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY was organized near the city of Clinton. Milo Smith, of Clinton, was Colonel; S. G. Magill, of Lyons, was Lieutenant-Colonel; Samuel Clark, of De Witt, was Major; and the regiment was mustered in at Clinton, in August of 1862. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Snake Creek Gap, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, siege of Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Ship's Gap, in Sherman's campaign to Savannah and home through the Carolinas. The regiment took part in many great battles, and did faithful service all through the war, after winning commendations from its Generals. On the return home, the regimental flag was deposited with the State archives, inscribed in golden colors with the names of the battles and victories in which they had shared. It was mustered out of the service at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865. Of 919 men and officers, 44 were killed, 244 died, 147 were discharged, 165 were wounded, 27 were captured and 70 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY was recruited in the northern part of Iowa, and was organized with James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, as Colonel; Jed. Lake, of Independence, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and G. W. Howard, of Bradford, as Major. It

was mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, October 3, 1862. The Twenty-seventh was engaged at Little Rock, Ark., the battles of the Red river expedition, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Old Town Creek and Fort Blakely. This regiment had varied experience in the matter of climate; for their first active service was in Minnesota, while before the war was over they made a voyage on the gulf, from the Balize to Mobile Bay. After faithful service through the rest of the war, the regiment was mustered out August 8, 1865, at Clinton, Iowa. Of 940 officers and men, 9 were killed, 183 died, 207 were discharged, 142 wounded, 8 were missing, 32 were captured and 47 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY was organized during the autumn of 1862, with the following officers: Wm. E. Miller, of Iowa City, Colonel; John Connell, of Toledo, Lieutenant-Colonel; and H. B. Lynch, of Millersburg, as Major. The regiment was engaged at Port Gibson, Jackson and siege of Vicksburg; was in Bank's Red river expedition, and fought at Sabine Cross Roads, in the Shenandoah Valley, at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. In this last the regiment was most prominently engaged. During its service it fought a dozen battles, and traveled well-nigh the entire circuit of the Confederacy. The Twenty-eighth was mustered out of the service at Savannah, Ga., July 31, 1865. Of its 956 officers and men, 56 were killed, 111 died, 187 were discharged, 262 were wounded, 10 were missing, 93 were captured and 44 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY was organized at Council Bluffs, and mustered into the service of the United States, December 1, 1862, with Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; R. F. Patterson, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Charles B. Shoemaker, of Clarinda, as Major.

The Twenty-ninth was engaged at Helena, Arkansas Post, Terre Noir, and Spanish Fort. Though it was one of the best disciplined and bravest regiments in the war, it was long kept from participation in active service by being stationed in Arkansas. The regiment was mustered out at New Orleans, August 15, 1865. Of a total of 1,005 officers and men, 21 were killed, 268 died, 132 were discharged, 107 were wounded, 1 was missing, 55 were captured and 37 were transferred.

THE THIRTIETH INFANTRY was organized in the summer of 1862, with Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa county, as Colonel; William M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Lieut.-Colonel; Lauren Dewey, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major; was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, September 23, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Yazoo City, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Ala., Chattanooga, Ringgold, Resacka, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro and Taylor's Ridge; accompanied Sherman in his campaign to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond, and was in the grand review at Washington, D. C. The Thirtieth was in the thickest of the war, and came home loaded with honors, leaving its honored dead on a score of battlefields. It was mustered out June 5, 1865.

Of 978 officers and men in this regiment, 44 were killed, 264 died, 145 were discharged, 223 were wounded, 2 were missing, 19 were captured, and 48 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY was organized in the summer of 1862, with William Smyth, of Marion, as Colonel; J. W. Jenkins, of Maquoketa, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Ezekiel Cutler, of Anamosa, as Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, October 13, 1862.

The Thirty-first was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Raymond, Jackson, Black River, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Taylor's Hills, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro; was in Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., June 27, 1865. The regiment always did its part nobly. It was received home with speeches, feasting, etc., but the people's joy was tempered with sadness, as the regiment had gone forth 1,000 strong, and returned with 370. But had not so many regiments returned with thinned ranks, the Rebellion had not been conquered—the Union had not been saved. Of 977 officers and men, 13 were killed, 279 died, 176 were discharged, 85 were wounded, 13 were captured, and 72 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1862, with John Scott, of Nevada, as Colonel; E. H. Mix, of Shell Rock, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and

G. A. Eberhart, of Waterloo, as Major. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, October 5, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Old Tower Creek, Nashville and other battles. For some time the regiment was separated, and the detachments in different fields, but at last they were all united, and the regiment served as a unit. It was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, August 24, 1865. Of 925 officers and men, 59 were killed, 242 died, 174 were discharged, 142 were wounded, 98 were captured, and 35 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1862, with Samuel A. Rice, a popular politician of Central Iowa, as Colonel; Cyrus H. Maskey, of Sigourney, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Hiram D. Gibson, of Knoxville, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Oskaloosa, October 1, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Little Rock, Helena, Saline River, Spanish Fort and Yazoo Pass. The regiment worked to best advantage at the brilliant victory of Helena. It remained in Arkansas till the early part of 1865, when it moved south to take part in the closing scenes in Alabama. The Thirty-third was mustered out of service at New Orleans, July 17, 1865. Of 985 men and officers, 26 were killed, 241 died, 145 were discharged, 177 were wounded, 7 were missing, 74 were captured, and 32 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1862, with George W. Clarke, of Indianola, as Colonel; W.

S. Dungan, of Chariton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; R. D. Kellogg, of Decatur, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Burlington, October 15, 1862.

The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Fort Gaines and other places in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. January 1, 1865, the regiment was consolidated with the Thirty-eighth. Recruits from the Twenty-first and Twenty-third had been, on the muster-out of those regiments, transferred to the Thirty-fourth, and this regiment had a total of 1,181 officers and men at its muster-out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865. Of 953 properly belonging to this regiment, 4 were killed, 234 died, 314 were discharged, 16 were wounded, 4 were captured and 22 were transferred. The regiment traveled over 15,000 miles in its service.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY was recruited in the summer of 1862, and mustered into the service of the United States, at Muscatine, September 18, with S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, as Colonel; James S. Rothrock, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Henry O'Conner, of Muscatine, as Major.

The regiment participated in the battles of Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, Bayou Rapids, Bayou de Glaze, Pleasant Hill, Old River Lake, Tupelo, Nashville and the Mobile campaign. The Thirty-fifth served bravely in a dozen battles, and traveled 10,000 miles. On its return home, it was greeted with a most hearty reception, and a reunion of old soldiers. The regiment was mustered out at Davenport, August 10, 1865, and paid and disbanded

at Muscatine six days later. Of 984 officers and men, 38 were killed, 208 died, 192 were discharged, 95 were wounded, 3 were missing, 15 were captured and 65 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY was organized in the summer of 1862, with Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; F. M. Drake, of Unionville, Appanoose county, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and T. C. Woodward, of Ottumwa, as Major. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, at Keokuk, October 4, 1862.

The Thirty-sixth was engaged at Mark's Mills Ark., Elkins' Ford, Camden, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry and other places during the "Little Rock expedition." The regiment suffered greatly from sickness. Before it was fully organized, even, small-pox and measles attacked the men, and the command lost 100 men. Then it was obliged to encounter the malarial fluences of Yazoo river and Helena. Before they recovered their vigor fully, more of them were forced to surrender to the rebels. The regiment was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., August 24, 1865. Of 986 officers and men, 35 were killed, 258 died, 191 were discharged, 166 were wounded, 460 were captured and 24 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY was generally known as the "Gray-beard Regiment." It was composed of men over 45 years of age, and hence not subject to military service, but their patriotism induced them to enlist, and the services of the regiment were accepted by the Secretary of War, for post and garrison service.

It was organized with George W. Kincaid, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Geo. R. West, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Lyman Allen, of Iowa City, as Major. The muster-in took place at Muscatine, December 15, 1862.

The regiment served at St. Louis in guard of military prisons, then on the line of the Pacific railway, then at Alton, Ill. Here they remained guarding the rebel prisoners till January, 1864, when they moved to Rock Island to perform similar duties until June 5. They served the next three months, in very hot weather, at Memphis. Thence the command moved to Indianapolis. From here five companies went to Cincinnati, three to Columbus and two to Gallipolis, Ohio. At these posts they remained till May, 1865. This "Gray-beard Regiment" was the only one of its kind in the war, and it received many favorable expressions from commanding officers under whom it served. It was mustered out May 24, 1865, the day of the grand review at Washington. The Thirty-seventh was the first Iowa three-years' regiment to come home, and was mustered out thus early by special request of General Willich, in whose brigade they were, in order that they might save their crops, most of them being farmers. Of 914 officers and men, 8 were killed, 145 died, 359 were discharged, 2 were wounded, none were missing and none captured.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY was recruited in August, 1862, and mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, November 4, with D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, as Colonel; J. O. Hudmitt, of Waverly, as Lieut.-Colonel; and Charles

Chadwick, of West Union, as Major. The regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg and Banks' Red River expedition, and was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Infantry, January 1, 1865. Of all Iowa's regiments, the Thirty-eighth was most unfortunate in regard to sickness. It had not been in the service two years when more than 800 enlisted men and a number of officers had died of disease. During the same period 100 had been discharged for inability. There were long weary weeks when there were not enough well men to take care of the sick—not even enough to bury the dead. It was at last obliged to give up its own existence. Though the regiment had not had an opportunity to achieve brilliant renown in the field, it did fulfill a no less honored destiny than many whose banners were covered with the names of battles. It did all that men could do—it gave itself up for the good of the service. Of its 910 men, 1 was killed, 314 died, 120 were discharged, 2 were wounded and 14 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY was organized with H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, as Colonel; James Redfield, of Redfield, Dallas county, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and J. M. Griffiths, of Des Moines, as Major.

The regiment was engaged at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., Corinth, Allatoona, Ga., Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, and was in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond. The regiment was one of the most distinguished in the field, and met with a royal welcome from the warm-hearted people

of Iowa, on its return home. It had previously taken part in the grand review at Washington. It was mustered out at Washington, June 5, 1865, and was disbanded at Clinton, Iowa. Of its 933 officers and men, 41 were killed, 143 died, 123 were discharged, 113 were wounded, 206 were captured and 16 were transferred.

THE FORTIETH INFANTRY was the highest in numerical order of Iowa's three-year's regiments, but not the last to leave the State. Three or four other regimental organizations, too, were commenced, but not completed. Some 300 men were enlisted for the Forty-first, who united with the three companies of the Fourteenth, stationed at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory; another regiment, to be called the Forth-second, was attempted, with camp at Dubuque; and still another, at Ottumwa, was to be called the Forty-third. These attempts were unsuccessful in so far as the complete formation of an infantry regiment after the Fortieth was concerned. The Fortieth was organized at Iowa City, November 15, 1862, with John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Colonel; S. F. Cooper, of Grinnell, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and S. G. Smith, of Newton, as Major.

The regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Steele's expedition, Bank's Red River expedition, and the battle of Jenkins' Ferry. It was called the "Copperhead Regiment," by political partisans, but it bore its share of the fatigues of war in a patriotic way that might have been emulated by some of their political enemies. The fact is, moreover, the regiment always gave a small Republican majority,

though the contrary was believed for a time. The Fortieth was mustered out at Port Gibson, August 2, 1865. Of 900 officers and men, 5 were killed, 196 died, 134 were discharged, 43 were wounded, 8 were captured, and 26 were transferred.

THE FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY was never completed as an infantry regiment. It contained three companies. Its infantry organization was under the command of John Pattee, of Iowa City. Under authority from the War Department, these three companies became K, L and M of the Seventh Cavalry.

THE FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY was raised in the summer of 1864. Generals Grant and Sherman being actively engaged with large armies against the enemy, the Governors of the Northwestern States proposed to the authorities of the War Department to send into the field a considerable number of troops for a short term of service, who might relieve others on guard and garrison duty at the rear, and thus be the means of adding largely to the force of drilled and disciplined men at the front. This proposition was, after a time, accepted, and the term of service was established at 100 days. Gov. Stone accordingly issued his proclamation calling for such troops, and the citizens responded with four regiments and one battalion. Because commissions had been issued to persons designated as officers of the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Regiments, which were never organized, however, although considerable was done in the way of their formation, the number of the regiments of 100 days' men commenced

with Forty-four. This regiment was under the command of Colonel Stephen H. Henderson, and was mustered in at Davenport, June 1, 1864.

The regiment did garrison duty at Memphis and La Grange, Tenn., and was mustered out at Davenport, September 15, 1864. Of 867 officers and men in the Forty-fourth, 1 was killed and 18 died. There were no other casualties.

THE FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY was mustered in at Keokuk, May 25, 1864, with A. J. Bereman, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; S. A. Moore, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and J. B. Hope, of Washington, as Major. This was the first of the regiments of 100 days' men organized; it even preceded the Forty-fourth. It performed garrison duty in Tennessee, and was mustered out at Keokuk, September 16, 1864. Of 912 officers and men, 2 were killed, 19 died, 1 wounded, and 2 were transferred.

THE FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY was organized with D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, as Colonel; L. D. Durbin, of Tipton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and G. L. Tarbet as Major. It was mustered in at Dubuque, June 10, 1864.

The Forty-sixth performed garrison duty in Tennessee, and was mustered out at Davenport, September 23, 1864. Of its 892 officers and men, 2 were killed, 24 died, 1 was wounded, and 3 were captured.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, June 1, 1864, with James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, as Colo-

nel; John Williams, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and G. J. Wright, of Des Moines, as Major.

This regiment was stationed at the sickly place of Helena, Arkansas, where many succumbed to disease. Of 884 officers and men, 1 was killed, 46 died, and 1 was transferred.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY (BATTALION) was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, July 18, 1864, with O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, as Lieutenant-Colonel. The battalion served its time guarding rebel prisoners on Rock Island, in the Mississippi river, opposite Davenport. It was mustered out at Rock Island barracks, October 21, 1864. Of 346 officers and men, 4 died and 4 were transferred. The services of these 100-days' men were of great value to the national cause. They were acknowledged by the President of the United States, in a special executive order, returning his hearty thanks to officers and men.

THE FIRST CAVALRY was organized in the spring of 1861, with Fritz Henry Warren, of Burlington, as Colonel; Charles E. Moss, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant-Colonel; E. W. Chamberlain, of Burlington, James O. Gower, of Iowa City, and W. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Majors.

The regiment was engaged at Pleasant Hill, Mo., Rolla, New Lexington, Elkin's Ford, Little Rock, Bayou Metoe, Warrensburg, Big Creek Bluffs, Antwineville, and Clear Creek. The regiment veteranized in the spring of 1864. It did not take the usual 30 days' furlough until May, for their services were needed in the field, and they

gallantly volunteered to remain. After the war was closed the First served in Texas, with Gen. Custer, until its muster-out, February 15, 1866. Of 1,478 officers and men, 48 were killed, 215 died, 207 were discharged, 88 were wounded, 2 were missing, 22 were captured, and 39 were transferred.

THE SECOND CAVALRY was organized with W. L. Elliott, a Captain in the third cavalry of the regular army, as Colonel; Edward Hatch, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and N. P. Hepburn, of Marshalltown, D. E. Coon, of Mason City, and H. W. Love, of Iowa City, as Majors. The regiment was mustered in at Davenport, September 1, 1861.

The Second participated in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Farmington, Booneville, Rienzi, Iuka, Corinth, Coffeeville, Palo Alto, Birmingham, Jackson, Grenada, Collierville, Moscow, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town, Oxford and Nashville. The regiment performed active and arduous service all through the war, and so often distinguished itself as to become well known throughout the nation. It was mustered out at Selma, Ala., September 19, 1865. Of its 1,394 officers and men, 41 were killed, 224 died, 147 were discharged, 178 were wounded, 10 were missing, 74 were captured and 42 were transferred.

THE THIRD CAVALRY was mustered in at Keokuk, August and September, 1861, with Cyrus Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Colonel; H. H. Trimble, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and C. H. Perry, H. C. Caldwell and W. C. Drake, of Cory-

don, as Majors. The Third was engaged at Pea Ridge, La Grange, Sycamore, near Little Rock, Columbus, Pope's Farm, Big Blue, Ripley, Coldwater, Osage, Tallahatchie, Moore's Mill, near Montevallo, near Independence, Pine Bluff, Bott's Farm, Gun Town, White's Station, Tupelo and Village Creek. The regiment was raised by Hon. Cyrus Bussey, who, in his call for volunteers, requested each man to bring with him a good cavalry horse to sell to the Government. In two weeks he had a thousand men well mounted, in the rendezvous at Keokuk. In order to still further hasten matters, Colonel Bussey personally contracted in Chicago for equipments. In this way the delay experienced by other regiments in preparing for the field was entirely avoided. The regiment took an active part in many battles and raids, and always behaved with distinguished gallantry. Was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1865. Of 1,360 officers and men, 65 were killed, 251 died, 311 were discharged, 166 were wounded 1 was missing, 146 were captured and 34 were transferred.

THE FOURTH CAVALRY was organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Mt. Pleasant, November 21, 1861, with Asbury B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; Thomas Drummond, of Vinton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and S. D. Swan, of Mt. Pleasant, J. E. Jewett, of Des Moines, and G. A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, as Majors. The Fourth fought bravely, and lost men at every one of the following engagements: Gun Town, Miss., Helena, Bear Creek, Memphis, Town Creek, Columbus, Mechanicsburg, Little

Blue river, Brownsville, Ripley, Black River Bridge, Grenada, Tupelo, Yazoo River, White River, Osage, Lock Creek, Okalona, and St. Francis River. The Fourth was one of the bravest and most successful regiments in the field, and its services were of the utmost value to the Union arms. It was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1865. Of 1,227 officers and men, 44 were killed, 207 died, 241 were discharged, 119 were wounded, 3 were missing, 94 were captured, and 35 were transferred.

THE FIFTH CAVALRY was but in part an Iowa regiment. The States of Minnesota and Missouri and the Territory of Nebraska were largely represented; but as Iowa had the most, it was designated as an Iowa regiment. It was organized and mustered into the service at Omaha, with Wm. W. Lowe, of the regular army, as Colonel; M. T. Patrick, of Omaha, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Carl Schaeffer de Bernstein, a German baron, Wm. Kelsay and Alfred B. Brackett as Majors. This regiment was engaged at the second battle of Fort Donelson, Wartrace, Duck River Bridge, Sugar Creek, Newman, Camp Creek, Cumberland works, Tenn., Jonesboro, Ebenezer Church, Lockbridge's Mills, Pulaski and Cheraw. The gallant Fifth was in many situations requiring the greatest coolness and courage, and always acquitted itself with high honor. At one time the regiment was surrounded by rebels, and the Colonel in charge of the brigade had escaped with two other regiments to the Union lines, reporting the Fifth all killed or captured. But the result was far from that. At the critical time the brave Major

Young, afterward the Colonel of the regiment, thundered out in the still night air, "The Fifth Iowa is going straight through; let the brave follow!" Then came the single word of command, "Forward!" and when they reached the rebel lines, "Charge!" Fifteen hundred troopers dashed at full speed over the bodies of the surprised rebels, and escaped to the Union lines with the loss of but 15 men. The regiment was finally mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., August 11, 1865. Of its 1,245 officers and men, 47 were killed, 141 died, 224 were discharged, 56 were wounded, 217 were captured and 17 were transferred.

THE SIXTH CAVALRY was organized and mustered in at Davenport, January 31, 1863, with D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, as Colonel; S. M. Pollock, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and T. H. Shepherd, of Iowa City, E. P. TenBroeck, of Clinton, and A. E. House, of Delhi, as Majors.

This regiment was employed on the frontier against the Indians, and did excellent service. Their principal engagement was the battle of White Stone Hill, in which they severely punished a band of hostiles. The Sixth was mustered out at Sioux City, October 17, 1865. Of 1,125 officers and men, 19 were killed, 72 died, 89 were discharged, 19 were wounded and 7 were transferred.

THE SEVENTH CAVALRY was organized and mustered into the service at Davenport, April 27, 1863, with S. W. Summers, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; John Pattee, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and H. H. Heath and G. M. O'Brien, of Dubuque, and John S. Wood, of Ottumwa, as Majors.

This regiment also served against the Indians in the West. It fought bravely in many battles, and won the lasting gratitude of the people of the West. It was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kan., May 17, 1866, except Companies K, L and M, which were mustered out at Sioux City, June 22, 1866. Of its 562 officers and men, 47 were killed, 101 died, 252 were discharged, 8 were wounded and 9 were transferred.

THE EIGHTH CAVALRY was recruited by Lieutenant Dorr, of the Twelfth Infantry. As the result of his energy, 2,000 were soon enlisted for the Eighth. Some 300 were rejected, 450 were turned over to the Ninth Cavalry and about 75 to the Fourth Battery. The Eighth was organized with Joseph B. Dorr, of Dubuque, as Colonel; H. G. Barner, of Sidney, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John J. Bowen, of Hopkinton; J. D. Thompson, of Eldora, and A. J. Price, of Guttenberg, as Majors; and was mustered into the United States service, at Davenport, September 30, 1863.

This regiment served gallantly in guarding Sherman's communications, and at the battles of Lost Mountain, Lovejoy's Station, Newman and Nashville. It participated in Stoneman's cavalry raid round Atlanta, and Wilson's raid through Alabama. After the close of hostilities and before the muster-out, Col. Dorr died of disease. He was much beloved by his command, and highly respected at home, where he had been an able editor. The Eighth was mustered out at Macon, Ga., August 18, 1865. Of its 1,234 officers and men, 30 were killed, 106 died, 67 were dis-

charged, 87 were wounded, 2 were missing, 259 were captured and 22 were transferred.

THE NINTH CAVALRY was the last three years' regiment recruited in Iowa. It was organized and mustered into the service of the United States, at Davenport, November 30, 1863, with M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, as Colonel; J. P. Knight, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant-Colonel; E. T. Ensign, of Des Moines, Willis Drummond, of McGregor, and William Haddock, of Waterloo, as Majors.

The regiment performed heavy scouting, guard and garrison duties in Arkansas, for the small part of the war after it was organized. It was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., February 28, 1866. Of its 1,178 officers and men, 6 were killed, 178 died, 64 were discharged, 15 were wounded, 1 was captured and 11 were transferred.

THE FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY was enrolled in the counties of Wapello, Des Moines, Dubuque, Jefferson, Black Hawk and others, and was mustered into the service at Burlington, August 17, 1861, with C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, as Captain; was engaged at Pea Ridge, Port Gibson, in the Atlanta campaign, at Chickasaw Bayou, Lookout Mountain, etc.; was mustered out at Davenport, July 5, 1865. Of 149 members, 7 were killed, 55 died, 35 were discharged, 31 were wounded and 3 transferred.

THE SECOND BATTERY was enrolled in the counties of Dallas, Polk, Harrison, Fremont and Pottawatomie, and mustered in at Council Bluffs, and at St. Louis, Aug-

ust 8 and 31, 1861, with Nelson I. Spoor, of Council Bluffs, as Captain. The battery was engaged at Farmington, Corinth, and other places. Was mustered out at Davenport, August 7, 1865. Of a total of 123 officers and men, 1 was killed, 30 died, 16 were discharged, 15 were wounded, 1 was captured, and 6 were transferred.

THE THIRD BATTERY was enrolled in the counties of Dubuque, Black Hawk, Butler and Floyd, and was mustered into the service at Dubuque, in September, 1861, with M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, as Captain. The battery was engaged at Pea Ridge and other important battles. Was mustered out at Davenport, October 23, 1865. Of 142 officers and men, 3 were killed, 34 died, 28 were discharged, and 18 were wounded.

THE FOURTH BATTERY was enrolled in Mahaska, Henry, Mills and Fremont counties, and was mustered in at Davenport, November 23, 1863. This battery was on duty most of the time in Louisiana, but did not serve in any important battles. Was mustered out at Davenport, July 14, 1865. Of 152 officers and men, 6 died, 11 were discharged, and 1 was transferred.

THE IOWA REGIMENT OF COLORED TROOPS was organized and mustered into the service of the United States, October 23, 1863. John G. Hudson, Captain Company B, Thirty-third Missouri, was Colonel; M. F. Collins, of Keokuk, was Lieut.-Colonel; and J. L. Murphy, of Keokuk, was Major. This regiment was afterward the Sixtieth Regiment of United States Colored Troops. It was not called upon to fight, but it per-

formed valuable guard and garrison duties at St. Louis and elsewhere South.

• **THE NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE** was organized by the State of Iowa to protect the Northwestern frontier. James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, was elected Colonel. It consisted of five companies, all enlisted from the northwestern counties.

THE SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE was organized by the State for the purpose of protecting the southern border of the State, and was organized in the counties on the border of Missouri. It consisted of seven companies in three battalions.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments :

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Brigadier-General, from March 21, 1862.

Frederick Steele, Brigadier-General, from November 29, 1862.

Frank J. Herron, Brigadier-General, from November 29, 1862.

Grenville M. Dodge, Brigadier-General, from June 7, 1864.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Colonel 2d Infantry, from May 17, 1861.

Frederick Steele, Colonel 8th Infantry, from February 6, 1862.

Jacob G. Lanman, Colonel 7th Infantry, from March 21, 1862.

Grenville M. Dodge, Colonel 4th Infantry, from March 31, 1862.

James M. Tuttle, Colonel 2d Infantry, from June 9, 1862.

Washington L. Elliot, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from June 11, 1862.

Fitz Henry Warren, Colonel 1st Cavalry, from July 6, 1862.

Frank J. Herron, Lieut.-Colonel 9th Infantry, from July 30, 1862.

Charles L. Matthies, Colonel 5th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.

William Vandever, Colonel 9th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.

Marcellus M. Crocker, Colonel 13th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.

Hugh T. Reid, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 18, 1863.

Samuel A. Rice, Colonel 33d Infantry, from August 4, 1863.

John M. Corse, Colonel 6th Infantry, from August 11, 1863.

Cyrus Bussey, Colonel 3d Cavalry, from January 5, 1864.

Edward Hatch, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from April 27, 1864.

Elliott W. Rice, Colonel 7th Infantry, from June 20, 1864.

Wm. W. Belknap, Colonel 5th Infantry, from July 30, 1864.

John Edwards, Colonel 18th Infantry, from September 26, 1864.

James A. Williamson, Colonel 4th Infantry, from January 13, 1864.

James I. Gilbert, Colonel 27th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.

Thomas J. McKean, from November 21, 1861.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERALS.

John M. Corse, Brigadier-General, from October 5, 1864.

Edward Hatch, Brigadier-General, from December 15, 1864.

William W. Belknap, Brigadier-General, from March 13, 1865.

W. L. Elliott, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.

Wm. Vandever, Brigadier-General, from June 7, 1865.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Wm. T. Clark, A.A.G., late of 13th Infantry, from July 22, 1864.

Edward F. Winslow, Colonel 4th Cavalry, from December 12, 1864.

S. G. Hill, Colonel 35th Infantry, from December 15, 1864.

Thos. H. Benton, Colonel 29th Infantry, from December 15, 1864.

Samuel S. Glasgow, Colonel 23d Infantry, from December 19, 1864.

Clark R. Weaver, Colonel 17th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.

Geo. A. Stone, Colonel 25th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.

Francis M. Drake, Lieut.-Colonel 36th Infantry, from February 22, 1865.

Datus E. Coon, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from March 8, 1865.

George W. Clark, Colonel 34th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.

Herman H. Heath, Colonel 7th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.

J. M. Hedrick, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.

W. W. Lowe, Colonel 5th Cavalry, from March 8, 1865.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATIONAL—STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The people of Iowa have ever taken a deep interest in education, and in this direction no State in the Union can show a better record. The system of free public schools was planted by the early settlers, and it has expanded and improved until now it is one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country. In the lead-mining regions of the State, the first to be settled by the whites, the hardy pioneers provided the means for the education of their children even before they had comfortable dwellings for themselves. School teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Wherever a little settlement was made, the school house was the first thing undertaken by the settlers in a body, and the rude, primitive structures of the early time only disappeared when the communities increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the State of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common school system and in her school houses. To-day the school houses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other State in this great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and

villages; where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted by a generous people for the erection of large, commodious and elegant buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from \$10,000 to \$60,000 each. The people of the State have expended more than \$10,000,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first school house within the limits of Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by J. L. Langworthy, and a few other miners, in the autumn of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the winter of 1833-4, and thirty-five pupils attended his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the school term, with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

At Burlington, a commodious log school house, built in 1834, was among the first buildings erected. A Mr. Johnson taught the first school in the winter of 1834-5.

In Scott county, in the winter of 1835-6, Simon Crazin taught a four-months term of school in the house of J. B. Chamberlin.

In Muscatine county, the first school was taught by George Bumgardner, in the spring of 1837. In 1839 a log school house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time as school house, church and public hall.

The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

Johnson county was an entire wilderness when Iowa City was located as the capital of the Territory of Iowa; in May, 1839. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town. During the same year Mr. Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected on what is now College street.

In Monroe county, the first settlement was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the summer of 1844 a log school house was built by Gray, Wm. V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years.

About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell, in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court, in the winter of 1846-'7, in one of

the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattamie county was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854 nearly all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decatur was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford county the first school house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school house prevailed, and in 1861 there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865 there were 796; in 1870, 336; and in 1875, 121.

January 1, 1838, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing that "there shall be established a common school, or schools, in each of the counties in this Territory; which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." The second section of the act provided that "the County Board shall, from time to time, form school districts in their respective counties, whenever a petition may be presented for the purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by boards of trustees, usually of three persons; each district was required to maintain school at least three months in every year; and later, laws were enacted providing for county school taxes for the payment of teachers, and that whatever

additional sum might be required should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the length of time sent.

In 1846, the year of Iowa's admission as a State, there were 20,000 scholars, out of 100,000 inhabitants. About 400 school districts had been organized. In 1850 there was 1,200, and in 1857 the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900. This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of district secretaries and treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended this in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849, and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

Teachers' institutes were organized early in the history of the State. The first official mention of them occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said: "An

institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has also been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones." At that time, although the beneficial influence of these institutes was admitted, it was urged that the expenses of attending them was greater than teachers with limited compensation were able to bear. To obviate this objection, Mr. Benton recommended that "the sum of \$150 should be appropriated annually for three years, to be drawn in installments of \$50 by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and expended for these institutions." He proposed that three institutes should be held annually at points to be designated by the superintendent.

The expense of this would be trifling, and all recognized the benefits to be derived; and yet no legislation was had until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than 30 teachers should desire. The superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding \$100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the county superintendent, as the institute might direct, for teachers and lecturers, and \$1,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes.

Mr. Fisher at once pushed the matter of holding institutes, and December 6, 1858, he reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in 20 counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been held but the

appropriation had been exhausted. At the first session of the Board of Education, commencing December 6, 1858, a code of school laws was enacted, which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes.

In March, 1860, the General Assembly amended the act of the Board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding \$50 annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county." In 1865, the superintendent, Mr. Faville, reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes had never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years."

By an act approved March 19, 1874, normal institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the county superintendents. This was regarded a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School, at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk county, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

The present public school system is admirably organized, and if the various officers who are entrusted with educational interests of the commonwealth continue faithful and competent, should and will constantly improve.

Funds for the support of public schools are derived in several ways. The 16th section of every congressional township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one-thirty-sixth part of all the lands in the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at

one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of 500,000 acres, and an appropriation of five per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of these lands and the five per cent. fund go into the State treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals, for long terms, at eight per cent. interest, on security of land valued at three times the amount of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the State treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the State. The counties are responsible to the State for all money so loaned, and the State is likewise responsible to the school fund for all moneys transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also levied for the same purpose. The money

arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months' school each year.

The burden of direct taxation is thus lightened, and the efficiency of the schools increased. The taxes levied for the support of the schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the State, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of school houses until they have been ordered by the election of a district at a school meeting legally called. The school houses of Iowa are the pride of the State and an honor to the people. If they have been built sometimes at a prodigal expense, the tax-payers have no one to blame but themselves. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the Board of Directors, under certain legal instructions. These Boards are elected annually, except in the independent districts, in which the Board may be entirely changed every three years. The only exception to this mode of levying taxes for support of schools is the county school tax, which is determined by the County Board of Supervisors. The tax is from one to three mills on the dollar; usually, however, but one.

In 1881 there were in the State 4,339 school districts, containing 11,244 schools, and employing 21,776 teachers. The average monthly pay of male teachers was \$32.50, and of female teachers \$27.25. There were 594,730 persons of school age, of whom 431,513 were enrolled in the public schools. The average cost of tuition for each pupil per month was \$1.62. The expenditures for all school purposes was

\$5,129,819.49. The permanent school fund is now \$3,547,123.82, on which the income for 1881 was \$234,622.40. In each county a teachers' institute is held annually, under the direction of the county superintendent, the State contributing annually \$50 to each of these institutes.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to "set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa not otherwise claimed or appropriated, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships, for the use and support of a University within said Territory when it becomes a State." The first General Assembly, therefore, by act approved February 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa," at Iowa City, then the Capital of the State. The public buildings and other property at Iowa City, were appropriated to the University, but the legislative sessions and State offices were to be held in them until a permanent location for a Capital was made.

The control and management of the University were committed to a board of fifteen trustees, to be appointed by the Legislature, and five were to be chosen every two years. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was made President of this Board. The organic act provided that the University should never be under the control of any religious denomination whatever; and that as soon as the revenue from the grant and donations should amount to \$2,000 a year, the University should commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of fifty students annu-

ally. Of course the organization of the University at Iowa City was impracticable, so long as the seat of government was retained there.

In January, 1849, two branches of the University and three normal schools were established. The branches were located at Fairfield and Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing, in respect to funds and all other matters, with the University at Iowa City. At Fairfield, the Board of Directors organized and erected a building at a cost of \$2,500. This was nearly destroyed by a hurricane the following year, but was rebuilt more substantially by the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State, and, January 24, 1853, at the request of the Board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State. The branch at Dubuque had only a nominal existence.

The normal schools were located at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mt. Pleasant. Each was to be governed by a Board of seven Trustees, to be appointed by the Trustees of the University. Each was to receive \$500 annually from the income of the University fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common-school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The school at Andrew was organized November 21, 1849, with Samuel Ray as Principal. A building was commenced, and over \$1,000 expended on it, but it was never completed. The school at Oskaloosa was started in the court house, September 13, 1852, under the charge of Prof. G. M. Drake and wife. A two-story brick building was completed in 1853, costing \$2,473.

The school at Mt. Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the University fund, but in 1857 the Legislature appropriated \$1,000 for each of the two schools, and repealed the laws authorizing the payment to them of money from the University fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

From 1847 to 1855, the Board of Trustees was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature, and the trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no actual organization of the University. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of 16 weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected President, but he never entered fully upon its duties. The University was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Welton, Van Valkenburg and Griffin.

The faculty was then re-organized, with some changes, and the University was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856. There were 124 students (83 males and 41 females) in attendance during the years 1856-7, and the first regular catalogue was published.

At a special meeting of the Board, September 22, 1857, the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells. This was the first degree conferred by the University.

The new constitution, adopted in 1857, definitely fixed the Capital at Des Moines, the State University at Iowa City, and provided that it should have no branches. In December of that year, the old capitol building was turned over to the Trustees of the University. In 1858, \$10,000 were

appropriated for the erection of a boarding hall. The Board closed the University April 27, 1858, on account of insufficient funds, and dismissed all the faculty except Chancellor Dean. At the same time a resolution was passed excluding females. This was soon after reversed by the General Assembly.

The University was re-opened September 19, 1860, and from this date the real existence of the University dates. Mr. Dean had resigned before this, and Silas Totten, D.D., LL.D., was elected President, at a salary of \$2,000. August 19, 1862, he resigned, and was succeeded by Prof. Oliver M. Spencer. President Spencer was granted leave of absence for fifteen months to visit Europe. Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected President *pro tem*. President Spencer resigning, James Black, D. D., Vice-President of Washington and Jefferson College, Penn., was elected President. He entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The Law Department was established in June, 1868, and, soon after, the Iowa Law School, at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the department.

The Medical Department was established in 1869. Since April 11, 1870, the government of the University has been in the hands of a Board of Regents.

Dr. Black resigned in 1870, to take effect December 1; and March 1, 1871, Rev. George Thatcher was elected President.

In June, 1874, the chair of military instruction was established, and Lieutenant A. D. Schenk, Second Artillery, U. S.

A., was detailed by the President of the United States as Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

In June, 1877, Dr. Thatcher's connection with the University was terminated, and C. W. Slagle was elected President. He was succeeded in 1878 by J. L. Pickard, LL. D., who is the present incumbent.

The University has gained a reputation as one of the leading institutions of the West, and this position will doubtless be maintained. The present educational corps consists of the following, besides President Pickard: in the Collegiate Department, nine professors and six instructors, including the Professor of Military Science; in the Law Department, a chancellor, two professors and four lecturers; in the Medical Department, eight professors and ten assistant professors and lecturers.

No preparatory work is done in the University, but different high schools in the State, with approved courses of study, are admitted as preparatory departments of the University, whose graduates are admitted without examination. Common schools, high schools and university are thus made one connected system.

The present number of students in the Collegiate Department is: males, 163; females, 69; total, 232; in Law Department, 140; in Medical Department, 195.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

*This is located at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk county, and was opened in 1876. The institution trains teachers for our schools, and is doing excellent, though limited, work. What is wanted is more

room and increased facilities of every kind. Other institutions of a similar kind should also be established throughout the State.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The State Agricultural College and Farm were established by act of the General Assembly, approved March 23, 1858. The farm was located in Story county, at Ames. In 1862 Congress granted to Iowa 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts. In 1864 the Assembly voted \$20,000 for the erection of the college building. In 1866 \$91,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose. The building was completed in 1868, and the institution was opened in the following year. The college is modeled to some extent after Michigan Agricultural College.

Tuition is free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age. Students are required to work on the model farm two and a half hours each day. The faculty is of a very high character, and the institution one of the best of its kind. Sale of spirits, wine and beer as a beverage is forbidden by law within three miles of the college. The current expenses of this institution are paid by the income from the permanent endowment. A. S. Welch, LL. D., is President, and is assisted by twelve professors and eight instructors. Whole number of students admitted, 2,600; present number, 240. The college farm consists of 860 acres, of which 400 are under cultivation.

Besides the State University, State Agricultural College and State Normal

School, ample provision for higher education has been made by the different religious denominations, assisted by local and individual munificence. There are, exclusive of State institutions, 23 universities and colleges, 111 academies and other private schools. All these are in active operation, and most of them stand high. A list of the universities and colleges, and a brief notice of each, is herewith given:

Amity College is located at College Springs, Page county. S. C. Marshall is President. There are 6 instructors and 225 students.

Burlington University is located at Burlington, Des Moines county. E. F. Stearns is President of the faculty. There are 5 instructors and 63 students.

Oallanan College is located at Des Moines, Polk county. There are 14 in the faculty, of which C. R. Pomeroy is President, and 183 students are enrolled.

Central University is located at Pella, Marian county. It is an institution of the Baptist denomination. Rev. G. W. Gardner is President of the faculty, which numbers 7. There are 196 students.

Coe College is located at Cedar Rapids, Linn county. S. Phelps is President. There are 10 in the faculty and 100 students.

Cornell College is located at Mt. Vernon, Linn county, and is under the control of the M. E. Church. W. F. King is President. There are 20 instructors and 400

students. This college is one of the highest in character, and has a large attendance.

Drake University is located at Des Moines, Polk county. G. T. Carpenter is President, and is ably assisted by 25 instructors. There are 125 students.

Griswold College is located at Davenport, Scott County, and is under the control of the Episcopal Church. W. S. Perry is President. There are 7 instructors and 80 students.

Iowa College is located at Grinnell, Poweshiek county. G. F. Magoun is President. There are 14 instructors and 350 students. The institution is one of the leading colleges in Iowa, and is permanently endowed.

Iowa Wesleyan University is located at Mt. Pleasant, Henry county. W. J. Spaulding is President. There are 6 in the faculty, and over 160 students in attendance. The University is under the auspices of the M. E. Church, and enjoys a high degree of prosperity.

Luther College is situated in Decorah, Winneshiek county. L. Larson is President of the faculty, which numbers 10. There are 165 students in attendance.

Clin College is located at Olin, Jones county. C. L. Porter is President.

Oskaloosa College is situated in Oskaloosa, Mahaska county. G. H. McLaughlin is President. The faculty numbers 5,

and the students 190. The college stands very high.

Penn College is situated in Oskaloosa, Mahaska county. B. Trueblood is President of the faculty, which numbers 5. There are 175 students in attendance.

Simpson Centenary College is located at Indianola, Warren county. E. L. Parks is President. There are 9 instructors and 150 students.

Tabor College is located at Tabor, Fremont county. Wm. M. Brooks is President. The college was modeled after Oberlin college, in Ohio. The faculty consists of 6, and there are 109 students.

Upper Iowa University is located at Fayette, Fayette county, and is under the control of the M. E. Church. Rev. J. W. Bissell is President. There are 11 instructors and 350 students. This University stands very high among the educational institutions of the State.

University of Des Moines, at Des Moines, has 5 instructors and 80 students.

Whittier College was established at Salem, Henry county, by the Friends. J. W. Coltrane is President. There are 4 instructors and 105 students.

Riverside Institute.—This school is located at Lyons, on a beautiful elevation overlooking the Mississippi river. Rev. W. T. Currie is the Principal of this Academy.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

By an act of the Legislature of Iowa, approved January 24, 1855, the Iowa Institute for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City.

In 1866 a great effort was made to remove the Institute to Des Moines; but it was finally permanently located at Council Bluffs, and the school opened in a rented building. In 1868 Commissioners were to locate a site, and superintend the erection of new building, for which the Legislature appropriated \$125,000. The Commissioners selected 90 acres of land two miles south of the city.

In October, 1870, the main building and one wing were completed and occupied. In February, 1877, fire destroyed the main building and east wing, and during the summer following a tornado blew off the roof of the new west wing and the walls were partially demolished. About 150 pupils were in attendance at the time of the fire. After that, half of the class were dismissed, and the number of pupils reduced to 70.

The present officers are: B. F. Clayton, President, Macedonia, term expires in 1886; A. Rogers, Secretary, term expires 1884; John H. Stubenranch, term expires in 1884. The county superintendent of schools annually reports all persons of school age that are deaf and dumb; also those too deaf to acquire learning in the common schools. The cost per pupil is \$28 per quarter, and is paid by the parents or guardian; but when unable to do so, the expense is borne by the respective county. The regular appropriation is \$11,000 per annum, drawn quarterly. Parents and

guardians are allowed to clothe their children.

The whole number admitted to the Institution is 621. Present number, 221. Last biennial appropriation, \$27,839.

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

The first person to agitate the subject of an Institute for the Blind was Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, who, in 1852, established a school of instruction at Keokuk. The next year the Institute was adopted by the State, and moved to Iowa City, by act of the Legislature, approved January 18, 1853, and opened for the reception of pupils, April 4, 1853. During the first term 23 pupils were admitted. Prof. Bacon, the Principal, made his first report in 1854, and suggested that the name be changed from "Asylum for the Blind" (which was the name first adopted) to that of "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." This change was made in 1855, and the Legislature made an annual appropriation of \$55 per quarter for each pupil; afterward this appropriation was changed to \$3,000 per annum.

Prof. Bacon was a fine scholar, an economical manager, and in every way adapted to his position. During his administration the institution was, in a great measure, self-supporting by the sale of articles manufactured by the blind pupils. There was also a charge of \$25 as an admission fee for each pupil. Prof. Bacon founded the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois.

In 1858 the citizens of Vinton, Benton county, donated a quarter section of land and \$5,000 for the establishment of the asylum at that place. On the 8th of May,

that same year, the trustees met at Vinton and made arrangements for securing the donation, and adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860 the contract for enclosing was let to Messrs. Finkbine and Lovelace, for \$10,420. In August, 1862, the goods and furniture were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and in the fall of the same year the school was opened with 24 pupils.

The institution has been built at a vast expenditure of money, much greater than it seemed to require for the number of occupants. The Legislative Committee, who visited the college in 1878, expressed their astonishment at this utter disregard of the fitness of things. They could not understand why \$282,000 should have been expended for a massive building for the accommodation of only 130 people, costing the State over \$5,000 a year to heat it, and about \$500 a year for each pupil.

The present officers are: Robert Carothers, Superintendent; T. F. McCune, Assistant Superintendent; Trustees: Jacob Springer, President; M. H. Westbrook, J. F. White, C. O. Harrington, W. H. Leavitt, S. H. Watson. Whole number of occupants, 436. Present number, males, 36; females, 50. Salary of superintendent, \$1,200; assistant, \$700; trustees, \$4.00 per day and mileage. Annual appropriation, \$8,000, and \$128 per year allowed for each pupil. Annual meeting of trustees in June. Biennial appropriation in 1880, \$3,000.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Iowa Hospital for the Insane was established by an act of the Legislature, approved January 24, 1855. Gov. Grimes,

Edward Johnson, of Lee county, and Chas. S. Blake, of Henry county, were appointed to locate the institution and superintend the erection of the building; \$4,425 were appropriated by the Legislature for the site, and \$500,000 for the building. The commissioners located the institution at Mount Pleasant, Henry county, and a plan of the building was drawn by Dr. Bell, of Massachusetts. The building was designed to accommodate 300 patients, and in October work commenced, superintended by Henry Winslow. The Legislature had appropriated \$258,555.67 before it was completed. One hundred patients were admitted within three months. In April, 1876, a portion of the building was destroyed by fire. From the opening of the Hospital to the close of October, 1877, there were admitted 3,684 patients. Of these, 1,141 recovered, 505 were improved, 589 were discharged unimproved, and 1 died. During this period 1,384 of the patients were females.

The trustees are elected by the Legislature, and all officers are chosen by the trustees. Superintendents are chosen for six years. Dr. Ranney was first chosen in 1865; salary, \$2,000 annual. Whole number of patients admitted, 4,598; present number males, 298; present number females, 235. Trustees paid \$5 per day and mileage, not to exceed 30 days each year. Annual meeting, first Wednesday in October; quarterly, January, April and September.

Present officers are: Mark Ranney, M. D., Superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M. D., J. P. Brubaker, M. D., and Max Witte, M. D., assistant physicians.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, AT INDEPENDENCE.

The Legislature of 1867-8 adopted measures providing for an additional hospital for the insane, and an appropriation of \$125,000 was made for that purpose. Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton county, E. G. Morgan, of Webster county, and Albert Clark, of Buchanan county, were appointed commissioners to locate and superintend the erection of a building. These commissioners commenced their labors June 8, 1868, at Independence. They were authorized to select the most desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within two miles of the city of Independence, that might be offered by the citizens free of charge. They finally selected a site on the west side of the Wapsipinicon river, about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence. The contract for building was awarded to David Armstrong, of Dubuque, for \$38,114. It was signed November 7, 1868, and work was immediately commenced. George Josselyn was appointed superintendent of the work. The first meeting of the trustees was called in July, 1872. At the September meeting, Albert Reynolds, M. D., was elected Superintendent of the Hospital; George Josselyn, Steward, and Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn, Matron.

The Hospital opened May 1, 1873. Whole number of patients admitted, 2,000; present number (1882), 533; males, 290; females, 243. Biennial appropriation (1880), \$35,300.

The present officers are: G. H. Hill, Superintendent; term expires in 1882; salary, \$1,600. H. G. Brainard, M. D.,

Assistant Superintendent; salary, \$1,000. Noyes Appleman, Steward; salary, \$900. Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, Matron; salary, \$600.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

This institution is located at Davenport, Scott county, and was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the late rebellion. This noble woman called a convention at Muscatine, September 7, 1863, for the purpose of devising means for the education and support of the orphan children of Iowa, whose fathers lost their lives in defending their country's honor. The public interest in the movement was so great that all parts of the State were largely represented, and an association was organized, called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum. The first meeting of the trustees was held February 14, 1864, at Des Moines, when Gov. Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the Asylum, and arrangements were made for raising funds. At the next meeting, in Davenport, the following month, a committee was appointed, of which Mr. Howell, of Keokuk, was chairman, to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. This committee secured a large brick building in Lawrence, VanBuren county, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mount Pleasant, as Steward. The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that July 13, following, the executive committee announced that they were ready to receive children. Within three weeks 21 were admitted, and in a little more than six months the soldiers' orphans admitted numbered 70.

Miss M. Elliott, of Washington, was appointed the first Matron, but she resigned the following February, and was succeeded by Mrs. E. G. Platt, of Fremont county.

The Home was sustained by voluntary contributions, until 1866, when it was taken charge of by the State. The Legislature appropriated \$10 per month for each orphan actually supported, and provided for the establishment of three homes. The one in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865; an old hotel building was fitted up for it, and by the following January there were 96 inmates. In October, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years; but in 1876 the Legislature devoted this building to the State Normal School. The same year the Legislature also devoted the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Glenwood, Mills county, to an Institution for the Support of Feeble-Minded Children. It also provided for the removal of the soldiers' orphans at Glenwood and Cedar Falls Homes to the institution located at Davenport.

The present officers are: S. W. Pierce, Superintendent; Mrs. F. W. Pierce, Matron. Whole number admitted, 1,525; present number, males, 79; females, 90. The 18th Grand Army Corps appropriated \$2,000 to build eight cottages, school house and other buildings; these have been completed, and the home will, when finished, accommodate 200 children. Superintendent's salary, \$1,200 per annum. Trustees are elected for two years.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

An act of the General Assembly, approved March 17, 1878, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble-minded children at Glenwood, Mills county; and the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were taken for this purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three trustees, one of whom should be a resident of Mills County.

The grounds to be used were found to be in a very dilapidated condition, and thorough changes were deemed necessary. The institution was opened September 1, 1876, and the first pupil admitted September 4. By November, 1877, the number of pupils had increased to 87. The whole number admitted has been 257. Present inmates number 200.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The first penal institution was established by an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved January 25, 1839. This act authorized the Governor to draw the sum of \$20,000, appropriated by an act of Congress in 1838, for public buildings in the Territory of Iowa. It provided for a Board of Directors, consisting of three persons, to be elected by the Legislature, who should superintend the building of a penitentiary to be located within a mile of the public square, in the town of Fort Madison, county of Lee, provided that the latter deeded a suitable tract of land for the purpose, also a spring or stream of water for the use of the penitentiary.

The first directors were John S. David and John Claypole. They were given the power of appointing the warden, the latter

to appoint his own assistants. The citizens of Fort Madison executed a deed of 10 acres of land for the building, and Amos Ladd was appointed superintendent June 5, 1839. The work was soon entered upon, and the main building and warden's house were completed in the fall of 1841. It continued to meet with additions and improvements until the arrangements were all completed according to the design of the directors. The estimated cost of the building was \$55,933.90, and was designed of sufficient capacity to accommodate 138 convicts.

Iowa has adopted the enlightened policy of humane treatment of prisoners, and utilizes their labor for their own support. Their labor is let out to contractors, who pay the State a stipulated sum therefor, the latter furnishing shops, tools, machinery, etc., and the supervision of the convicts.

The present officers of the prison are: E. C. McMillen, Warden, elected 1878 and 1880; Hiel Hale, Deputy Warden; W. C. Gunn, Chaplain; A. W. Hoffmeister, Physician; M. T. Butterfield, Clerk.

The whole number of convicts admitted up to the present time (1882) is 3,387. Number of males in 1881, 350; females, 8; number of guards, 33. The Warden is chosen biennially by the Legislature, and receives a salary of \$2,000 per annum.

ANAMOSA PENITENTIARY.

In 1872 the first steps toward the erection of a prison at Anamosa, Jones county, were taken, and by an act of the General Assembly, approved April 23, this year, William Ure, Foster L. Downing and Martin Heisey were appointed commissioners

to construct and control prison buildings. They met on the 4th of June, following, and selected a site donated by the citizens of Anamosa. The plan, drawings and specifications were furnished by L. W. Foster & Co., of Des Moines, and work on the building was commenced September 28, 1872. In 1873, 20 convicts were transferred from the Fort Madison prison to Anamosa.

The officers of the Anamosa prison are: A. E. Martin, Warden; L. B. Peet, Deputy Warden; Mrs. A. C. Merrill, Chaplain; L. J. Adair, Physician; T. P. Parsons, Clerk. The whole number admitted since it was opened is 816. Number of males in 1882, 133; females, 2. Salaries of officers the same as those of the Fort Madison penitentiary.

BOYS' REFORM SCHOOL.

By act approved March 31, 1868, the General Assembly established a reform school at Salem, Henry county, and provided for a Board of Trustees, to consist of one person from each Congressional District. The trustees immediately leased the property of the Iowa Manual Labor Institute, and October 7 following, the school received its first inmate. The law at first provided for the admission of children of both sexes under 18 years of age. The trustees were directed to organize a separate school for girls.

In 1872 the school was permanently located at Eldora, Hardin county, and \$45,000 were appropriated for the necessary buildings.

In 1876 the law was so amended that only children over 7 and under 16 years of age were admitted.

The children are taught the elements of education, in particular the useful branches, and are also trained in some regular course of labor, as is best suited to their age, disposition and capacity. They are kept until they arrive at majority, unless bound out to some responsible party, which relieves the State of their care. Occasionally they are discharged before the age of 21, for good conduct.

The institution is managed by five trustees, elected by the Legislature. Whole number of boys admitted, 818. There are 204 inmates at present, and also 63 in the girls' department, at Michellville. The biennial appropriation for 1880 was \$16,900.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By act of the General Assembly approved January 28, 1857, a State Historical Society was provided for in connection with the University. At the commencement, an appropriation of \$250 was made, to be expended in collecting and preserving a library of books, pamphlets, papers, paintings and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa. There was appropriated the sum of \$500 per annum to maintain this Society. The management consists of a board of 18 curators, nine appointed by the Governor and nine elected by vote of the Society.

The State Historical Society has published a series of very valuable collections, including history, biography, sketches, reminiscences, etc., with quite a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers, under the title of "Annals of Iowa."

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society is conducted under the auspices of the State, and is one of the greatest promoters of the welfare of the people under the management of the State government. It should receive more pecuniary assistance than it does. The Society holds an annual fair, which has occurred at Des Moines since 1878. At its meetings subjects are discussed of the highest interest and value, and these proceedings are published at the expense of the State.

The officers are a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer and five Directors. The last hold office for two years, and the other officers one year.

FISH HATCHING-HOUSE.

This was established in 1874, and has for its object the supplying of rivers and lakes with valuable fish. The General Assembly first appropriated the sum of \$3,000. Three fish commissioners were appointed, and the State is divided into three districts, one for each commissioner. The Hatching-House was erected near Anamosa, Jones county, and is conducted in the same manner as similar houses in other States. Since 1876 there has been but one commissioner, B. F. Shaw. Mr. Shaw is enthusiastic in his work, and has distributed hundreds of thousands of small fish of various kinds in the rivers and lakes of Iowa. The 16th General Assembly passed an act in 1878 prohibiting the catching of any kind of fish except brook trout from March until June of each year.

CHAPTER X.

POLITICAL.

The Territory of Iowa was organized in 1838, and the following Territorial officers were appointed by President Van Buren: Governor, Robert Lucas, of Ohio; Secretary of the Territory, William B. Conway; Chief Justice, Charles Mason, of Burlington; Associate Justices, Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania; Attorney-General, M. Van Allen, of New York; Marshal, Francis Gehon, of Dubuque.

The first election was for members of the Territorial Legislature and a delegate to Congress. The Democracy controlled the Legislature by a large majority. The vote on Delegate was as follows :

Wm. W. Chapman, Dem	1,490
Peter H. Engle, Dem.	1,454
B. F. Wallace, Whig.	913
David Rorer, Dem.	605
Mr. Talliafero.	80

The election of 1839 was for members of the Second Territorial Legislature, and created little interest.

In 1840, the year of the "hard cider campaign," the interest was awakened, and both parties put in nomination candidates for Delegate to Congress. There was also an election for Constitutional Convention, which was defeated. The vote on Delegate was as follows:

A. C. Dodge, Dem.	4,009—513
Alfred Rich, Whig.	3,494
Mr. Churchman.	93

The Whigs held a convention in 1841, at Davenport, on the 5th day of May, and adopted the following platform :

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Governor of the Universe, by one of those inscrutable acts the righteousness of which no man may question, to take from the American people their beloved Chief Magistrate, William Henry Harrison, and transfer him from this to another, and, we trust, to a better world; therefore,

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn over and deplore the loss of one whose services in every department of society have been so pre-eminently useful. As a citizen, he was beloved for his rectitude and benevolence; as a soldier, distinguished for his bravery and success; as a statesman, his ability, purity and patriotism were remarkable; as a Christian, he was humble and pious. In short, his whole character was made up of traits seldom to be found in men occupying the place in society he filled, and is worthy of imitation by all those who love their country.

Resolved, As a token of our sorrow on this providential bereavement, we will wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days; and that we concur with President Tyler on recommending to the people of the United States that the 14th of May be observed as a day of fasting and prayer.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the ability and current political sentiments of John

Tyler, who, by the voice of the people and the Providence of God, now fills the Executive Chair of the United States.

Resolved, That we recognize in John Chambers, the gentleman lately appointed to the Executive Chair of Iowa, a sterling Democratic Whig; one whose early life is honorably identified with the history of our late war with Great Britain; and whose uniform devotion to the best interests of our country affords us a sure guaranty of his usefulness in this Territory.

Alfred Rich was again nominated for Delegate to Congress.

The Democrats held their convention June 7, at Iowa City, and passed the following resolutions :

WHEREAS, The Federalists, or self-styled Whigs of Iowa, flushed with their recent victory in the Presidential contest, and secure in the enjoyment of power, are laboring zealously and perseveringly to effect a revolution in the political character of the Territory, to accomplish which all their united energies will be brought into action at the next general election; and,

WHEREAS, The Democracy here, as well as elsewhere, believing the principles of their party to be based upon the immutable and eternal doctrines of right and justice, feel it to be their duty to maintain and assert them upon all proper occasions—in the hour of defeat as when triumphant; and,

WHEREAS, By union and harmony, exertion and activity, we can administer a rebuke to the arrogant spirit of Federalism, at our next general election, which, while it will exhibit Iowa to the Democracy of the Union in the most enviable light, will also demonstrate to the enemies of our principles the futility and hopelessness of their efforts to obtain the ascendancy; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of every Democrat of Iowa, no matter what may be his station in life, to be watchful, vigilant and active in maintaining the ascendancy of his party in the Territory; and it is earnestly urged upon all that

they lay aside local questions and sectional feelings, and unite heart and hand in exterminating their common enemy, Federalism, from the Territory.

Resolved, That Iowa, in defiance of the efforts of the National administration to throw around her the shackles of Federalism, is, and will continue to be, Democratic to the core; and she spurns, with a proper indignation, the attempt of those in power to enslave her, by sending her rulers from abroad, whose chief recommendation is, that they have not only been noisy, but brawling, clamorous politicians.

Resolved, That in the appointment of David Webster to be Secretary of the State, we see the destinies of our beloved country committed to the hands of a man who, during the late war with Great Britain, pursued a course to which the epithet of "moral treason" was justly applied at the time. In the gloomiest period of the war, Mr. Webster was found acting, upon all occasions, in opposition to every war measure brought forward by the friends of the country; and the journals of Congress and speeches of Mr. Webster clearly established the fact that, though not a member, he connived at and leagued in with the traitorous Hartford Convention.

Resolved, That the recent astounding and extraordinary disclosures made by the stockholders of the United States Bank, with regard to the mismanagement, fraud and corruption of that wholesale swindling institution, prove the correctness of the course of the Democracy of the Nation in refusing to grant it a new charter, and redounds greatly to the sagacity, honesty and Roman firmness of our late venerable and iron-nerved President, Andrew Jackson.

Resolved, That the distribution of the public lands is a measure not only fraught with evil, on the grounds of its illegality, but that, were it carried into effect, would greatly prejudice the rights and interests of the new States and Territories.

Resolved, That a permanent prospective pre-emption law is the only effectual means of securing to the hardy pioneer his home,—the

result of his enterprise and toil, which alone has brought our lovely and cultivated plains from the rude hand of nature to their present high state of cultivation.

Resolved, That in Thomas H. Benton, the bold and fearless leader of the Democracy of our country, on this as well as all the matters of western policy, we behold the poor man's true and firmest friend, in whom, as the advocate of their interests and rights, they have the highest confidence, and on whom they can rely for support and protection in the enjoyment of rights and privileges which it has ever been the policy of the Federalists to divest them of.

Resolved, That Democracy is based upon the principles of equal rights and justice to all men; that to deprive man of the privileges bestowed upon him by the laws of nature and his country, without yielding him a just equivalent, is to take from him all that renders life worthy his possession—*independence of action*; such we believe to be the effect of the recent order of the present Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, That we respect all, of whatever station, who boldly and fearlessly advocate our rights and secure us in the free enjoyment of the same, while we heartily despise and condemn those, come from whence they may, who are leagued with our enemies in their efforts to wrest from us our homes and sacred altars.

Resolved, That it is the characteristic doctrine of Democracy to secure to all the enjoyment of rights and privileges inalienable to freemen, and that the proscription of foreigners by the Federalists is a contracted effort to secure to themselves the inestimable privileges of freedom and free government, and thus cut off a large portion of the human family from rights which the charter of our liberties declare are granted to all.

Gen. A. C. Dodge was placed in nomination, and elected by the following vote:
A. C. Dodge, Dem 4,828—518
Alfred Rich, Whig 4,815

No platforms were adopted by the parties in 1842; neither was there in 1843.

William H. Wallace was nominated by the Whigs and A. C. Dodge by the Democrats for Delegate to Congress. The vote stood:

A. C. Dodge, Dem 6,084—1,272
William Wallace, Whig 4,812

On the 9th day of January, 1844, the Whigs met in convention, at Iowa City, and without making nominations adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That public meetings for the free interchange of feelings and opinions on the part of the American people, in regard to important measures, are interwoven with our political institutions, and necessary to the perpetuity of our national liberty.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all patriots to keep a watchful eye upon their rulers, and to resist at the threshold every inroad to corruption; that we deprecate the prostitution of the patronage of the President and of the different officers of the Government to the services of a party and the practice of offering the offices of honor and profit as a reward for political treachery; that we believe this exercise of power to be eminently dangerous to the political integrity and patriotism of the country, and that a limitation to one Presidential term would, in a great degree, arrest the progress of corruption and political profligacy.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the States, in the formation of the constitution, surrendered to the General Government exclusive control of all the sources of incidental revenue and reserved to themselves the right of taxation alone as a source of revenue to meet their individual wants; justice, reason, and common honesty require that the General Government should provide an incidental revenue equal to all the wants of the Government, without resorting to the proceeds of the public lands or the odious and oppressive measure of direct taxation as contended for by the so-called Democratic party.

Resolved, That we regard the proceeds of the sales of public lands as the legitimate property of the States, and as only a trust fund in the hands of the General Government, and that the trust should be executed without further delay by a distribution of the same among the States and Territories; that this measure is especially a debt of justice at this time, when many of the States are groaning with taxation and almost driven to bankruptcy by an accumulation of debts, which have resulted in a great measure from the ruinous policy of the so-called Democratic party.

Resolved, That we deprecate experiments in legislation where the result is uncertain and unascertainable, and that while we should avoid the errors of the past, we should cling with unflinching tenacity to those institutions which have successfully stood the test of experiment, and have received the sanction and support of the framers of the constitution.

Resolved, That we deem the establishment of a national currency of certain value and everywhere received, as indispensably necessary to the greatest degree of national prosperity; that the international commerce of this widely extended country is greatly retarded and heavily burdened with taxation by the want of a common medium of exchange, and that it is the constitutional duty of the General Government to remove all impediments to its successful prosecution, and to foster and encourage the internal commerce and enterprise, the interchange of commodities among the States, not only by a reasonable system of internal improvements of a general character, but also by furnishing to the nation a currency of equal value in all parts of its wide-spread domain, and that the experience of the past fully proves that this end has been accomplished by a national bank, can be again accomplished by a national bank, and in no way so safely and so certainly as by the agency of a well regulated national bank.

Resolved, That a tariff which will afford a revenue adequate to all the wants of the General Government, and at the same time protect the agricultural and mechanical industry of the American people, is a measure necessary to secure the prosperity of the country, and

warmly advocated by the Whig party of this Territory.

Resolved, That although we have no right to vote at the approaching Presidential election, yet we look forward to the exertions of our friends of the States for the elevation of Henry Clay to the Chief Magistracy of the Union with intense interest and assurance of our most ardent wishes for their success.

Resolved, That governments should be administered so as to produce the greatest good to the greatest number, and that this is true *Democracy*; that the self-styled Democratic party, by the policy they have pursued for the last ten years in their efforts to destroy the prosperity of our farmers and mechanics by rejecting a tariff for revenue and protection, by destroying the best currency ever possessed in any nation, by seeking to deprive us of all currency except gold and silver, in refusing to the indebted States relief by paying to them their proportion of the proceeds of the public lands, in their continued uniform and violent opposition to all measures calculated to advance the national and individual prosperity, by means of the encouragement of commerce and internal improvements, by a narrow and selfish policy in converting the executive power into an engine of party, by their federal and aristocratic exertions to maintain the veto power, and consolidate all the powers of Government in one leader, thereby rendering the administration of the Government a mere machine of party, in their repeated efforts to undermine and destroy the constitution and laws of Congress, by openly disregarding the rights secured by those laws, in their demoralizing efforts to induce the States to disregard their honor and repudiate their debts, in their open violation of private rights, by repealing charters and violating the obligation of contract; in short, by their whole policy and principles which, in a time of peace, and abundant crops, and with the smiles of heaven, have reduced this wealthy, proud and prosperous nation to actual bankruptcy, national and individual, they have forfeited the name of Democrats, and as a party are no longer to be trusted with the reins of power.

The Democrats adopted no platform in 1844.

The Legislature on the 12th of February, 1844, passed another act submitting the question of a constitutional convention to the people, which was carried. A constitution was framed by this convention, and Congress passed an act providing for the admission of Iowa as a State; but curtailing the northern and western boundaries. At an election held in April, 1845, the people rejected the constitution. The August election, 1845, was for Delegate to Congress. Ralph P. Lowe secured the Whig nomination, while A. C. Dodge was nominated for re-election by the Democrats. The vote stood:

A. C. Dodge, Dem.....	7,512—831
R. P. Lowe, Whig,.....	6,681

In April, 1876, delegates were chosen to a second constitutional convention, which met at Iowa City, May 4, 1846. The constitution framed by this body was accepted by the people in August, Congress having repealed the obnoxious features respecting boundaries, giving Iowa the territory to which it was justly entitled.

After the adoption of this constitution, the Whigs met in convention at Iowa City, September 25, and nominated the following State ticket: Governor, Thos. McKnight; Secretary of State, James H. Cowles; Auditor of State, Eastin Morris; Treasurer of State, Egbert T. Smith. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That, considering it our duty, as Whigs, to effect a thorough organization of our party, and, by use of all honorable means, faithfully and diligently strive to ensure the success of our political principles in the State of Iowa.

Resolved, That we, as Whigs, do proudly and unhesitatingly proclaim to the world the following distinctive and leading principles, that we, as a party, avow and advocate, and which, if carried out, we honestly believe will restore our beloved country to its prosperity, and its institutions to their pristine purity:

1. A sound national currency, regulated by the will and authority of the people.
2. A tariff that shall afford sufficient revenue to the national treasury and just protection to American labor.
3. More perfect restraints upon executive power, especially upon the exercise of the veto.
4. An equitable distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among all the States.

5. One Presidential term.

6. Expenditure of the surplus revenue in national improvements that will embrace the great rivers, lakes, and main arteries of communication throughout our country, thus securing the most efficient means of defense in war and commercial intercourse in peace.

Resolved, That the re-enactment of the thrice condemned sub-treasury, which will have the effect of drawing all coin from circulation and locking it up in the vaults and safes of the General Government, the passage of McKay's British tariff bill discriminating in favor of foreign and against American labor, and striking a blow, intended to be fatal, to home market for American agricultural productions, and the executive veto of the river and harbor bill which paralyzes the western farmer's hope of just facilities for transporting his surplus products to a market, and cripples the energies of commerce in every division of the Union, should consign the present administration to a condemnation so deep that the hand of political resurrection could never reach it.

Resolved, That we hold these truths to be self-evident, that the forty-ninth degree of north latitude is not fifty-four degrees, forty minutes; that James K. Polk's late letter was a deception and falsehood of a character so base as none but the most dishonorable mind would have resorted to; that McKay's tariff is not a judicious revenue

tariff affording incidental protect to American industry; that the annexation of Texas is not a peaceful acquisition; that lamp-black and rags, though called treasury notes and drawn on a bankrupt treasury, are not the constitutional currency, and that locofocoism is not Democracy.

Resolved, That we believe the American system of Henry Clay, as exemplified in the tariff of 1842, is essential to the independence and happiness of the producing classes of the United States; that in its protection of home productions it nerves the arm of the farmer and makes glad the hearts of the mechanic and manufacturer by ensuring them a constant and satisfactory remuneration for their toils, and that it is found by the test of experience to be the only permanent check on the excessive importations of former years, which have been the principal cause of hard times, repudiation, bankruptcy, and dishonor.

Resolved, That we regard the adoption of the constitution at the recent election, by reason of the highly illiberal character of some of its provisions, as an event not calculated to promote the future welfare and prosperity of the State of Iowa, and that it is our imperative duty to procure its speedy amendment.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to keep up a thorough organization of the Whig party in Iowa; and although our opponents claim erroneously, as we believe, to possess an advantage in numbers and depend upon ignorance, prejudice and credulity for success, yet, having a superiority in the principles we profess, we have implicit confidence in the dawning of a brighter day, when the clouds and darkness of locofocoism will be dispelled by the cheering rays and invigorating influence of truth and knowledge.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That we recommend to the support of the people of Iowa, at the coming election, the ticket nominated by this convention; that we believe the candidates to be good men, and that the members of this convention, in behalf of those for whom they act, pledge to them a cordial and zealous support.

The Democratic Convention was held September 24, which nominated the following ticket: Governor, Ansel Briggs; Secretary of State, E. Cutler, Jr.; Auditor of State, J. T. Fales; Treasurer, Morgan Reno.

The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That the conduct of James K. Polk, since he has been President of the United States, and particularly during the last session of Congress, has been that of an unwavering and unflinching Democrat; that Young Hickory has proved himself to be a true scion of Old Hickory; and we tender to him and his coadjutors in the executive department the gratitude of the people of the State of Iowa.

Resolved, That the recent session of Congress has been one of the greatest importance to the people of these United States, since the time of Mr. Jefferson, and we confidently regard the acts passed by it, particularly the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill, the settlement of the Oregon question (though the people of Iowa would have preferred 54, 40), and the repeal of the odious tariff act of 1842, as destined to advance the welfare, promote the interest, and add to the peace and harmony not only of our people, but of the civilized world.

Resolved, That the repeal of the unjust, unequal and fraudulent tariff act of 1842, at the recent session of Congress, deserves the highest praise from the people of Iowa, and entitles those members of Congress who voted for it to the lasting gratitude of all good citizens; that by its minimum and specific duties—by its unequal and unjust protection of the capitalists and moneyed institutions, and by its casting the burden of taxation upon the laboring masses, and exempting the upper ten thousand, it was absolutely a federal tariff, based on the doctrines of the great God-like Belshazzar of Massachusetts, viz: "Let the Government take care of the rich, and the rich take care of the poor"; that the conduct of the Vice-President of the United States, upon that great question of the age, entitles him to the highest place in the confidence of the Democracy of the United States.

Resolved, That all modes of raising revenue for the support of Government are taxes upon the capital, labor and industry of the country; and that it is the duty of a good government to impose its taxes in such a manner as to bear equally on all classes of society; and that any government which, in levying duties for raising revenue, impresses burdens on any one class of society, to build up others, though republican in form, is tyrannical in deed, ceases to be a just government, and is unworthy of the confidence or support of a free people.

Resolved, That the separation of the public moneys from the banking institutions of the country, in the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill, meets the approbation of this Convention, and the recent vote of the people of this State, adopting the Constitution, is a decisive indication of public sentiment against all banking institutions of whatever name, nature or description.

Resolved, That the repeated unjust aggression of the Mexican people and Mexican Government have long since called for redress, and the spirit which has discouraged, opposed and denounced the war which our Government is now carrying on against Mexico, is the same spirit which opposed the formation of a Republican Government, opposed Jefferson and denounced the last war with Great Britain, and now, as they did then, from a federal fountain.

Resolved, That General Taylor and our little army have won for themselves the everlasting gratitude of the country, for which they will never, like Scott, be exposed to a shot in their rear from Washington or any other part of the country.

Resolved, That we repudiate the idea of party without principles; that Democracy has certain fixed and unalterable principles, among which are equal rights and equal protection to all, unlimited rights of suffrage to every freeman, no property qualifications or religious tests, sovereignty of the people, subjection of the Legislature to the will of the people, obedience to the instructions of constituents, or resignation, and restriction of all exclusive privileges to corporations to a level with individual rights.

Resolved, That henceforth, as a political party, we are determined to know nothing but Democracy, and that we will support men only for their principles. Our motto will be: Less legislation, few laws, strict obedience, short sessions, light taxes, and no State debt.

The vote on Governor was as follows:

Ansel Briggs, Dem.....	7,626—247
Thomas McKnight, Whig.....	7,379

The office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction having been vacated, it was provided in the act that an election should be held the first Monday in April, 1847, for the purpose of filling the office. The Whigs placed James Harlan in nomination, and the Democrats, Charles Mason. Harlan was elected by a majority of 413 out of a total vote of 15,683.

By act approved February 24, 1847, the Legislature created a Board of Public Works for the improvement of Des Moines river, and provided for the election of a President, Secretary and Treasurer of such on the first Monday in August. The Democrats in State convention at Iowa City, June 11, placed the following ticket in the field: President of Board, H. W. Sample; Secretary, Charles Corkery; Treasurer, Paul Bratton. The following platform was adopted:

WHEREAS, Our country is at present engaged in an expensive and sanguinary war, forced upon her against her will, and carried on to repel aggravated and repeated instances of insult and injustice; and,

WHEREAS, There are those among us, native-born Americans, who maintain that Mexico is in the right and the United States in the wrong in this war; and,

WHEREAS, The public mind is, at the present time, agitated by other great questions of national policy, in relation to which it is proper that the Democracy of Iowa should speak out

through their representatives here assembled; therefore,

Resolved, That we indignantly repel the charge made by the Whig press and the Whig leaders, that the war is one of aggression and conquest. The United States, we fearlessly assert, have for years submitted to treatment at the hands of Mexico which, by any European government, would have been regarded as a good cause of war, and which our own government would have made cause of quarrel with any transatlantic power.

Resolved, That we triumphantly point to the repeated efforts made by our government, since the commencement of the war, to re-open negotiations with Mexico with a view of putting an end to hostilities as evidence of the pacific motives by which it is actuated, and we rely upon this testimony for the justification of our government in the eyes of the civilized world. We also point, with the highest satisfaction, to the humane and Christian-like manner in which the war has been conducted on our part, showing, as it does, that the United States have throughout acted upon principle in every respect worthy of the enlightened and civilized age in which we live.

Resolved, That we have the most unlimited confidence in the ability and statesman-like qualities of President Polk; that the measures of his administration, standing, as they have done, the test of time, have our most cordial approbation; that in the prosecution of the war with Mexico, he and the several members of his cabinet have evinced the most signal energy and capacity; that the brilliant success of our arms at every point, and the fact that in the short space of one year more than one-half of Mexico has been overcome by our troops, and is now in our possession, furnishes a refutation of the assertion sometimes heard from the Whigs, that the war has been inefficiently conducted, and that the country has the amplest cause to congratulate itself that, great and important as the crisis is, it has men at the head of affairs fully equal to the emergency.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to Major-Generals Scott and

Taylor, their officers and men, for their courage, bravery and endurance; that in the victories they have achieved, they have shed imperishable honor upon their country's flag at the same time that they have won for themselves, one and all, chaplets of imperishable renown.

Resolved, That in the demand which now exists in the countries of the old world for American provisions, we have an illustration of the incalculable benefits which are sure to result to the United States, and particularly to the great West, from reciprocal interchange of commodities; that the agriculturists of Iowa have sensibly partaken of the benefits resulting from this liberal system of policy, and in the name of the Democratic party of Iowa, we tender to President Polk and the Democratic members of Congress our thanks for the enactment of a tariff, which is likely to have the effect of causing foreign countries to still further abolish their restrictions upon American grain and American provisions.

Resolved, That the evidence to be found in the fact that, within the last three months, the enormous sum of fifty-five millions of dollars has been offered to be loaned to the Government at a premium, is a proud vindication of the financial ability of the Government, at the same time that it rebukes with merited severity the croaking of those who, at the commencement of the war, predicted that the treasury would be beggared in less than a year, with no means of replenishing it.

Resolved, That we approve of the conduct of the Democratic members of our first State Legislature. Under the peculiar circumstances by which they were surrounded, their conduct was such as became them, and is sustained by the entire Democracy of the State.

Resolved, That the Democratic party have ever regarded education as the only means of preserving and perpetuating our republican institutions; that it is now and ever has been solicitous for its extension throughout the whole length and breadth of our land; and that it is one of the chief objects of the Democratic party of this State to establish such a system of free schools as will enable every child within its borders to

qualify himself to perform all the duties devolving upon a citizen of this favored country.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves collectively to support the nominees of this convention; that in our respective counties we will spare no efforts to promote their success; that we will permit no selfish consideration, no sectional feelings, to influence us, but, rallying under the banner of the good old cause, the cause of Democracy, we will march on to victory, triumphant victory!

The Whigs nominated for President of the Board, Geo. Wilson; Secretary, Madison Daggar; Treasurer, Pierre B Fagan. Sample was elected over Wilson by 510 majority, out of a total vote of 16,250.

The Whigs of Iowa were first in the field in 1848, meeting in convention May 11th, at Iowa City. They nominated for Secretary of State J. M. Coleman; Auditor, M. Morley; Treasurer, Robert Holmes. The following platform was adopted:

The Government of the United States is based upon and exists only by the consent of the people; and,

WHEREAS, It is the duty as well as the rights of the citizens of the United States to meet in their primary capacity, whenever their judgment may dictate, to examine into the affairs of the Government; and,

WHEREAS, This right carries with it the power to approve the conduct of their public servants, whenever approval is merited by faithfulness and integrity, so it equally confers the duty of exposing imbecility, selfishness and corruption, when they exist in the administration of the Republic, and of denouncing those who, disregarding the example and admonitions of the Fathers of the Republic, are abandoning the true principles on which our civil institutions are founded, and proclaiming and carrying out measures that cannot but prove detrimental to the harmony and best interests of the Union, and may eventuate in the overthrow of our present Republican form of government; therefore,

Resolved, By the Whigs of Iowa, through their Representatives in State Convention assembled, that the Government of the United States is a limited Government, divided into three departments, each having its appropriate sphere, and separate and well-defined duties to perform; that it is necessary to the stability and perpetuity of our institutions, that the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments should be kept distinct, and confined to their legitimate duties; and that any encroachment, by one department, upon either of the others, is a violation of the spirit and letter of the constitution, and should call down the severest reprehension of the American people.

Resolved, That the admonition of a late President of the United States, "Keep your eye upon the President," should especially recommend itself to all the people in times like the present; that the Government can only be kept pure by the constant watchfulness of the people and the expression of their loudest censure, when speculation and corruption is detected.

Resolved, That entertaining these opinions, we have no hesitation in declaring that the elevation of James K. Polk to the Presidential office was a sad mishap to the American Government; and that his administration, by its total abandonment of the principles of true Republicanism, as taught by Washington, Jefferson and Madison; by its encroachments on the national constitution, and its entire disregard of the will of the people, as expressed through their Representatives in Congress; by its denunciations of its own constituents, its futile attempt to misrepresent facts and conceal the truth, its endeavors to prostrate the industrial energies of the people and discriminate in favor of the manufactures and machinery of Europe, its violation of its own much lauded system of finance, the sub-treasury, thereby furnishing the people with promise to pay its officers with gold and silver; by its war, commenced without the assent of the war-making power, against a weak and distracted sister Republic, while at the same time, it ignobly and cowardly crouched before the lion of England, and took back its own assertions; its public debt of one hundred millions

and its sacrifice of human life; its veto of measures that met the approval of every former President; and, worse than all, by its infamous attempt to rob of their well-earned laurels, won on the tented field, in the heart of the enemy's country, those who commanded the armies of the Republic, and bring them into unmerited disgrace before the American people,—by this aggregation of misdeeds, has signalized itself as the worst, most selfish and corrupt administration the United States ever had.

Resolved, That, while we concede that it is the duty of every citizen to support his country when engaged in a conflict with a foreign power, yet we equally insist that it is the duty of the people to hold their public servants to a strict accountability, and honestly to condemn whatever their judgment cannot approve; that we indignantly hurl back the imputation of James K. Polk and his parasites, that the Whig party of the Union are wanting in love of country, and deficient in its defense, and in evidence of the patriotism of the Whig party, we proudly point to the commanding generals, the distinguished officers and the brave soldiers who, in our army in Mexico, have shed luster upon themselves and renown upon the flag of their country.

Resolved, That, believing the war terminated, our convictions require us to declare that the war with Mexico was a war brought on by the Executive, without the approbation of the war-making power, that had the same prudence which governed the administration in its intercourse with Great Britain, relative to the settlement of the Oregon question, exercised toward Mexico, a nation whose internal dissensions and weakness demanded our forbearance, the war would have been averted, and the boundaries between the two nations amicably and satisfactorily settled.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the application of the principle contained in the Wilmot proviso (so called), to all territory to be incorporated into this Union, and are utterly opposed to the further extension of slave territory.

Resolved, That our opposition to the sub-treasury and the tariff of 1845 has not been dimin-

ished by the evidence furnished us of their operations; that they are twin measures, calculated and designed to depress the free labor of the country, for the benefit of a minority of the people—the one operating to lessen the price of labor, and bring down the wages of freemen, and the other throwing open our ports for the introduction of the productions of the pauper labor of Europe, thereby crippling our own manufacturers and compelling them either to sacrifice their laborers or close their business; that the one has failed as a disturbing system of the Government, the administration having been compelled to resort to banks and paper in making their payments, and the other, as a revenue measure, has proved entirely inadequate to the support of the ordinary expenses of the Government; that the one, by withdrawing from circulation, and shutting up in its vaults a large amount of specie, and the other, by overstocking the market with foreign goods, have largely contributed towards, if they have not entirely produced, the present financial difficulties; and that we cannot but foresee that the country will soon be visited, if these measures are continued, with a commercial revulsion as great and disastrous as that of 1837.

Resolved, That the profession of the administration of James K. Polk, that it is in favor of, and devoted to, an exclusively metallic currency, while it is issuing millions upon millions of paper money, in shape of treasury notes, irredeemable in specie, is an insult to the American people, and deserves the unqualified denunciation of every lover of truth and honesty.

Resolved, That the great West, whose population and commerce are rapidly increasing, bearing, as it does, its full proportion of the public burdens, is entitled to some consideration at the hands of the General Government, and to some participation in the Union; that the Mississippi river is to the whole Mississippi Valley what the Atlantic is to the Eastern and the lakes are to the Northern States; that if it is constitutional to clear and improve any harbors in the latter, it is equally constitutional to do the same in the former; that the River and Harbor Bill of the last session of Congress contained only appro-

priations for work that had met the approval of Jackson and VanBuren; that the veto of that measure by the Executive was a high-handed usurpation upon the rights of the people and their representatives, uncalled for and unnecessary, and that, by that act, James K. Polk proved himself false to the principles of his predecessors, and hostile to the future growth and best interests of the West.

Resolved, That in view of the misrule, venality and infractions of the Constitution which have characterized the present administration, we deem the approaching Presidential election one of the most important that has occurred since the organization of the Government; that it is necessary to the preservation of the institutions bequeathed to us by our fathers, that there should be a change of rulers as well as a change of measures; that, animated by a sincere desire to promote the welfare and honor of our country, we have determined to buckle on our armor and enlist for the war; and, in the language of one who never faltered in his devotion to his country, we call upon every Whig in Iowa to "Arouse! Awake! Shake off the dew-drops that glitter on your garments!" and, in company with your brethren throughout the Union, "Once more march forth to battle and to victory!"

Resolved, That, although the Whig party of Iowa has expressed a preference for General Taylor as the Whig candidate for President, yet they deem it due to themselves to declare that they commit the whole subject into the hands of the Whig National Convention, and whoever may be the nominee of that body for President, the Whigs of Iowa will give him a cordial support.

Resolved, That locofocoism in Iowa has proved itself a faction, "held together by the coercive power of public plunder," and devoid alike of generosity and principle; that, under cover of an assumed love of law and order, it has undertaken and cast from office a citizen chosen by a large majority of the popular voice, while, at the same time, it is represented in Congress by men elected without the shadow of law; that in foisting into the halls of Legislature, men who had no right there, for the purpose of carrying out

their own selfish designs, they were guilty of a clear violation of constitutional law, and of usurpation upon the rights of the people; and that the Whig members of the Legislature, by refusing to go into the election of Senators and Supreme Judges, while those individuals exercised the functions of Representatives, truly reflected the will of their constituents, and deserve the thanks of every friend of good government.

Resolved, That we most cordially commend to the support of the people of Iowa the ticket placed in nomination by this convention, of State officers and electors of President and Vice President; that they are citizens distinguished for their ability, integrity, patriotism and correct moral deportment; and that we pledge to this ticket a full, hearty and zealous co-operation in the ensuing canvass, with the confident assurance that if every Whig does his "duty, his whole duty, and nothing short of his duty," at the ballot-box, they will receive from the people of Iowa a majority of their suffrages.

Resolved, That we are watching with deep interest the recent movements in Europe, indicating as they do, the spread of popular liberty, and the determination on the part of the masses to throw off the fetters of despotism and kingly rule; that we joyfully admit into the brotherhood of republicanism the new republic of France, trusting that an all-wise Providence will guide and watch over the destinies of the new government and establish it on a permanent basis; and that to the masses of the other nations of Europe, who are now struggling to be free, we tender our warmest sympathies, and bid them a heartfelt God-speed in their efforts to obtain a recognition of their rights and liberties.

The Democrats placed the following ticket in nomination at a State convention held June 1st, at Iowa City: Secretary of State, Josiah H. Bonney; Auditor, Joseph T. Fales; Treasurer, Morgan Reno. The official vote showed Bonney to be elected Secretary of State by 1,212 majority, out of a total of 23,522.

The campaign of 1849 was opened by the Democrats, who met in convention at Iowa City, and nominated William Patterson, President of Board of Public Works; for Secretary, Jesse Williams; Treasurer, George Gillaspie. The platform adopted by the convention was as follows:

Resolved, That, in view of the large interest at stake in the judicious and vigorous prosecution of the public works on the Des Moines river, and in view also of the efforts on foot by the Whig party to obtain the control and direction of the same, by means of a Whig Board of Public Works, it is important that the Democracy of the State should take immediate and energetic steps toward a thorough and complete organization of the party, and be ready on the day of the election to secure to themselves, by a triumphant majority, the choice of the officers; and that, while we cordially and unreservedly recommend the nominees of this convention to the confidence and support of the people, we should also take occasion to admonish our friends, that in union there is strength, and in vigilance, success.

Resolved, That this convention has received, with feelings of profound grief, the intelligence of the death of that pure patriot and able statesman, James K. Polk, late President of the United States; and that for his eminent and distinguished services to his country, for his faithfulness to principle, and for his purity of private life, his memory will ever live in the cherished recollections of the Democracy of the nation, by none more honored than the people of this State.

Resolved, That we recur with pride to the triumphant success, the splendid achievements, and the imperishable renown of the late administration; and that, while we point to these as the glorious results of past labors, we should remember that, as they were gained by a strict adherence to honest principles and the adoption of an honest policy, they can be sullied or impaired only by a base abandonment of them upon the altar of expediency, or by a disgraceful surrender in the form of coward silence.

Resolved, That we still adhere as firmly as ever to the principles and measures which dictated and governed the course of the late administration; and that we derive a high pleasure from the fact that a Democratic Senate is vouchsafed to us as an impassable barrier between the federal high tariff, bank and paper policy, hopes and designs of the present dynasty, and the gold and silver currency, and low tariff and independent treasury policy of the people.

Resolved, That the administration of Gen. Taylor, as far as it has proceeded upon its mission, has unblushingly falsified every promise and grossly violated every pledge given before the election by its nominal chief; that a party which can go before the country upon one set of issues, and immediately after its installation into power enter upon the practice of another set, is more than ever deserving of the reprobation of the world, and of the continued and uncompromising hostility of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That General Taylor, for the part which he has played, or has been made to play in this disgraceful game of deception, has displayed a want of honest principle or weakness of mind and character, which equally disqualifies him for the place he holds, and fully justifies the worst predictions ever made against his fitness for the Presidency; and that, although we may once have admired the soldier in the tented field, we are now reluctantly brought to condemn and to repudiate the cipher in the cabinet of the country.

Resolved, That the removals in this State have been made without cause and in direct violation of the professions of General Taylor, before the election; and that the appointments which have followed have been made in equal violation of the same professions.

Resolved, That the appointment of a bureau officer from this State, in the person of Fitz Henry Warren, is an act deserving the censure and undistinguished condemnation which it is receiving from a large majority of the Whigs of Iowa; and that his retention in office, in the face of these open and emphatic expressions of

public disgust, is well calculated to prepare the mind of every one to be surprised at nothing, in the way of moral turpitude, which may mark the future character of General Taylor's administration.

Resolved, That the Democrats who have been removed from office in this State by the federal and proscriptive administration now in power, retire from their respective posts without reproach from government, and with the unimpaired confidence and respect of the Democracy of the State.

Resolved, That we deprecate any separate and sectional organizations, in any portion of the country, having for their object the advocacy of an isolated point involving feeling, and not fact—pride, and not principle, as destructive to the peace and happiness of the people and dangerous to the stability of the Union.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Territories of New Mexico and California come to us free, and are free now by law, it is our desire that they should remain forever free; but that until it is proposed to repeal the laws making the country free, and to erect others in their stead for the extension of slavery, we deem it inexpedient and improper to add to the further distraction of the public mind by demanding, in the name of the Wilmot Proviso, what is already amply secured by the laws of the land.

The Whigs met in convention June 30, at Iowa City, where they nominated the following ticket: President of Board, Thomas J. McKean; Secretary, William M. Allison; Treasurer, Henry G. Stewart. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That this convention has unlimited confidence in the integrity, ability and patriotism of the people's President, General Zachary Taylor. The illustrious services he has rendered his country in forty years' devotion to her interests and her glory in the field, and the abundant evidence he has given since his inauguration as Chief Magistrate of the Republic, of the possession of eminent administrative talents, afford a sure guaranty that his administration

will be devoted to the highest and best interests of the country, the whole country, and nothing but the country. With such a leader, one who has successfully encountered every danger, whether in front, rear or rank, we may look with confidence to the speedy restoration of the country to her true Republican destiny.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform, and the correction of those abuses which have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of election; and that as vacancies by death are few, by resignation none, the task of reform and the correction of those abuses can be accomplished only by removal; and we regard the wailings of the locofoco press at the salutary and essential changes which the administration has seen proper to make, as involving a disregard of the important truth here referred to, and a contempt of the first principles of Democracy.

Resolved, That the welfare and interests of the people of Iowa imperatively require an amendment to the State Constitution, by which the incubus, imposed in some of its provisions upon their resources and prosperity, shall be removed.

Resolved, That the people have a right to demand that this question shall be submitted to them for their action, and in the judgment of this convention they will be recreant to their interests if they do not visit their condemnation upon a party that, with professions of Democracy perpetually upon its lips, has shown itself in practice to be destitute of the true principles of Democracy.

Resolved, That the course of the dominant party of this State, in the late General Assembly, in its daring assaults upon the most sacred provision of the constitution; in the outrage which it committed against the great principles of civil and religious liberty, in depriving one of the counties of the State, as a punishment for the free exercise by its voters of the elective franchise of the rights of representation, in excluding it from all the judicial districts of the

State, and in its flagitious attempt to destroy its organization altogether, and to excommunicate its inhabitants, indiscriminately, from the protection of civil society; in its contemptuous refusal to allow the people of the State the privilege of expressing their opinion on the subject of a convention to amend the State constitution; in its refusal to instruct the Senators in Congress from this State to favor the policy of the Wilmot Proviso, by excluding the institution of slavery from our newly acquired Territory; in its attempt to create new offices, not demanded by the public interest, as a sort of pension to partisan favorites—offices which would have imposed new burdens in the shape of increased taxation without any corresponding benefit,—and in its reckless prodigality of the public money, should consign it to the perpetual condemnation of a free people.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the extension of slavery into territory now free, and that we believe it to be the duty of the Federal Government to relieve itself of the responsibility of that institution, wherever it has the constitutional authority so to do; and that the legislation necessary to effect those objects should be adopted.

Resolved, That for the compliment paid to our State, in the appointment of one of our fellow-citizens to the important office of Assistant Postmaster, the President is entitled to our thanks.

Resolved, That we commend the ticket presented by this convention to the people of this State for their cordial support.

Patterson was elected President over McKean by a majority of 712 out of a total vote of 22,632.

The Whigs met in convention May 15, 1850, at Iowa City, and made the following nominations: Governor, James L. Thompson; Secretary of State, Isaac Cook; Auditor of State, William H. Seevers; Treasurer of State, Evan Jay; Treasurer of Board of Public Works, James Nosler.

The resolutions adopted were as follows:

Resolved, That every day's experience vindicates the sentiment proclaimed by the Whig State Convention last year, that the welfare and interests of the people of Iowa imperatively require an amendment to the State constitution, by which the incubus imported in some of its provisions upon their resources and prosperity shall be removed.

Resolved, That the people have a right to demand that this question shall be submitted to them for their action, and in the judgment of this convention they will be recreant to their interests if they do not so determine by their votes at the approaching election.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the integrity, ability and patriotism of the people's President, General Z. Taylor, and in the wisdom of the policy by him recommended to Congress.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the country owe it to themselves and the great principles they profess to cherish, to give the President a Congress disposed to co-operate with him in his patriotic purposes to serve the country, instead of pursuing a factious opposition to the bitter end.

Resolved, That we cherish an ardent attachment to the union of the States, and a firm determination to adhere to it at all hazards and to the last extremity.

Resolved, That we hail with the highest gratification the rising of a new State upon the borders of the Pacific, and that we are in favor of its immediate admission into the family of States upon no other conditions than those imposed by the constitution of the United States, and untrammelled by any question of Territorial legislation.

Resolved, That while we hold it to be the duty of all to be ready and willing to stand to and abide by the provisions of the constitution of the United States, we are nevertheless free to reaffirm, as we now do, the opinion heretofore expressed by the Whig party in Iowa, that we are in favor of free men, free territory, and free States.

Resolved, That the Surveyor General's office of Wisconsin and Iowa, under the control of the Democratic party, has been, and is, an engine of vast political power, and that its extensive patronage has been used to subserve the interest of that party. We, therefore, respectively and earnestly request of the President of the United States the immediate removal of C. H. Booth, Esq., the present incumbent, and the appointment of one who will not use the patronage of this office for political ends.

Resolved, That we cordially recommend the candidates nominated by this convention, for the various State offices to be filled at the next August election, to the confidence and support of the people of Iowa.

The Democrats met at Iowa City June 12, 1850, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Stephen Hempstead; Secretary of State, G. W. McCleary; Auditor, Wm. Pattee; Treasurer, Israel Keister; Treasurer Board Public Works, George Gillaspie. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That the events of the past year, having served to demonstrate the soundness and wisdom of the resolutions adopted by the last Democratic State Convention, we re-assert and re-adopt them, as follows:

Resolved, That we recur with pride to the triumphant success, the splendid achievements and the imperishable renown of the late administration; and that, while we point to these as the glorious results of past labors, we should remember that, as they were gained by a strict adherence to honest principles, and the adoption of an honest policy, they can be sullied or impaired only by a base abandonment of them upon the altar of expediency, or by a disgraceful surrender in the form of a cowardly silence.

Resolved, That we still adhere, as firmly as ever, to the principles and measures which dictated and governed the course of the late administration; and that we derive a high pleasure from the fact that a Democratic Senate is vouchsafed to us as an impassable barrier between the

Federal high-tariff, bank and paper policy, hopes and designs of the present dynasty, and the gold and silver currency, low tariff and independent treasury policy of the people.

Resolved, That the administration of General Taylor, as far as it has proceeded upon its mission, has unblushingly falsified every promise and grossly violated every pledge given before the election by its nominal chief; and that a party which can go before the country upon one set of issues, and immediately after its installation into power enter upon the practice of another set, is more than ever deserving of the reprobation of the world, and of the continued and uncompromising hostility of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That General Taylor, for the part which he has played, or has been made to play, in this disgraceful game of deception, has displayed a want of honest principle, or a weakness of mind and character, which equally disqualifies him for the place he holds, and fully justifies the worst predictions ever made against his fitness for the Presidency; and that, although we may have once admired the soldier in the tented field, we are now reluctantly brought to condemn and to repudiate the cipher in the Cabinet of the country.

Resolved, That the removals in this State have been made without cause and in direct violation of the professions of General Taylor before the election; and that the appointments which have followed have been made in equal violation of the same professions.

Resolved, That it is as gratifying to the pride as it is creditable to the patriotism of the Democrats of Iowa, that prominent statesmen of all parties, in seeking for a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties which unfortunately exist between the slave and non-slaveholding States, are found uniting, in main, on the policy of non-intervention; and while they arrogate to themselves no right to question the course of other States on this subject, they point to the fact, with feelings of unmingled satisfaction, and they, in co-operating with those who are striving to preserve the Union, are required to "tread no steps backward."

Resolved, That, regarding the preservation of our happy form of government as paramount to all other considerations, and believing that the threatened danger may be averted, we approve of the bill recently introduced into the United States Senate by the Committee of Thirteen, generally known as the "Compromise Bill."

Resolved, That, as this bill authorizes the immediate admission of California, organizes the Territories of New Mexico and Utah, provides for the settlement of the Texan boundary question, enforces the provisions of the constitution with regard to the reclamation of persons escaping from service, and abolishes the slave trade in the District of Columbia, we believe its adoption, as a whole, would be hailed as a peace-offering by an overwhelming majority of the people; nor is our confidence in the wisdom of the measure diminished by the fact that the ultraists of both extremes are found united in opposition to it; but rather increased.

Resolved, That the late decision of Secretary Ewing, by which the State of Iowa has been robbed of nearly a million of acres of valuable land, and the improvement of her principal interior river, retarded, if not wholly destroyed, is an act which finds no justification in the precedent or usages of the government; that it is a derogation of both the letter and spirit of the act of Congress making the donation, and that, in the name of the people of Iowa, we feel called upon to denounce it as illegal and unjust.

Resolved, That this decision, taking away from the State, by a Whig administration, the greater portion of a valuable grant, made to it under a Democratic rule, the people of Iowa have suffered a wrong which, while they have no alternative but submission, they cannot but feel most deeply and sensibly that the administration at Washington is not less responsible for the decision than those who defend it; and that it is the duty of the Democracy to arraign them at the bar of public opinion at the approaching election for aiding and abetting in crippling the energies of our young and expanding commonwealth.

Resolved, that President Taylor's Cabinet have, in the recent Galphin swindle and other speculations of the same kind, proven to the world that

their promises of retrenchments and reform in the administration of the government were made to deceive the people, and not with the intention of being kept.

Resolved, That the present Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer, whose terms of office are about to expire, each and all of them, by the honest, efficient and impartial discharge of their duties, deserve the cordial approbation of the people of the State of Iowa.

Resolved, That we confidently present the nominees of the convention to the voters of the State of Iowa for their support; and that we, ourselves, will individually use all honorable means to secure their election.

The official vote on Governor was as follows:

Stephen Hempstead, Dem.....	13,486	-2,083
James L. Thompson, Whig	11,403	
William Penn Clark.....	575	

In 1851, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Democrats nominated Thomas H. Benton, while the Whigs supported William G. Woodward, an Independent candidate. Benton was elected by a majority of 1,351.

In 1852 the Whigs were early in the field, meeting in convention at Iowa City, February 26, and placing in nomination the following ticket: Secretary of State, J. W. Jenkins; Auditor of State, Asbury Porter; Treasurer of State, Hosea B. Horn. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That we most cordially approve of the administration of President Fillmore, and have the fullest confidence in the executive officers of our government, and that the administration of our foreign and domestic affairs deserves our highest admiration and firmest support; and we have the assurance that under such an administration our republic will always be safe.

Resolved, That our warmest gratitude is due to those of whatsoever political party, who have, for the last two years, battled for the union of these States, and that we now regard the question out of which our apprehension of disunion arose as settled *now and forever*.

Resolved, That we rejoice to see our Democratic fellow-citizens in the Western States occupying a part of our political platform, especially that relating to currency, to the improvement of rivers and harbors by appropriations from the national treasury, and a revision of the tariff of 1846.

Resolved, That, as by alone following the advice of the illustrious Father of our Country for three-quarters of a century, our nation is prosperous and happy, we are still for adhering to that which teaches us to be at peace with all nations, and to form entangling alliances with none.

Resolved, That the delegates to the National Convention be left free to act according to their own judgment, when they meet their brethren in the National Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, according to the lights that there may be presented, and so to act as to harmonize conflicting claims and interests, and to maintain the integrity of the Whig party and the ascendancy of Whig principles.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention that a convention to revise the constitution of the States should be called at as early a day as is practicable; and, with a view to the advancement of this object, it is hereby recommended to State and local candidates in every part of the State to make this issue distinctly and strongly before the people.

Resolved, That this convention request the executive committee of the State, and of each county and of each district composed of several counties, to effect a complete and efficient organization of the Whig party in their respective counties and districts.

The Democratic convention met May 28th, at Iowa city, and nominated the fol-

lowing ticket: Secretary of State, Geo. W. McCleary; Auditor, William Pattee; Treasurer, M. L. Morris. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That paramount to all questions of a party or sectional nature, we are in favor of "The Union now and forever."

Resolved, That to carefully regard the rights of States, is the only possible way to strengthen and perpetuate our glorious confederacy.

Resolved, That a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States is the only safeguard for the rights of the States, and that we fully recognize the doctrine of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799 and the Baltimore platform of 1844.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a national bank, a high protective tariff and all measures and monopolies of a like nature, and are in favor of the independent treasury and tariff of 1836.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a wasteful, extravagant and corrupt system of internal improvements; but hold that improvements of a national character may properly be made with the nation's money, and that, in justice, the general government, as a great landholder in the States, should contribute of her large domain to those public enterprises by which her interests are secured and promoted and the value of that domain enhanced.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the "compromise" as a final settlement of the question which has so long agitated the country upon the subject of domestic slavery.

Resolved, That we are opposed to "nullification" of every kind, whether in the legislature of Vermont, or in the latitude of South Carolina, and are in favor of a faithful execution of laws of Congress until they are repealed, or declared inoperative by the proper tribunals of the country.

Resolved, That our adopted citizens well deserve the political blessings which are now extended to them by the existing naturaliza-

tion laws passed by our Democratic forefathers, and we are opposed to any alteration of them sought for by native "Americanism."

Resolved, That we are opposed to the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency upon the naked idea of availability, but are in favor of a candidate whose principles are known to be national and in conformity to the time-honored tenets of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the nominee of the Baltimore convention, as our candidate for the Presidency, and to such nominee we pledge our hearty and individual support.

In regard to State policy—

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the great principles of judicial and financial reform which are agitating the civilized world, and which have to some extent been recognized by the adoption of our revised code; but at the same time reprobate many of the provisions as destructive of the great ends sought after, and earnestly recommend a thorough revision of all obnoxious features.

The official vote for Secretary of State was as follows:

George G. McCleary, Dem. 16,884—1,857
J. W. Kenkins, Whig. 15,027

In 1853 the Democrats inaugurated the campaign by nominating David C. Cloud for Attorney General, and adopting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the delegates this day in convention assembled, congratulate the Democracy of the Union, upon the emphatic verdict of the people in favor of Democratic principles, as expressed in the election of Franklin Pierce and Wm. R. King, to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of this Republic.

Resolved, That we recognize as principles cardinal in the Democratic faith: "The election of all officers by the people." "The limits of State indebtedness." "Equal taxation"—compelling the property of the rich, invested in stock, to bear its proportion of the public burthen of con-

tribution to the taxes of the State. The restraint of the legislative power—confining it to the legitimate subject of general legislation, and the crowning glory of repeal, which secures the people sovereign from ever becoming slaves to any law or charter passed by their servants.

Resolved, That a wise political economy demands a more liberal system of disposing of the public lands, and that the prosperity of the country, and the happiness of individuals would be eminently promoted by the passage of a law giving the public domain in limited quantities to actual settlers at a price covering the cost of survey and other necessary expenses.

Resolved, That no species of industry should be fostered to the injury of another, that no class of men should be taxed directly or indirectly for the benefit of another; that every description of industry should stand or fall on its own merits, and that commerce should be unfettered, and, like the air, free.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Iowa adhere to the known and long-established doctrines of the party relative to the currency.

Resolved, That to the Democratic, Republican, State and federal institutions, resting on universal suffrage and universal eligibility to office, do these United States owe their unexampled prosperity among nations, and that it is our duty to sympathize with every people struggling against tyrants for freedom.

Mr. Walker introduced the following resolutions, which, on motion, were adopted:

Resolved, That the present Commissioner of the Des Moines Improvement, General V. P. Van Antwerp, by the fidelity, energy and ability with which he has discharged the duties of his responsible position, is entitled to the highest esteem and gratitude of the people of this State.

Resolved, That to his faithful and judicious efforts we are indebted to the final grant by the general government of the fund for the Des Moines River Improvement, sufficient and ample to ensure a completion of the work, and develop the resources of the Des Moines Valley.

Resolved, That in prosecuting the negotiations for the State, he has displayed unsurpassed perseverance, industry and discretion against the most trying discouragements and embarrassments, and that he has not only faithfully improved every opportunity to advance the interests of his trust, but has signalized his term of service by measures which will identify his name with the successful completion of the public works.

Resolved, Therefore, that in his voluntary retirement from the office which he has so ably filled, we hereby tender to him, in convention of the Democracy of the State, the endorsement, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

The Whigs made no nomination, but supported Samuel A. Rice for the office of Attorney-General. Cloud was elected over Rice by 7,564.

In 1854 the Democrats convened on the 9th of January, at Iowa City, placed the following ticket in the field, and adopted a platform: Governor, Curtis Bates; Secretary of State, Geo. W. McCleary; Auditor of State, Joseph L. Sharp; Treasurer of State, Martin L. Morris; Attorney-General, David C. Cloud; Supt. of Public Instruction, Jas. D. Eads. The following is the platform:

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the various counties of Iowa, in State Democratic Convention assembled, do hereby re-affirm and pledge ourselves to the principles of the Baltimore National Convention of 1852, and that we hold and consider them as constituting the true platform of the Democratic platform, and as fundamental and essential with all true Democrats.

Resolved, That we look upon ourselves as members of the real National Democratic party, a party radically identical in all parts of the Union; and that we have no sectional views to gratify, no selfish designs to accomplish, but are wholly devoted to the Union, harmony and success of the cause; we therefore repudiate all disaffection on sectional or personal grounds, and denounce all bickering among ourselves

and most earnestly recommend "union, harmony, concession and compromise," as a nucleus for universal observance.

Resolved, That we have increased confidence in the talents, and in the integrity and patriotism of Franklin Pierce, that his administration of the government have been distinguished by wisdom, firmness and unwavering adherence to its sound Democratic principles; that he has fully redeemed the pledges given to the American people, previous to his election.

Resolved, That we regard the right of instruction as the sheet anchor, the main pillar of our freedom; and that we are determined never to surrender it, but to the last stand by and defend it, convinced, as we thoroughly are, that it is only by frequent and rigid exercise of this invaluable privilege that the Democratic character of this government can be preserved, and we believe the agent who disobeys to be unworthy the confidence of his constituents, and that he ought to resign his seat.

Resolved, That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

Resolved, That in the recent development of the grand political truth of the sovereignty of the people, and their capacity and power of self-government, we feel that a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country as the party of the people, to sustain and advance among us constitutional "liberty, equality and fraternity," by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises and strong to uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the

Union as it should be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

Resolved, That we look upon the speedy organization of Nebraska Territory as a highly important object, and that its northern boundary should coincide, or nearly so, with the latitude of the northern boundary of Iowa.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to abide the decision of this convention, and to use all honorable means to secure the election of the nominees.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in all the Democratic papers in the State, and copies be sent to the President, heads of departments, and to our Representatives in Congress.

The Whigs met at Iowa City, February 22, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, James W. Grimes; Secretary of State, Simeon Winters; Auditor of State, Andrew Jackson Stephens; Treasurer, Eliphalet Price; Attorney-General, James W. Sennett. The following is the platform:

Resolved, That an experience of seven years under our present constitution has demonstrated that that instrument is not suited to the political, the agricultural and commercial wants of the State or the Spirit of the age; that the wants of the people demand a constitution making liberal provisions for the promotion of works of internal improvement, and providing, also, for a well regulated system of banking, which will relieve the people of this State from the onerous and oppressive burden they now suffer in the shape of indirect taxation paid to the banks of others States, whose money is in circulation among us.

Resolved, That, in common with the Whig party throughout the Union, we recognize the binding force and obligation of the act of Congress of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise, and we view the same as a compact between the North and South, mutually binding

and obligatory, and as a *final* settlement of the question of slavery within the geographical limits to which it applies.

Resolved, That we most unqualifiedly and emphatically disapprove of the efforts now being made in Congress to legislate slavery into the free Territory of Nebraska, and we do most heartily recommend to our Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose by all honorable means the passage of the Nebraska Bill, as reported by Senator Douglas, of Illinois; and that we cannot otherwise look upon the *pretenses* by Mr. Douglas and his aiders and abettors, that "the 8th section of the Missouri Compromise is suppressed by the acts of 1850," than as a proposition totally unreasonable and absurd on its face, conceived it bad faith and prompted by an ignoble and most unworthy ambition for party and personal political preferment; and that we do, as citizens of the West and the free State of Iowa, most earnestly desire to see an immediate organization of Nebraska Territory, without any infringement of the solemn compact of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise.

Resolved, That, as Whigs and citizens of the great valley of the Mississippi, we are heartily in favor of that well regulated Whig policy of liberal appropriations by the general government, for works of internal improvement of a national character, and that we view all navigable waters in the country, whether rivers or inland seas, as eminently national in their character, and recommend to our Senators and Representatives in Congress to endeavor, by all honorable means, to procure appropriations for such purposes, and especially for the removal of obstructions to navigation in the Mississippi river.

Resolved, That we view the proposition of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, to effect an improvement by the levying of tonnage duties on the internal commerce of the country, as entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of such a purpose, and only calculated to impose heavy and unjust burdens on the people of the West, in the shape of indirect taxation, without

securing to them any of the proposed advantages.

Resolved, That we unreservedly and cordially approve of the course and conduct of the Hon. John P. Cook, our Representative in Congress from the Second Congressional District, and we hereby pledge ourselves to sustain him in his able and independent course.

WHEREAS, The object of our educational system was to place the means of a common school education within the reach of all; and

WHEREAS, Under its present management more than one-third of the proceeds of the fund set apart to cherish and maintain that system is annually absorbed by its constitutional guardians, subjecting it to a loss, in the year 1851, of \$10,751.40 to pay the salaries and expenses of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commissioners of the School Fund, and leaving only the sum of \$20,600.11 to be distributed among the public schools; and

WHEREAS, The duties of said officers may all be discharged by other State and county officers, without any or with but a trifling expense to said fund; therefore,

Resolved, That sound policy and enlightened philanthropy demand such legislation and amendment to our constitution as will preserve this fund inviolate to the purposes originally intended as an inheritance to our children and their posterity.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a donation, by Congress, of public lands, in limited quantities, to actual settlers.

Resolved, That we believe the people of this State are prepared for, and their interests require, the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits within the State as a beverage.

The official vote on Governor was as follows:

James W. Grimes, Whig.....	23,025 - 1,823
Curtis Bates, Dem	21,202

The election of 1855 was for minor officers. The Democrats met in convention,

January 24, at the Capitol, and nominated the following ticket: Commissioner Des Moines River Improvement, O. D. Tisdale; Register Des Moines River Improvement, Wm. Dewey; Register Land Office, Stark H. Samuels. The following is the platform adopted:

WHEREAS, It is in accordance with the Democratic party, to declare, from time to time, its views upon the various political principles that occupy the attention of the country; therefore,

Resolved, That there has been a period in the history of our country, when we could with more confidence proclaim to the world our entire adherence to and approval of the old landmarks of the Democratic party.

2. That the temporary success of our foes being a result of an abandonment of principles on their part, and of the aggression of discordant elements, brought together for mercenary ends, affords no grounds for alarm; but confident of the correctness of our principles, and of the integrity of the masses, we appeal to the sober, second thought of the people with no fears as to the verdict they may render.

3. That we declare our firm determination to sustain the principles recognized as correct, in reference to slavery agitation, to support the constitution faithfully, to carry out its provisions, and discountenance all incendiary movements that tend to the overthrow of our government, from whatever source they may originate.

4. That the efforts being made to colonize free negroes in their native land, is a measure that commends itself to every philanthropist as being the only favorable plan for the ultimate accomplishment of the first wish of every friend of freedom.

5. That we endorse, to the fullest extent, the compromise measure of 1850, believing those measures to be constitutional, just, and proper.

6. That in changing his domicile from one portion of a republican government to another, man does not divest himself of his political, moral or natural rights, nor can he be deprived

of them otherwise than as he has consented to constitutionally.

7. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the right of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit that swept the alien and sedition laws from the statute books.

8. That we adhere to the doctrine of an unrestrained religious liberty, as established by the constitution of the United States, and sustained by all Democratic administrations.

The Whigs held their last State convention at Iowa City, January 25, 1855, and, without resolutions, made the following nominations: Commissioner on Des Moines River Improvement, Wm. McKay; Register Des Moines River Improvement, J. C. Lockwood; Register Land Office, Anson Hart.

The official vote for Commissioners was as follows:

William McKay, Whig.....	24,743—4,737
O. D. Tisdale, Dem....	20,006

A vote was taken this year on the prohibition liquor law, with the following result:

For the law.....	25,555—2,910
Against the law.....	22,645

While the Whig party in this State apparently was in a well organized condition, throughout the Union it was undergoing a process of disintegration. In the South it was being absorbed by the American or Know Nothing party, and in the North by the newly organized Republican party, born out of the issues growing out of the slavery question. Representatives of the Republican party met in convention at

Iowa City, February 22, 1856, and selected the following ticket: Secretary of State, Elijah Sells; Auditor, John Patten; Treasurer, M. L. Morris; Attorney-General, S. A. Rice. The following platform was adopted at the same time and place.

United in a common resolve to maintain right against wrong, and believing in the determination of a virtuous and intelligent people to sustain justice, we declare—

1. That governments are instituted among men to secure the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

2. That the mission of the Republican party is to maintain the liberty of the press, the sovereignty of the State, and the perpetuity of the Union.

3. That under the constitution, and by right, freedom is alone national.

4. That the federal government, being one of limited powers, derived wholly from the constitution, its agents should construe these powers strictly, and never exercise a doubtful authority—always inexpedient and dangerous.

5. If the plan is Jeffersonian, and the early policy of the government is carried out, the federal government would relieve itself of all responsibility for the existence of slavery, which Republicanism insists it should and means it shall do, and that regarding slavery in the State as a local institution, beyond our reach and above our authority, but recognizing it as of vital concern to every citizen in its relation to the nation, we well oppose its spread, and demand that all national territory *shall be free*.

6. That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the refusal of the slave power to abide by the principles on which that repeal was professedly based, make the national domain the battle ground between freedom and slavery; and while Republicans stand on a national basis, and will ever manifest and maintain a national spirit, they will shrink from no conflict and shirk no responsibility on this issue.

7. That the slave power, the present national administration and its adherents, having violated

this policy, and the principles on which it is based, by a disregard of the law and its own profession, by encroachments upon the State and personal rights, and by breaking solemn covenants of the country, make the issue whether freedom shall be limited to the free States, or slavery to the slave States, and make that issue absorbing and paramount.

Resolved, That the firm, consistent, and patriotic course pursued by the Republican members of the present Congress, during the arduous protracted struggle for the speakership, meets with our cordial approval, and we recognize in Hon. N. P. Banks a statesman of mature abilities, a Republican of reliable character; and we hail his election as a proud triumph of those great principles of human liberty upon which the American government was founded.

The Democratic convention met at Iowa City, June 26, 1856, and adopted a platform and made the following nominations: Secretary of State, Geo. Snyder; Auditor, Jas. Pollard; Treasurer, George Paul; Attorney-General, James Baker. The following is the platform:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Iowa receive with joy, and ratify with confidence, the nominations of James Buchanan and John G. Breckinridge.

2. That the platform of Democratic principles laid down by the Cincinnati convention meets our hearty concurrence, and that it is such a one as is worthy of the only National party in existence.

On motion of Col. Martin, of Scott, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That freedom and equal rights are the basis of Democracy, and that no measure or principle not embracing or recognizing these is any part or parcel of the Democratic creed; that Democracy is *equality* against *privilege*, *freedom* against *aristocracy*, *liberty* against *licentiousness*, *strict construction* against *latitudinarian interpretations of the constitution, law and order*

against *anarchy and violence*, and the peace, harmony, prosperity and perpetuity of our glorious Union to the end of time.

The entire Republican ticket was elected. Sells, for Secretary of State, received 40,687 votes and Snyder 32,920.

There were three elections in 1857—the first in April, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Register of Land Office and Des Moines River Commissioner; the second in August, for the purpose of a vote on the new constitution; the third in October, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The Democrats nominated the following ticket: Superintendent Public Instruction, Maturin L. Fisher; Register, Theodora S. Parvin; Des Moines River Commissioner, Gideon Bailey; Governor, Benj. M. Samuels; Lieutenant-Governor, Geo. Gillaspie.

The Republicans nominated the following ticket: Superintendent Public Instruction, L. A. Bugbee; Register, W. H. Holmes; Des Moines River Commissioner, H. F. Manning; Governor, Ralph P. Lowe; Lieutenant-Governor, Oran Faville.

The following Republican platform was adopted:

United in a common resolve to maintain right against wrong, and believing in the determination of a virtuous and intelligent people to sustain justice, we declare:

1. That governments are instituted among men to secure the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

2. That the mission of the Republican party is to maintain the liberties of the people, the sovereignty of the States and the perpetuity of the Union.

3. That under the constitution, and by right, freedom alone is national.

4. That the Federal Government being one of limited powers, derived wholly from the con-

stitution, its agents should construe those powers strictly, and never exercise a doubtful authority, always inexpedient and dangerous.

5. That if this Jeffersonism and early policy were carried out, the Federal Government would relieve itself of all responsibility for the existence of slavery, which Republicanism insists it should, and means it shall do, and that regarding slavery in the States as a local institution, beyond our reach, and above our authority, but recognizing it as of vital concern to the nation, we still oppose its spread, and demand that all national territory *shall be free*.

6. That the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the refusal of the slave power to abide by the principle on which that repeal was professedly based, made the national domain the battle ground between freedom and slavery, and while Republicans stand on a national basis, and maintain a national spirit, they will shirk no responsibility on this issue.

7. That the slave power—the present national administration and its adherents having violated this policy, and the principles on which it is based, by a disregard of law and its own professions, by an invasion of the State and personal rights, and by breaking solemn covenants, has forced upon the country the issue whether freedom shall be limited to the free States or slavery to the slave States, and makes that issue absorbing and paramount.

Resolved, That the recent opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case, is the most alarming of those bold innovations upon the rights of the free States which have marked the administration of the government for years past, as sectional and disloyal to the spirit of our free institutions. We regard it as virtually revolutionizing the judicial action of the government, if tolerated; by giving to slavery a national instead of a local character; opening free States and free Territories for its diffusion; reducing to the condition of chattels those who are recognized by the constitution as men, belying the sentiments of the Declaration of Independence, and casting reproach upon the action of those who, amid

toil and peril, laid deep the formation of the Union.

2. That the National Administration has brought disgrace upon the country by so long tolerating the demoralizing and heaven-defying practices of Brigham Young and his followers in Utah. The embarrassment experienced by the present administration in reaching and correcting the evil, is mainly attributed to the doctrine embodied in the Kansas Nebraska Bill, and the retention of the U. S. soldiery in Kansas to overawe unoffending men, instead of sending them to Utah, where the authority of the general government is brazenly defied, its humiliating evidence of perversion of the powers of the national government.

3. That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of freemen of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared, and believing that the spirit of our institutions as well as the constitution of our country, guarantee liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislation impairing their security.

4. That we congratulate the people of Iowa upon the new constitution, for many reasons, but most of all in view of the fact that it enables them to provide for themselves a sound currency, and places the annual election in October instead of August, thus consulting the convenience of an agricultural population.

5. That it is a deliberate conviction of this convention, that the next Legislature should provide a system of banking that will secure to the State a circulating medium, redeemable at all times, within its limits, in gold and silver; and we will support for State officers and the Legislature such, and such only, as are avowedly qualified favorable to this result.

6. That the administration of Governor Grimes deserves and receives our warmest endorsement, and that the thanks of all who love the character and prosperity of the State, are due to him, as well as to the Legislature, for their efforts to bring to justice a dishonorable public servant, defeat speculation, and prevent

the squandering of the fund consecrated to the education of the children of the State.

7. That in the nominees for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor we recognize men capable and honest, and every way worthy the support of the Republican party of this State.

The Democrats adopted the following platform :

As to national policy—

1. That we have undiminished confidence in the present administration. That the policy adopted is eminently wise and proper, and should command the support and approval of every rational man.

2. That the opposition to President Buchanan is now composed of the fire eaters of the South and the Black Republicans of the North, who are vying with each other in abusing the administration and Democratic party. We therefore place them in the same category, and brand them as a united opposition, and will treat them alike as factionists, disunionists and enemies of the Democracy and the country.

3. That we will maintain and preserve the Constitution of the United States, with all its checks and balances, and that treaties made by the President and Senate, laws passed by Congress under the Constitution, and decisions made by the Supreme Court of the United States, are equally binding on the people, and must be maintained in order to preserve the country from anarchy, and that it is the duty of every citizen to sustain these departments of government against the assaults of bigots, fanatics and traitors.

As to State policy—

1. That we will preserve and maintain the institutions of this State in a just relation and harmony toward the general government, and we repudiate and condemn any effort that has been made, or may be made, which asserts the right or remotely tends to bring our State into collision or conflict with the general government.

2. That the conflict of the Black Republican party, acting through their Representatives in passing a law authorizing the Negroes and In-

dians to become witnesses against the citizens of this State, was an unjustifiable innovation upon the laws of the State, passed without necessity, and the first step towards a system to equalize the black and white races.

3. The late Constitutional Convention, composed of a large majority of Black Republican members, openly advocated the equality of the black and white people, and unanimously recommended, through an appendage to the constitution, that the word "white" be stricken from that instrument; we, therefore, feel free to charge upon that party the design and purpose of abolitionizing the people of this State, and placing the negro upon an equality with the white man.

4. That the National Democracy of Iowa regard the new constitution just adopted by the people, in many of its features, as essentially anti-Democratic, unjust, and containing principles that tend to subvert the distinction between the black and white races, and looking to equality between them.

We, therefore, now proclaim open and undisguised hostility to each and every action and part of said instrument which contains these obnoxious provisions, and we here raise the standard of opposition and reform, and call upon every true patriot in the State to carry these questions to the ballot-box, and to elect officers for government of the State who will take every honorable measure to reform and amend said constitution.

5. That the laws of the last Legislature apportioning the State into Representative districts and the adoption of that law by the late Black Republican Constitutional Convention, by which the majority of the members of the General Assembly are given to a minority of the people, and many thousands of our citizens are virtually disfranchised, was a tyrannical and flagitious outrage,—a violation of every principle of a Republican Government,—and demands the severest rebuke from the people; that we recognize in these proceedings a manifest conspiracy against the rights of the majority, and a wanton violation of the principles of our Republican form of Government.

6. That the refusal of the late Constitutional Convention to allow the constitution to become the supreme law of the land, when sanctioned and adopted by a majority of the people, and postponing the taking effect of portions of the same for more than two years after its adoption, which was avowedly done to withhold political power from the people, and retain it in the hands of already condemned officers, is an insult and an outrage upon the people, and deserving our condemnation.

7. That the Democracy of the State of Iowa take this method of expressing their gratitude and confidence in the Hon. George W. Jones, our Democratic Senator, and the Hon. A. Hall, late Democratic Representative, for their faithful adherence to Democratic principles, and their untiring vigilance for the welfare of our young and promising State.

Fisher was elected Superintendent over Buzbee by 505 majority; Manning over Baily, for Commissioner, by 315; Lowe over Samuels, for Governor, by 2,149.

The campaign of 1858 was opened by the Republicans, meeting in convention at Iowa City, June 17, and adopting the following platform:

WHEREAS, We, the representatives of the Republicans of Iowa, being again permitted to assemble in State Convention, deem this a fitting occasion to briefly express our views of national and State policy, and to affirm our adhesion to the principles of constitutional liberty, for which we have been long and earnestly contending. We believe this Republic specially ordained by the blood and treasure of our forefathers for the free homes of the mechanic, the operative and the farmer, and we, their descendants, are determined it shall be preserved and administered for our common welfare; and that the great problem of the ability of the people to govern themselves shall be clearly solved in the onward progress and prosperity of our Republican constitution; manifesting to the nations of this earth that the free spirit of this nation is unconquered and unconquerable; therefore,

Resolved, That the principles laid down in the Philadelphia platform, adopted on June 17, 1856, are founded upon the Constitution of the United States, are consonant with the teachings of Christianity, and are most heartily endorsed by the convention.

2. That in the contest now waging between freedom and slavery, our sympathies are wholly and strongly with the former—that we have no truce to offer, no mercy to ask, that with us the watchword is victory or death.

3. That the effort made to extend the area of slave territory on this continent, by the Democratic party, is contrary to the spirit of the age and the genius of our institutions.

4. That by the passage of the English swindle for the admission of Kansas into the Union under the infamous Lecompton Constitution, whereby an unjust discrimination is made in favor of slave and against free States in the amount of population required to form a State government, the so-called national Democracy have proven devotion to slavery extension, their opposition to the interests of free labor, and their total disregard of the popular will.

5. That the new doctrine of the so-called Democratic party originated by Chief Justice Taney, in the Dred Scott decision, and carry slavery into our national territory, has no foundation in the Federal Constitution, is at war with the verities of our history, civil and judicial, and this is calculated to tolerate the enslaving of our race in all the States.

6. That we view with satisfaction the course of those who, without respect to party feeling, and uninfluenced by the threats and in scorn of the bribes and corrupting influences of the Buchanan administration, boldly, and as freemen fighting for freemen's rights, opposed with all their might the passage of the Lecompton Constitution and the English swindle through Congress, and we trust that among the people there will continue the same strong opposition to the encroachments of the slave power, which they have so gallantly manifested before the nation.

7. That we look forward hopefully to that good time, not far distant, when it shall be deemed legitimate, proper and constitutional for this government to extend its protecting care over free labor, the commerce and industrial interests of all the country, instead of bending its whole energies and treasure for the aggrandizement of a slaveholding aristocracy in one section of the Union.

8. That the corruption which stalks abroad at noonday, pervading every department of the National Government, the gross and shameless use of Presidential power and patronage to influence the action of Congress, the astounding increase in national expenditures in a time of peace and universal financial embarrassment (involving, as it does, a debt of forty-five millions of dollars, and an expenditure of nearly one hundred millions of dollars during a single financial year), bringing upon the government the burning disgrace of bankruptcy and threatening the onerous burthens of direct taxation, demand a solemn, earnest protest from us in behalf of the people of Iowa.

9. That the mismanagement and reckless squandering of the school fund of the State by the late Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the manner in which this sacred fund has been dealt with in many counties in the State, as developed by the investigation already instituted, under a Republican State administration, demonstrates the wisdom of that thorough accountability and scrutiny provided for by the State Legislature.

10. That we, as Republicans, pledge ourselves to use all honorable efforts to promote the administration of the State and general government with strict economy and a just regard to the growing interests of our State and Union.

11. That our State should have that consideration from the general government to which her resources, power and future prospects entitle her, and that we will demand from the general government five per cent. of the proceeds of those lands hitherto entered with land warrants within the State; the improvement of the navigation of our great inland seas, and such addi-

tional grants of lands to aid the building of railroads through unoccupied portions of Iowa as will upbuild the population and wealth of our State and the general welfare of our common country.

12. That the members of this convention heartily endorse the candidates nominated today for the various offices, and promise their united and zealous support in the ensuing campaign, and, if their labors can achieve it, a triumphant election.

13. That the entire Republican delegation in Congress are entitled to the gratitude of the nation for their able and zealous advocacy of true Republican principles; and that our immediate Representatives, Messrs. Harlan, Curtis and Davis, have the unqualified approbation of their constituents for the talented and efficient manner in which they have represented the State of Iowa, and especially for the earnest and uncompromising opposition waged by them against the Lecompton English Bill bribe and other tyrannical abuses of the present administration.

The following ticket was then nominated: Secretary of State, Elijah Sells; Auditor of State, J. W. Cattell; State Treasurer, John W. Jones; Attorney-General, S. A. Rice; Register of State Land Office, A. B. Miller; Com. of Des Moines River Improvement, Wm. C. Drake.

The Democrats met June 23 at Des Moines, nominated the following ticket and adopted a platform: Secretary of State, Samuel Douglas; Auditor of State, Theodore S. Parvin; Treasurer of State, Samuel H. Lorah; Attorney-General, Jas. S. Elwood; Commissioner Des Moines River Improvement, Charles Baldwin; Register of Land Office, James M. Reid. The following is the platform:

The Democrats of Iowa, through representatives in State Convention assembled, proclaim their unalterable devotion and adhesion to the principles embodied in the resolutions following:

Resolved, That we adopt, abide by, and will cherish and defend the platform of principles promulgated by the representatives of the Democracy of the nation, when assembled in national convention, at Cincinnati, in June, 1856, believing, as we do, that the platform there laid down is broad and strong enough to uphold and sustain every true patriot, and with such only do we desire companionship.

2. That all attempts to engender sectional prejudice and animosities are pregnant with mischief, tend to hinder the progress and development of our country, and must, if persisted in, lead to the dismemberment of the union of the States and the destruction of the only free government of the world.

3. That the rights of the people should be maintained alike against the encroachment of federal power, the zeal of blind partisanism and wiles of unscrupulous and demagogue politicians, and that the office of the Democratic party is to see these cardinal principals maintained in their party.

4. That the agitation of the slavery question tends to weaken the bonds of our union by destroying that confidence which should exist between the different States, and begetting sectional animosities, and that it is the duty of all true patriots to frown upon such attempts, and secure, by all honorable means, the discredit alike of the extremists of the South and North.

5. That the decision of the judicial tribunals of the State and Federal Government should be respected, must be submitted to, obeyed and carried into effect; and that any attempt to set them at defiance is a step toward anarchy and confusion, tends to impair respect for the government, and merits the unmeasured condemnation of all law-abiding and peaceably disposed citizens.

6. That the outrages recently committed on our shipping by officers of the British Government demands an immediate and unequivocal denial and apology; that now is an appropriate time to settle finally the question of the rights to visit and search vessels on the seas, and in the event an apology is refused, the arrogant pre-

tensions of European powers should try the "last resort" of nations, the cannon's mouth, and the world taught the lesson that our flag cannot be degraded, nor our nation insulted with impunity.

7. That the administration of State affairs in Iowa for the last four years, under Republican rule, is of a character to warrant the most rigid investigation by the people, and that the exposure thus far of their speculations, fraud and extravagance calls for the denunciation of all honest men.

8. That an empty treasury, extravagant expenditures, and the stifling of investigation into corruption, by Republican officials of Iowa, should be sufficient to arouse tax-payers to the enormous outrages perpetrated upon the people's treasury, and absolutely demand a change in the administration, that the guilty may be brought to punishment, and our State preserved from utter bankruptcy.

9. That the Democracy of Iowa pledge to the people their earnest, persistent and unalterable purpose to reform the State government, and to bring to condign punishment whoever may be found guilty of criminal default in any of its departments.

The Republicans carried the State by an average majority of 3,000.

The Republicans were again first in the field for the State campaign of 1859. They met in convention, June 22, at Des Moines, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, S. J. Kirkwood; Lieutenant-Governor, Nicholas J. Rusch; Supreme Judges, Ralph P. Lowe, L. J. Stockton, Caleb Baldwin. The platform adopted was as follows:

Possessing an abiding confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the American people, an unwavering faith in their devotion to the eternal principles of liberty, as they came from the hand and heart of the fathers of the Republic, and invoking the blessing of heaven upon our efforts to maintain them in their purity, we

commend them most cordially to the sympathy and support of the Republicans of Iowa and of the Nation.

Resolved, That we entertain an abiding confidence in the cardinal doctrines contained in the Republican National platform of 1856, and reaffirming the same, we commend them anew to the discriminating consideration of the people.

2. That the sum of nearly one hundred million dollars, supposed to be necessary to support the government under rule of the Africanized Democracy, is incompatible with just ideas of a simple, economical Republican government, and the issue of National shipplasters to meet such demand shows the hopeless financial degradation of the present administration.

3. That we condemn the principles advocated by the Democratic party—no prohibition of slavery in the Territories—and proclaim as our principles, no interference with liberty by the President, by Congress or by the federal court.

4. We claim for citizens, native and naturalized, liberty and conscience, equality of rights and the free exercise of the right of suffrage. We favor whatever legislation and administrative reform that may be necessary to protect these rights, and guard against their infringement or abuse, and oppose any abridgment whatever of the rights of naturalization now secured to emigrants, and all discrimination between naturalized citizens whatever, by the amendment of the State constitution or otherwise. And we cordially approve of the action taken by the Republican State Central Committee in regard to the amendment proposed by the Massachusetts Legislature to its constitution.

5. That the Republican party will forever oppose the demand of the Southern Democracy for the enactment of a slave code for the Territories.

6. That we look with horror upon the revival of the slave trade, and view with alarm the apathy and abortive attempts of administration and judiciary in arresting and bringing to trial and justice those who have recently been guilty of open infractions of those laws of our country which declare it piracy, and in sending such as

have been arrested to places of trial where indictment was doubtful and acquittal certain; and while we will oppose, by every just means, the repeal of those laws, we will also insist upon their being hereafter faithfully executed and enforced, even though it involve the exercise of the full power of the federal government.

7. That we are in favor of granting to actual settlers suitable portions of the public lands free of charge; and we do most unqualifiedly condemn the course of the present slavery Democracy in Congress, in opposing and defeating, in the United States Senate, the Homestead bill, which was designed to secure free homes for free people, whether of native or of foreign birth.

8. That the rights of citizens are equal, and they are equally entitled to protection at home and abroad, without regard to nativity or duration of domicile; and that the late refusal by the federal government, as expressed in the late official communication of Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, to guarantee against arrest and detention, abroad, of naturalized citizens, on the ground of their allegiance to foreign power, is a cowardly abandonment of the true and noble position hitherto occupied by our government.

9. That we re-assert, as cardinal principles of Republicanism, the maintenance of a strict economy in public expenditures, and the prompt and faithful discharge by public officers of their public duties; and we congratulate the people of Iowa that the present State officers are honest and enjoy their confidence in the execution of their official duties.

10. That while our State tax has been largely reduced, being less in 1858 than the preceding year, and less the present year than in 1858, the increasing county taxation is becoming so burdensome as to call imperatively for reform in the system of county administration.

The Democrats met at Des Moines, June 23, adopted a platform, and placed the following ticket in the field: Governor, A. C. Dodge; Lieutenant-Governor, L. W. Barbitt; Supreme Judges, Charles Mason, T.

S. Wilson, C. C. Cole. The following is the platform, as to National policy:

WHEREAS, In view of the double relation in which we stand toward the federal government on the one hand, and our own State on the other, we deem it expedient and proper, before entering upon a contest which may, in no small degree, influence the character and destinies of both governments, to adopt and promulgate the following declaration of principles for the government of our conduct:

Resolved. That we affirm the principles of the national Democratic platform of 1856, and reassert the doctrines of non-intervention therein contained, as the ground upon which a national party can be maintained in these confederate States.

2. That the organized Territories of the United States are only held in their Territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as States, and are justly entitled to self-government and the undisturbed regulation of their own domestic or local affairs, subject only to the constitution of the United States.

3. That, inasmuch as the legislative power of the Territories extends undeniably to all rightful subjects of legislation, no power can prevent them from passing such laws upon the subject of slavery as to them may seem proper, and whether such laws, when passed, be constitutional or not, can be finally determined, not by Congress, but by the Supreme Court on appeal, from the decisions of the Territorial courts.

4. That the Supreme Court of the United States, being under the constitution, and an independent co-ordinate branch of the government, with a tenure of office which cannot be changed by the action of parties, through the instrumentality of Congress, we hold the Democracy entirely irresponsible for its doctrines, and in no case conclusively bound by the same, except so far as to inculcate obedience to its decisions while they continue in force.

5. That without courts of justice, both State and national, respected by the people, and sustained in their proper functions by popular sen-

timent, anarchy and violence become inevitable, and all rights of both person and property become insecure and worthless.

6. That the action of the public authorities in some of the States, in attempting to set at defiance by State authority, decisions of the Supreme Court and acts of Congress passed in accordance with the constitution, is the very essence of nullification.

7. That a tariff for revenue alone is the true policy of this country, but an incidental protection is one of its legitimate consequences. The amount of duties levied should be limited to the necessary wants of the government, and they should be so apportioned as to fall as lightly as possible upon the people, by whom they are eventually to be paid.

8. That it is a doctrine of the Democratic party that all naturalized citizens are entitled to the same protection, both at home and abroad, that is extended to the native-born citizens, and that even a voluntary return of such citizens to the land of their birth, for a temporary purpose, does not place them beyond the range of that protection, but that our government is bound to shield them from injury and insult while there, at every hazard.

9. That the expansion of our national domain is desirable whenever it shall be necessary for the safety, happiness and prosperity of the Republic, and we will hail with pleasure the acquisition of the island of Cuba, whenever it can be effected with justice and in accordance with the wishes of the people thereof, and as a nation we can never assent to its appropriation by any of the powers of Europe, and will incur all the hazards of war to avert such a result.

10. That the building of a railroad connecting our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, by grants of the public lands along the line thereof, or by any other constitutional means, will meet with the hearty approval of the Democracy of Iowa.

11. That we are in favor of granting a homestead of 160 acres of land by Congress to actual settlers, subject only to such restrictions as will exclude speculators from the benefits of such acts.

12. That we are in favor of an economical administration of the federal government, and will lend our best efforts to those who advocate reform and retrenchment in our national expenditures.

13. That we are unconditionally opposed to the re-opening of the African slave trade; that its revival would not only renew those cruelties which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but would entail a foul blot on our country's fair escutcheon.

14. That we cordially tender to the Democracy of the Union an invitation to unite with us in maintaining our organization on principles indicated in the foregoing resolutions, and that we earnestly appeal to them to drop past differences, and assemble again as a band of brothers under the panoply of the constitution and Union.

As to State policy—

Resolved, That the burdens of taxation have increased and are increasing under the present administration of State affairs, and that a complete and thorough reform of existing abuses and expenditures is demanded by the highest interests of the people.

2. That the Democracy cordially and sincerely invite emigrants to settle in the State, promising them all the protection and right they have enjoyed under the laws of Congress since the days of Jefferson; and that we earnestly deplore the acts of the Republican party in Massachusetts, and their attempts in New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, to confer upon the uncouth, semi-barbarian negro from the South the right of suffrage and office in one year, and requiring for the same purpose of the naturalized citizens a residence of two years after naturalization, equivalent to an extension of the period for naturalization to seven years, thus degrading the foreign white man below the negro and mulatto.

3. That we are opposed to the policy inaugurated in this State by the Republican party, by which the immigration to this State of the African race is encouraged and promoted, thus bringing cheap negro labor into direct competition with the labor of the white man, and filling our State with a class of population that can

never become citizens thereof; and we are in favor of a change which shall discourage and prevent the settlement of that race among us.

4. That, since the border States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois exclude the free negroes of the South from their limits by stringent laws, Iowa will become the great receptacle of the worthless population of the slave-holding States, to the exclusion of an equal number of free white laborers, if the present Republican policy be persisted in.

5. That such a policy leads necessarily to the intermixing of black and white children in the common schools, or the necessity of dividing the common school fund to maintain separate and independent schools in every locality where free negroes reside.

6. That the Democracy demand a total repeal of the provisions of our State constitution, and the law made in pursuance thereof, requiring negro children to be admitted into our common schools, or separate schools, to be supported out of the common school fund for their education.

7. That the Maine liquor law is inconsistent with the spirit of a free people, and unjust and burdensome in its operations; it has vexed and harrassed the citizen, burdened the counties with expense and litigation, and proven wholly useless in the suppression of intemperance.

8. That we favor a total change in the present common school system, so as to give the people the full benefits of a common school education without the cumbersome machinery and enormous expense which the present system requires.

The vote for Governor was as follows:

L. J. Kirkwood, Rep.....	56,506—2,964
A. C. Dodge, Dem.....	53,542

The campaign of 1860 was the most exciting one in the history of the State, and, next to that of 1840, the most exciting campaign in the history of the Government. Abraham Lincoln had been nominated by the Republicans for the Presidency; Stephen A. Douglas by the Northern wing of the Democracy; John C.

Breckenridge by the Southern wing, and John Bell by the Union party. The Republicans of Iowa met in convention at Iowa City, May 23d, and selected the following named candidates: Secretary of State, Elijah Sells; Auditor of State, J. W. Cattell; State Treasurer, Charles C. Nourse; Register of State Land Office, A. B. Miller. The platform adopted was short, and as follows:

Resolved, That this convention approve and endorse the platform of principles laid down by the late Republican convention at Chicago, as the true and sound exposition of Republican doctrine, which we are prepared to advocate and defend.

2. That, in reference to State policy, the Republican party of the State of Iowa are in favor of a rigid economy in the expenditures of the public money, and the holding of all public officers to a strict accountability.

3. That the Republicans of the State of Iowa in convention assembled, do hereby endorse the nominations made at the Chicago convention, of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, for President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice-President, and pledge to them the undivided support of the party of the State.

4. That this convention have full confidence in the nominations made by it to-day, both for State and national officers, and we recommend them with entire unanimity to the support and confidence of the people of Iowa.

The Democrats held their convention July 12, at Des Moines. Their ticket was as follows: Secretary of State, James M. Corse; Auditor of State, Geo. W. Maxfield; Treasurer of State, John W. Ellis; Attorney-General, Wm. McClintock; Register of Land Office, Patrick Robb. Their platform was as follows:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Iowa, by their delegates in the State convention assembled, do hereby most cordially endorse and

approve of the Democratic National Convention, which convened at Charleston on the 23d day of April, and which concluded its labors at its adjourned session, in the city of Baltimore, on the 23d day of June, by the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency.

2. That this convention heartily endorses and approves the platform enumerated by said convention; and that we will give that platform and the nominees of the national Democracy for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, Douglas and Johnson, our most zealous and energetic support.

3. That retaining unabated confidence in the intelligence, integrity and patriotism of the people, the Democracy of Iowa firmly adhere to the doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty, laid down in the said platform, as presenting the only just and practicable solution of the question of domestic slavery.

4. That the Iowa delegates to the National Democratic Convention are entitled to the thanks of their constituency for the able and faithful manner in which they discharged the duty entrusted to them, and that this convention heartily approves of their action in said body.

5. That in view of the fact that efforts are being made in some of the States to form so-called union electoral tickets, pledged to vote for this or that candidate for the Presidency, as circumstances may subsequently determine, the Democracy of Iowa totally disapprove of all attempts to compromise the integrity of the Democratic party organization, by putting Democratic candidates for electors upon the same ticket with candidates who are not pledged to vote, if elected, for Douglas and Johnson, and for no other persons whomsoever.

6. That we approve of a homestead law, giving to every citizen of the United States a home for himself and family; and that this convention recommend to our Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to procure the passage of a law for that purpose.

7. That we cordially invite all conservative national men to fall into the Democratic ranks and help to crush the hydra-headed monster, Congressional Intervention.

8. That the dominant party, called Republican, during the brief period it has been in power, inflicted upon the people of Iowa a constitution and laws, the result of which has been the constant perplexity of the people, the creation of an enormous, unconstitutional debt, and the imposition of taxes too grievous to be borne, thereby exhausting, and using up the hard earnings of the industrious and the prudent—all of which call loudly for reform at the hands of the people.

9. That it is high time there should be a change of men in power and policy in government; that the Legislature should pass more wholesome and stringent laws, by which men in official station occupying a judicial capacity, either as directors and officers of banks or railroad companies, shall be made personally liable for an improper use of the moneys of the people entrusted to their care and custody.

10. That the Democratic party of the State of Iowa is committed to and pledges itself to carry out, so soon as it obtains the administration of the affairs of the State, the following measures of State policy:

1. A reduction of the enormous and unnecessary expenses of the government, which have grown up under the administration, and through the corrupt partisan management of the so-called Republican party.

2. A reduction of the appropriations of money for extraordinary purposes.

3. A reduction of appropriations for charitable institutions and purposes, to the necessary requests of those classes of the unfortunate, for which it is the duty of the State to fully and liberally provide

4. To reduce the excessive taxation which now burdens the people and consumes the hard earnings of the industrious and frugal.

5. The construction of buildings for the use of our charitable institutions upon plans commensurate with the wants of those institutions and the ability of the State, without attempting to imitate the grandeur or magnificence of the public buildings erected for similar purposes in old and wealthy States or Governments.

6. The early revision of the State constitution, so as to free it from those features which render it justly obnoxious to the people.

7. The amendment of our banking laws so as to throw reasonable restrictions upon the operations of the banks, and to secure the people against the frauds and swindling which, under existing laws, enacted by Republican legislators, in the interests of the banks, may be practiced by bank officers, of which the system has already furnished its fruits in two important cases.

8. That we are in favor of removing the stocks or other securities, pledged for the prompt redemption of the issues of the banks, from the custody and control of the State Bank to the custody of the Treasurer of the State.

9. The increase of these securities to such an extent as will furnish ample protection to the people in using the issue of the banks, which is imperatively demanded as the officers of the State Bank themselves admit that at the present time there is no real security for the redemption of the notes of the banks.

10. The entire separation of the finances of the State from the banks, and a repeal of all laws authorizing either State or county officers to deposit public money with the branches of the State Bank, save at their own risk.

Resolved, further, That the Democratic party is opposed to any and all attempts to create an enormous State debt, in violation of the constitution, for the purpose of promoting the schemes of plunder, of railroads or other speculators.

2. That the system inaugurated by the Republican party of erecting unnecessary and useless offices for the purpose of providing for the politically lame, halt or blind, and that we hold the revenues of the Government should be applied strictly and economically to the legitimate wants of the Government.

3. That while we are in favor of fostering popular education, until the means of liberal education be placed within the reach of every child in the State; that while we are in favor of providing liberally and justly for all the benevolent institutions of the State, and for all classes

of the unfortunate, which humanity demands shall be protected and cared for,—we are opposed to enormous appropriations of public money for uncalled for purposes, or placing large sums of money in the hands of men, politicians or unscrupulous persons, to be wasted in promoting private and political interests, instead of applying the same to the purpose for which the appropriations were made.

For Secretary of State the official vote was as follows :

Elijah Sells, Rep. 70,706—13,670
J. M. Corse, Dem. 57,036

When the campaign of 1861 was inaugurated the war for the Union was in progress. The Republicans met in convention, and placed in nomination Samuel J. Kirkwood for Governor; John R. Needham, for Lieutenant-Governor; Ralph P. Lowe, for Supreme Judge. The following platform was adopted:

1. Renewing our declarations of unalterable devotion to the constitution and Union of the States, to the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, and to the law of submission to the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed, we again commend each and all of these corner-stones of our government to the unchanging affection of the people of Iowa.

2. That this convention, in behalf of its own immediate constituency, of all patriotic citizens, acknowledges, with profound gratitude, the prompt dedication of life and fortune by our gallant volunteers, in response to the appeal made to a loyal people by a patriotic President, and in this action, creditable alike to the administration and to the people, we witness a return of the noble spirit of the revolution.

3. That the new doctrine of secession is a wicked abomination, as abhorrent to patriotism, as it is alien to the constitution, demoralizing in its principle, and destructive in its action, a disguise to treason, and an apology for traitors, the ruin of commerce, and the dissolution of political society, the mother of all political crimes and the

sum of all villainies, and as such we utterly reject and hold it in absolute detestation.

4. That government always means coercion when its lawful authority is resisted, and those who oppose "coercion," necessarily oppose government itself, and deny to it the only power by which it can be maintained. Anti-coercion, therefore, is only another of their disguises of treason, by which they hope so to weaken the government at present as to overthrow it in the future, and we brand it as hypocrisy and repudiate it.

5. Having, by our first war of 1776, won our independence and established our glorious constitution and Union, and having, by our second war of 1812, maintained our national integrity against the most formidable of foreign foes, it now remains for us to establish that integrity for all years to come against internal foes, and in this third and last great trial of our country's history, in its struggle to maintain that system of government which has been the admiration of the world, whoever hesitates or falters should receive the execration of mankind, as he surely will the reproaches of posterity.

6. The value of the constitution and the Union cannot be measured by dollars and cents, nor by the span of a human life, and there should be no limit to appropriations of men and money for their preservation, except the amount requisite for certain success. We therefore cordially approve both the action of the President in calling for men and money, and the action of Congress in placing at his disposal more of both than he demanded, thus giving assurance to the world of the unalterable determination of this government to perpetuate its existence as established by our fathers, to crush out the foulest rebellion known to history, and liberate the loyal people of the rebellious States from the odious despotism and terrorism which have wrenched from them the blessings of peace and prosperity in the Union of the States, and we demand the prosecution of the war until the insults to our national flag and authority are avenged by the restoration everywhere of law and order, and the supremacy acknowledged on its own terms.

7. In the State affairs we demand all the economy consistent with the public safety, and all the liberality required for the comfort and efficiency of our volunteers, and for the protection of the State against invasion. To that end we approve the action of the General Assembly, at its special session, in making appropriations for war purposes.

8. We heartily invite co-operation with us of men of all parties, whatever their former political ties, who adhere to these sentiments, and who unite in the patriotic support of the present loyal administration of the government.

The Democrats nominated William H. Merritt for Governor; Maturia L. Fisher, for Lieut.-Governor; James L. Elwood, for Supreme Judge. Their platform was as follows:

The people of the State of Iowa who regard the constitution of the United States in its judicial relation to the States and people as interpreted by the Supreme Court, and its political principles as enunciated from time to time by the Democratic party, and as applied by several successive administrations in carrying on the government of the United States, being assembled by their delegates in convention, in the Capitol at Des Moines, on the 24th day of July, 1861, do make and proclaim to their fellow citizens of the sister States of the Union, the following declaration:

WHEREAS, In the vicissitudes which are incident to all governments, to human safety, and to civilization, the government and the people of the United States have become involved in a civil war, which threatens alike to be disastrous to the form of government which experience has proved to be the most conducive to the happiness of mankind, and to result in imposing upon the present and future generations onerous burdens, which it should be the duty of a government having any regard for the well being of the people to avoid, it becomes the incumbent duty upon the people for whose benefit alone government is instituted, and who, having the right to either alter or abolish it when it ceases

to be administered for their happiness and prosperity, have also the right to determine and direct how it shall be administered when they find it departing from the principles upon which it was founded, and to be precipitating into waste and ruin the fabric of civil society, instead of preserving the people in peace, promoting their prosperity, and securing their rights. Viewing, therefore, dispassionately, the present condition of our distracted country, and with the single purpose of making an effort to avert impending and other threatened calamities, and of restoring peace, founded upon that fraternal patriotism which gave birth to the American Union, and which preserved its integrity till the election of a President upon a principle which was hostile to the constitution of the United States and antagonistic to the vested right of the people of nearly half the States of the Union, do declare—

1. That we regard the present condition of the country, the civil war in which the people are engaged, the effort to dismember the Union and all the concomitant evils which afflict us as a nation, as the legitimate result of the successful teaching of the doctrine and policy of the "irrepressible conflict;" a doctrine and a policy which arrayed northern sentiment in antagonism to the constitutional rights of the people of the slave States, and which proclaim an "irrepressible" and unceasing hostility to the domestic institutions of our brethren of the South.

2. That, notwithstanding the provocation given to the people of the South by the manifestation of hostility toward their institutions, by a majority of the people of the North, we unequivocally condemn the course they have pursued to obtain a redress of their grievances, believing, as we do, that, aided by the conservative people of the Northern States, their grievances would have been redressed, and their rights and interests respected and secured in a constitutional manner and by constitutional means.

3. That we are heartily opposed to the doctrine of secession, a political heresy, unwarranted by the constitution, detrimental to the

best interests of the whole country, and destructive of the Union and that glorious heritage of liberty bequeathed to us by our fathers.

4. That our obligations to the government, the duty we owe to posterity and the advancement of political freedom throughout the world, alike, command of us the preservation and perpetuity of our federal Union, and we hereby pledge the whole power of the Democratic party to every just and constitutional means to maintain the same, whether its destruction be attempted by the insidious teachings of the higher law doctrine of the Abolition Republican party, or by the open attacks of men in armed rebellion against it.

5. That, as we were taught and admonished by the experience of every free people whose political existence was extinguished by the assumption of arbitrary power and the violation of fundamental principles, to resist the encroachment of executive prerogatives, we therefore emphatically and unequivocally condemn the assumption of unauthorized power by the Executive of the United States, or by any other officers of the government.

6. That our Union was formed in peace, and can never be perpetuated by force of arms, and that a republican government held together by the sword becomes a military despotism.

7. That the Democratic party are in favor of a convention of the different States of the entire Union, as soon as the same can be properly had, for such legislation as may secure equal and full rights to all sections of this Union, and a full representation of all the States, and a removal of the agitation of the question of slavery from the halls of Congress and the States of the Union.

8. That we repudiate the modern heresy that the States of this confederacy never had an independent existence distinct from the federal government, and are indebted for their present position in the Union to that government, as a gross insult to the common sense of the country, and a shameless falsification of historical facts, unworthy of the source from whence it emanated, and unless promptly met with a stern re-

buke on the part of the people, fraught with consequences fatal to the liberties of the country.

9. That we are irreconcilably opposed to all paper money banking, as being a system of legalized swindling, to be indulged in only by the designing capitalist, and are opposed to every species of paper, except commercial paper, for the transaction of business and trade, and in favor of a speedy return to a specie currency; and, if for a time we must submit to the banking system, we recommend that the bank law be so amended as to make each stockholder individually liable (to the full extent of his property not exempt from execution) for the debts of the bank, and to subject their corporations to such restraints as to make them amenable to law.

10. That we are opposed to a tariff of duties upon imports, for the purpose of protection, as creating monopolies, and that, in the present crisis of affairs, when the laborer is poorly paid and the products of agriculture are almost worthless, it is the interest of the people that the present burdens imposed upon these articles which enter into the consumption of the poorer classes of our citizens be at once removed.

The official vote for Governor was as follows:

S. J. Kirkwood, Rep	59,853 - 16,608
William H. Merritt, Dem.....	48,245

The Democratic convention was held at the Capitol in 1862, and the following ticket nominated: Secretary of State, Richard H. Sylvester; Auditor, John Browne; Treasurer; Samuel H. Lurah; Attorney-General, Benton J. Hall; Register of Land Office, Fred. Gottschalk. The following is the platform adopted:

1. That the constitution and the Union and the laws must be preserved and maintained in all their rightful supremacy, and that rebellion against them must be suppressed and put down; and that we are in favor of the employment of all constitutional means for that purpose, not merely by force of arms, but by such other

measures as common sense, reason and patriotism will readily suggest to the governing powers.

2. That the true interests of the country, as well as the dictates of humanity, require no more war or acts of war should be prosecuted or done than are necessary and proper for the prompt and complete suppression of the rebellion.

3. That the present war, as avowed by the President and Congress, and understood by the people, was commenced and prosecuted for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion, and preserving and vindicating the constitution of the Union and the laws, and for that purpose only.

4. That the doctrines of the secessionists and of the abolitionists, as the latter are now represented in Congress, are alike false to the constitution and irreconcilable with the unity and peace of the country, the first have already involved us in a cruel civil war, and the others (the abolitionists) will leave the country but little hope of the speedy restoration of Union or peace, unless the schemes of confiscation, emancipation, and other unconstitutional measures, which have been lately carried and attempted to be carried through Congress, be revoked by the people.

5. That the doctrine of State necessity is unknown to our government or laws, but the constitution and the laws are sufficient for any emergency, and that the suppression of the freedom of speech and the press, and the unlawful arrest of citizens, and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, in violation of the constitution in States where the civil authorities are unimpeded, is most dangerous to civil liberty, and should be resisted at the ballot-box by every freeman of the land.

6. That this is a government of white men, and was established exclusively for the white race; that the negroes are not entitled to and ought not to be admitted to political or social equality with the white race, but that it is our duty to treat them with kindness and consideration, as an inferior and dependent race; that the right of the several States to determine the position and duties of the race is a sovereign

right, and the pledges of the constitution require us, as loyal citizens, not to interfere therewith. That the party fanaticism or the crime, whichever it may be called, that seeks to turn the slaves of the Southern States loose to overrun the North, and into competition with the white laboring classes, thus degrading their manhood by placing them on an equality with negroes in their occupation, is insulting to our race and meets our emphatic and unqualified condemnation.

7. That the purchase of the slaves by the government, as proposed by the President, will impose an enormous and unendurable burden upon the present generation, and entail upon posterity grievous exactions.

8. That Congress, in the enactment of the late tariff and tax bills, and the President by his avowal, have imposed unfair and unjust enactments upon the people at large, by discriminating in these acts in favor of the comparatively wealthy, and against those who are least able to bear the burdens of taxation.

9. That we recur with patriotic pride to the bravery and valor of the officers and soldiers of all the Iowa regiments exhibited in the struggle upon the many bloody fields in which they have been engaged; and that this convention, in behalf of the Democracy of this State, tenders to them a united testimony to their valor, and devotion to the constitution and the Union, and offer to the friends and families of those who have fallen upon the field, its sincere sympathy and condolence.

10. That viewing the glories of the past and contemplating the realities of the present, we believe there is no hope in the future for the perpetuity of our government, but by preserving the constitution inviolate and in respecting it by both government and people as a sacred deposit of individual and State rights; in an economical and systematic administration of the government by which corruption will be prevented, extravagance restrained, expenditures reduced, and heavy taxation rendered unnecessary; in cultivating among the people that spirit of American fraternity which once knew no North,

no South, no East, no West, except as parts of one unbroken Union; in submitting questions which might arise hereafter, effecting the legal rights of States to the judicial tribunals and not to the executive or legislative branch of the government.

And firmly believing in the efficiency of the principles herein enunciated, we implore the blessing of God upon our efforts to have them applied to the administration of the government, and we appeal to our fellow citizens who love the constitution and Union as it was before its harmony was disturbed by abolition fanaticism, and its bonds broken by rebellion.

The Republicans met at Des Moines and nominated as follows: Secretary of State, James Wright; Auditor of State, Jonathan W. Cattell; Treasurer of State, Wm. H. Holmes; Attorney-General, Charles C. Nourse; Register of the State Land Office, Josiah A. Harvey. The platform adopted read as follows:

We, the delegates of the Republican party of Iowa, assembled to declare anew our political belief, and to select candidates for important official positions, present to the people the following as our articles of faith:

1. That the constitution of the United States is the fundamental law of the land; that it was adopted by our fathers to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity; that in accordance with the forms prescribed by that instrument, and by the laws of Congress, Abraham Lincoln was elected by the voluntary suffrages of the people as the Chief Magistrate of the United States for the term of four years; that before he had taken the oath of office or exercised any of the powers with which he had been clothed, certain States of the Union passed ordinances of secession, assuming thereby to be no longer a part of, nor subject to the laws of, the United States; that soon afterward they organized a separate confederation, proclaimed their independence of and hostility to the federal government, and from that time to the present have waged cause-

less, merciless and barbarous warfare against the republic, to which they owe perpetual gratitude and allegiance.

2. That for the maintenance of the government, in this the hour of its peril, it is the duty of every citizen to devote time, labor, property, life; that we, as the representatives of an organized association of citizens, publicly pledge all our energies and substance, should they be needed, for the governmental defense.

3. That we have undiminished confidence in the President of the United States, that he is faithful to his pledges, is honest and determined in his purposes to crush the rebellion and maintain the union of the States, and that we earnestly endorse the action of our Representatives in Congress in aiding to pass laws for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; for the perpetuation of freedom in all the Territories of the republic; for the confiscation of the property of rebels, and clothing the President with authority to use the slaves of traitors for all military purposes.

4. That we abhor all sympathizers with secession, who, to cover their treasonable sentiments, raise the cry of abolitionism; but that, on the contrary, we will honor any loyal citizen, whatever may have been his former political associations, who will sustain, with all his power, the struggle of Democratic Republicanism against traitorous aristocracy, North or South.

5. That, extending a hearty welcome to those who are present with us in this convention who have left the so-called Democratic party, we invite all loyal citizens, regardless of former political associations, and who are in favor of giving the national administration their honest support, to co-operate with us, and we commend to all of such the patriotic words of the lamented Douglas, who said: "There is only two sides to this question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrality in this war—only patriots or traitors."

6. That we reiterate the demand for an economical administration of our national and State government, and for a punishment of fraudulent contractors and plunderers of the public treasury.

7. That the valor of our soldiers and sailors, and especially those of our own State, on every battlefield to which they have been called, has earned for them a lasting gratitude, and commended themselves and their families to our practical sympathy and aid.

8. That the State of Iowa will promptly furnish her quota of troops called for by the recent proclamation of the President, and any additional number which the public service may require.

9. That the voluntary enlistment of our adopted citizens in the army and navy, and their tried valor on our battle-fields, have demonstrated the warmth of their patriotism and an appreciation of liberty and good government which have earned for them the proud name of American citizens and soldiers.

10. That as citizens of a loyal State, whose patriotism, both at home and upon foreign battle-fields, has spoken for itself, we earnestly appeal to the incumbents of the legislative and executive departments of the government, to use every legitimate means in their possession to crush the rebellion, and if, as a last measure for the preservation of the republic, it shall become necessary to blot out the institution of slavery from the soil of every State, we will say Amen, letting the consequences fall upon the wicked authors of the war, and leaving the final issue with God.

The official vote on Secretary of State was as follows:

James Wright, Rep..... 66,014—15,205
Richard H. Sylvester, Dem..... 50,809

In 1863 the Democrats met in convention at Des Moines, and nominated Maturin L. Fisher for Governor. Mr. Fisher subsequently declining, Gen. James M. Tuttle was substituted; John F. Lumcombe was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and Charles Mason for Supreme Judge. The following was the platform adopted:

In view of the circumstances that have brought us together, we hereby resolve:

1. That the will of the people is the foundation of all free government. That to give effect to this will, free thought, free speech and free press are absolutely indispensable. Without free discussion there is no certainty of sound judgment; without sound judgment there can be no wise government.

2. That it is an inherent and constitutional right of the people to discuss all measures of their government, and to approve or disapprove as to their best judgment seems right. That they have a like right to propose and advocate that policy which, in their judgment, is best, and to argue and vote against whatever policy seems to them to violate the constitution, to imperil their liberties, or to be detrimental to their welfare.

3. That these and all other rights guaranteed to them by the constitution are their rights in war as well as in times of peace, and of far more value and necessity in war than in peace: for in peace, liberty, security and property are seldom endangered; in war they are ever in peril.

4. That we now say to all whom it may concern, not by way of threat, but calmly and firmly, that we will not surrender these rights, nor submit to their forcible violation. We will obey laws ourselves, and all others must obey them.

5. That there is a manifest difference between the administration of the government and the government itself. The government consists of the civic and political institutions created by the constitution, and to the people owe allegiance. That administrations are but agents of the people, subject to their approval or condemnation, according to the merit or demerit of their acts.

6. That we are opposed to the war for the purpose of carrying out the emancipation proclamation of the President of the United States; and if the Federal administration expect a united North to attend its efforts to suppress a rebellion, it must not only come back to its object of the war, as set forth in the Crittenden resolution adopted by the House of Representatives in July, 1861, but it must, in its dealings

with the people of the States, infringe upon no one single right guaranteed to the people by either the federal or State constitutions.

7. That we declare our determined opposition to a system of emancipation by the State upon compensation to be made out of the treasury of the United States, as burdensome upon the people, unjust in its very nature, and wholly without warrant of the constitution.

8. That we declare that the power which has recently been assumed by the President, wherein, under the guise of military necessity, he has proclaimed and extended, or asserts the right to proclaim or extend, martial law over States where war does not exist, and has suspended the writ of habeas corpus, is unwarranted by the constitution, and its tendency is to subordinate the civil to the military authority, and subvert our free government.

9. That we deem it proper further to declare, that we, together with the loyal people of the State, would hail with delight any manifestation of a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their allegiance to the government of the Union; and, in such event, we would cordially and earnestly co-operate with them in the restoration of peace and the procurement of such proper guarantees as would give security to all their interests and rights.

10. That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. The country called, and nobly did they respond. Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care; and, dying, they shall live in our memory, and monuments shall be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives at their country's altar. The widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects fully worthy of the nation's guardianship.

11. That we will adhere to the constitution and the Union as the best, it may be the last, hope of popular freedom, and for all wrongs which may exist, will seek redress under the constitution and within the Union by the peaceful but powerful agency of the suffrages of a free people.

12. That we hail with pleasure and hope, manifestations of conservative sentiment among the people of the Northern States in their elections, and regard the same as the earnest of a good purpose upon their part to co-operate with all citizens in giving security to the rights of every section, and maintaining the Union and constitution as they were ordained by the founders of the republic.

13. That we will earnestly support every constitutional measure tending to preserve the union of the States. No men have a greater interest in its preservation than we have. None desire it more; none who will make greater sacrifices or endure more than we will to accomplish that end. We are, as we have ever been, the devoted friends of the constitution and the Union, and have no sympathy with the enemies of either.

14. That the establishment of military government over loyal States where war does not exist, to supersede the civil authorities and suppress the freedom of speech and of the press, and to interfere with the elective franchise, is not only subversive of the constitution and the sovereignty of the States, but the actual inauguration of revolution.

15. That we denounce as libelers of the Democratic party and enemies of the country, the men who are engaged in representing the Democracy as wanting in sympathy with our gallant defenders.

16. That we earnestly denounce the authors of those heresies, secessionism and abolitionism, which have culminated in an armed rebellion, desolated our country and brought sorrow to the heart of every person in this broad land.

The Republicans met at Des Moines, June 17th, and adopted the following platform:

We, a convention of representatives of the loyal people of the State of Iowa, assembled under the call of the Republican organization of the State, as an expression of the views which shall govern our political action, do declare:

1. That when our fathers formed our constitution, and founded thereon a republican form

of government, they intended to and did grant to that government full power to sustain its natural existence.

2. That whenever the life of the Republic is endangered, either by invasion or rebellion, the constitution justifies the use of all necessary means known to civilized warfare in resisting invasion or suppressing rebellion.

3. That we fully and heartily endorse the policy of the administration, and we will to the utmost continue to sustain the government in suppressing the rebellion, and to effect that object we pledge our fortunes and our lives.

4. That the gratitude of a free people is due to our soldiers in the field, both native and foreign born, for that heroic valor by which they have honored us and sustained the flag of our country, and we guarantee to them continued encouragement and support.

5. That we have witnessed with pride and admiration the bravery and heroism of Iowa soldiers, and we recognize in their brilliant career a history for the State of Iowa, second to that of no other State in the Union.

6. That we approve of the action of the General Assembly of the State, in enacting a law giving to our brave soldiers in the field an opportunity to vote at our elections, and we earnestly hope that no technicality may deprive them of their right.

7. That this convention hereby tenders to Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood the cordial thanks of the loyal people of Iowa for the able, fearless, and patriotic discharge of his duties, during the two terms he held the office of Governor of the State.

8. Finally, we declare that the preservation of the constitution and the Union is above and beyond all other interests, and that all questions of party, of life, and of property, must be subordinate thereto.

At that convention the following ticket was nominated: Governor, William M. Stone; Lieutenant-Governor, Enoch W. Eastman; Judge of the Supreme Court, John F. Dillon.

The official vote on Governor was as follows:

W. M. Stone, Rep.,.....86,122—88,174
J. M. Tuttle, Dem.....47,948

The year 1864 brought with it another Presidential campaign. The Republicans placed in the field for re-election Abraham Lincoln, while the Democrats nominated General George B. McClellan. In Iowa the Democrats met in convention at Des Moines, June 16th, and placed in nomination the following named, without adopting resolutions: Secretary of State, John H. Wallace; Attorney-General, Charles A. Dunbar; Treasurer, J. B. Lash; Auditor, H. B. Hendershott; Register State Land Office, B. D. Holbrook; Supreme Judge, Thomas M. Monroe.

The Republicans held their convention July 7th, at Des Moines, when they nominated the following ticket: Supreme Judge, C. C. Cole; Secretary of State, James Wright; Auditor of State, John A. Elliott; Treasurer, Wm. H. Holmes; Attorney-General, Isaac L. Allen; Register Land Office, J. A. Harvey. The platform adopted was as follows:

Resolved, That we hereby ratify the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President, and Andrew Johnson for Vice-President of the United States, for the next term, and we pledge for them the electoral vote of Iowa,

2. That we cordially approve and adopt the platform of resolutions presented by the National Union Convention at its recent session in Baltimore, and that we most heartily endorse the action of Congress in repealing all laws for the return of fugitive slaves and abolishing the inter-State coastwise slave trade.

3. That the brave sons of Iowa who have gone forth to defend the cause of liberty and Union on the battle-fields of the South, and

whose heroic achievements have shed imperishable glory on our State and nation, we offer our highest praises and our most fervent gratitude, and that our State government should continue to make liberal provisions for the protection and support of their families.

4. That to the women of Iowa, whose patriotic labors have contributed so much moral and material aid and comfort to our sick and wounded soldiers, we tender our heartfelt thanks.

A Peace Convention was held at Iowa City, August 24th, when the following resolutions were adopted :

WHEREAS, We believe that there is indisputable evidence existing that the Union may be restored on the basis of the federal constitution; and,

WHEREAS, We further believe that a vigorous prosecution of this abolition war means the speedy bringing about of a division of the Republic; and being ourselves in favor of a restored Union, and against the acknowledgment of a Southern Confederacy, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the war now being prosecuted by the Lincoln administration is unconstitutional and oppressive, and is the prolific source of a multitude of usurpations, tyrannies and corruptions, to which no people can long submit, without becoming permanently enslaved.

2. That we are opposed to the further prosecution of the war, believing that the Union can be preserved in its integrity by the President agreeing to an armistice, and by calling a national convention of sovereign States, to consider the terms upon which all the people may again live together in peace and harmony.

3. That believing war to be disunion, and desiring to stop the further flow of precious blood for a purpose so wicked as disunion, we respectfully urge the President to postpone the draft for 500,000 men "to be driven like bullocks to the slaughter," until the result of an armistice and national convention of States is known.

4. That in the coming election we will have a free ballot or a free fight

5. That should Abraham Lincoln owe his reelection to the electoral votes of the seceded States, under the application of the President's "one-tenth" system and military dictation, and should he attempt to execute the duties of the President by virtue of such an election, it will become the solemn mission of the people to depose the usurper, or else be worthy the slavish degradation, which submission under such circumstances, would seem to be their just desert.

6. That if the nominee of the Chicago convention is fairly elected, he must be inaugurated, let it cost what it may.

7. That, in respect to the general relations which do and ought to exist between the federal and State governments, we approve and will adhere to the principles in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98—to the interpretations thereof by Jefferson, Madison and Jackson—and to the resolutions passed by every Democratic convention held in this country—to all of which special reference is here made, in utter condemnation of the war, and of its incidents.

8. That in respect to the new and disturbing element of our times—negro equality—we shall maintain that the status of the inhabitants (black, white and mixed) of the States, within their respective States (now sought to be controlled by federal bayonets), is, and ought to be, an exclusively State regulation; that the African negro is not our equal in a political or social sense; and that every usurping attempt, by federal force, so to declare him, will meet with our determined resistance.

9. That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be submitted to our delegation to the Chicago convention, for their consideration.

The official vote at the November election, on Secretary of State, was as follows:
James Wright, Rep. 90,033—40,090
John H. Wallace, Dem. 49,948

The Republicans were the first to meet in convention in 1865. They met at Des Moines June 14th, and selected the following ticket: Governor, Wm. M. Stone; Lieutenant-Governor, Benjamin F. Gue;

Supt. of Public Instruction, Oran Fayville; Supreme Judge, Geo. G. Wright. The platform adopted was as follows :

Resolved, That the perpetuation of the federal Union, with all guarantees of Republican liberty which its founders contemplated, is the most sacred political duty of American citizenship.

2. That, during the four years of war, inaugurated by pro-slavery traitors, the great truth has been demonstrated, in devastation and death, that the nation cannot exist half slave and half free, and believing that political and religious freedom is the natural right of mankind everywhere, we do most fervently pray, and shall most earnestly labor, for the ratification of that amendment to the fundamental law which provides for the abolition of slavery throughout all the States and Territories of the federal Union.

3. That, to the end that the consequences of treason may be made so appalling that never again shall it be inaugurated upon the United States soil, we recommend the permanent disfranchisement of leaders of the rebellion, civil and military; and that the late President of the so-called Confederate States of America, as the deepest embodiment of criminal barbarity, be brought to the speediest trial and swiftest execution, regardless of the habiliments, under the immunities of which he sought, in the day of his calamity, to take refuge.

4. That, with proper safeguards to the purity of the ballot-box, the elective franchise should be based upon loyalty to the constitution of the Union, recognizing and affirming equality of all men before the law. "Therefore, we are in favor of amending the constitution of our State by striking out the word 'white' in the article of refuge."

5. That we extend to Andrew Johnson, in his assumption of Presidential responsibilities, our confidence and support, pledging for the patriotic masses of Iowa a continuance of the same devotion to the federal flag which was promptly extended to his predecessors.

6. That now the war is practically ended, and our brave citizen soldiery of Iowa may return to

their homes and avocations of peace, we extend to them the grateful thanks of the people, and a welcome, such as only the patriotic and the brave are entitled to receive.

7. That every man who voluntarily left his home in this State, before or during the rebellion, with a view to serve the cause of treason in the rebel army or navy, and also every man who left his State to avoid military service, due from him to the government, should be forever debarred by constitutional provision, from holding public office, and from the exercise of the rights of suffrage in this State.

8. That we approve the actions of our State executive in his hearty support of the general government, and we tender the thanks of this convention for the faithful administration of his office.

9. That we humbly return thanks to Almighty God for the deliverance of our State and nation from the further perils of war, and that we devoutly recognize His hand in the great work which has been wrought in the last four years, for our people and for humanity.

The next convention held this year was a "Soldiers' Convention," or, as the body termed itself, "The Union Anti-Negro Suffrage Party," which convened at the Capitol August 23d, and adopted a platform and selected candidates for the various offices to be filled, as follows: Governor, Gen. Thos. H. Benton; Lieut.-Governor, Col. S. G. Van Ande; Supreme Judge, H. H. Trimble; Supt of Public Instruction, Capt. J. W. Senate. The platform read as follows :

We, the delegated representatives of the soldiers and loyal citizens of Iowa, feeling profoundly grateful for the restoration of peace after four years of bloody war, have met together, as free American citizens, to adopt such measures as in our judgment will most certainly tend to perpetuate our glorious union of States, and with the blessings of free institutions and

the peace so happily restored, hereby adopt the following platform of principles, viz:

1. We are in favor of the Monroe doctrine.
 2. We sustain the administration of President Johnson, and especially endorse his reconstruction policy, and we pledge him our earnest and unqualified support.
 3. We are opposed to negro suffrage or to the striking of the word "white" out of the article on suffrage in our State constitution, and will support no candidate for office, either State or national, who is in favor of negro suffrage or of the equality of the white and black races.
 4. We are in favor of the amendment of the constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery and the ratification of the same by our next Legislature.
 5. That, inasmuch as we do not sufficiently know the sentiment of the people of the State in regard to the prohibitory liquor law, we deem it expedient to refer this matter to the different county conventions to take such action in the matter as by them is deemed proper, and to instruct their Senators and Representatives accordingly.
 6. We are in favor of the brave soldiers and marines who have faithfully served their country in the army and navy of the United States, and especially of the crippled or disabled soldiers, having the preference for all offices of profit, honor or trust, either by appointment or otherwise, where they are equally competent and qualified to discharge the duties of the office or the trust reposed.
 7. That we cherish with grateful remembrance the memory of our dead soldiers, and ever will be ready and willing to lend our aid, sympathy and protection to the crippled and disabled soldiers, and the widows and orphans of the war.
- The Democrats also held a convention, made no nominations, but adopted the following platform:
1. That we heartily rejoice in the suppression of the great rebellion and the preservation of the Union, and give unfeigned thanks to Almighty God for the restoration of peace.
 2. In order that this peace may be permanent and its effects speedily and widely felt, we believe it is the duty of every patriot to sustain cordially the present policy of President Johnson in reconstructing the States recently in rebellion.
 3. That the establishment of a monarchy on the soil of this continent is in direct defiance of the Monroe doctrine—a doctrine accepted and recognized by all true Americans; and it is the duty of the Government of the United States to see that the people of Mexico are freed from the oppression of foreign bayonets, and the republic restored.
 4. That we favor rigid economy in the national and State expenditures, and will insist on the reduction of the numberless horde of useless office-holders who feed like locusts on the hard earnings of the people.
 5. That we earnestly condemn the trial of American citizens for civil offenses by court-martial and military courts, in States and districts where civil law is unimpeded in its operations and in full force.
 6. That we are radically opposed to negro equality in all its phases, and accept the issue tendered by the late Republican convention of the 14th of June in making that doctrine the chief plank in its platform by proposing to strike the word "white" out of the article on suffrage in the constitution of Iowa.
 7. That the attacks on General Sherman, originating in the War Department at Washington, and servilely copied and endorsed by many of the leading Republican papers of the State, are the offspring of envy and fanaticism, and will recoil with crushing force on the heads of his calumniators.
 8. That we feel a just pride in the progress of our army and navy, and especially of the soldiers of Iowa, who, under Grant and Sherman, have made a lasting and glorious record of their patient endurance of suffering, their admirable discipline and indomitable valor.
 9. That we hail with joy the return of these brave men from the battlefield, and extend to them our grateful thanks for their services and

a hearty welcome to their homes, and believe that it is the duty, as it will be the pleasure, of their fellow-citizens to see that a due proportion of the civil honors and offices of the State shall be distributed among them, and the fostering care of the public extended to the widows and orphans of those who died in the service of their country.

10. That the assassination of President Lincoln was an act of unmitigated barbarism, and one that should be held in utter abhorrence by every good citizen.

The official vote for Governor is as follows:

William M. Stone, Rep. 70,445—16,375
Thos. H. Benton, Anti Negro Suf. 54,070

Questions growing out of reconstruction of Southern States afforded the issues for 1866. The first convention in this State was held by the Republicans at the Capitol, June 20, where the following ticket was nominated: Secretary of State, Col. Ed. Wright; Treasurer, Maj. S. E. Rankin; Auditor, J. A. Elliott; Register of State Land Office, Col. C. C. Carpenter; Attorney-General, F. E. Russell; Reporter of Supreme Court, E. H. Stiles; Clerk of Supreme Court, Lieut. C. Linderman. A platform was adopted, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That the first and highest duty of our free government is to secure to all its citizens, regardless of race, religion or color, equality before the law, equal protection from it, equal responsibility to it, and to all that have proved their loyalty by their acts, an equal voice in making it.

2. That the reconstruction of the States lately in the rebellion belongs, through their representatives in Congress, to the people who have subdued the rebellion and preserved the nation, and not to the executive alone.

3. That we heartily approve of the joint resolution lately passed by the Senate and House

of Representatives in Congress assembled, proposing to the Legislature of the several States an additional article by way of amendment to the federal constitution, and we pledge the ratification of that amendment by the Legislature of Iowa.

4. That in the firm and manly adherence of the Union party in Congress to the above principles, we recognize new guarantys to the safety of the nation, and we pledge to Congress our continued and earnest support.

5. That we are in favor of the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and that we extend to all people struggling to preserve nationality or to achieve liberty, our warmest support.

6. That we are in favor of the equalization of the bounties of soldiers who faithfully served their country in the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

7. That we are in favor of the nomination and election to office of such persons as are known to possess honesty and capacity, and we unqualifiedly condemn dishonesty and carelessness in every department of the public service.

A conservative convention was called, which convened at Des Moines June 27, and nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, Col. S. G. Van Ande; Treasurer, Gen. Poe A. Slone; Auditor of State, Capt. R. W. Cross; Attorney-General, Capt. Webster Balingier; Supreme Court Reporter, Capt. J. W. Senate; Clerk, Lewis Kinney. The following platform was adopted:

1. We hold that the constitution of the United States is the palladium of our liberties, and that any departure from its requirements by the legislative, executive or judicial departments of the government is subversive of the fundamental principles of our republican institutions.

2. Repudiating the radical doctrine of State rights and secession on the one hand, and the centralization and consolidation of federal authority on the other, as equally dangerous; and believing that no State can secede, and the

war having been prosecuted on our part, as expressly declared by Congress itself, to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution, and to preserve the Union inviolate, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the States unimpaired, the federal arms having been victorious, we hold that all the States are still in the Union, and entitled to equal rights under the constitution, and that Congress has no power to exclude a State from the Union, to govern it as a territory, or to deprive it of representation in the councils of the nation, when its representatives have been elected and qualified in accordance with the constitution and laws of the land.

3. While we fully concede to the federal government the power to enforce obedience to the constitution and laws enacted in conformity with it, and to punish those who resent its legitimate authority in the several States, we believe in the maintenance, inviolable, of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment, exclusively, as essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political institutions depend.

4. We hold that each State has the right to prescribe the qualifications of its electors, and we are opposed to any alteration of the State constitutions on the subject of suffrage.

5. We consider the national debt a sacred obligation, and the honor and reservation of the government as irrevocably pledged for its liquidation; no obligation, incurred in any manner whatever in aid of the rebellion, should ever be assumed or paid.

6. The nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to our soldiers and sailors of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion; and in the bestowal of public patronage by election or appointment, preference should be given to those competent to perform duties required, and as a positive reward for their services, the government should give to each of those who have fallen in the service, or have been honorably discharged, or their legal representatives, one hundred and sixty acres of land; and justice to those who

entered the service in the early part of the war demands that immediate provision should be made for the equalization of bounties.

7. We cordially endorse the restoration policy of President Johnson as wise, patriotic, constitutional, and in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the rebellion, with the platform upon which he was elected, with the declared policy of the late President Lincoln, the action of Congress, and the pledges given during the war.

8. We regard the action of Congress, in refusing to admit loyal representatives from the States recently in rebellion, as unwarranted by the constitution, and calculated to embarrass and complicate, rather than adjust, our national trouble.

9. The ratification by the legislatures of the several States of the amendment to the constitution of the United States, for the abolition of slavery, settles that question virtually, and meets our hearty approval.

10. We are opposed to any further amendments to the constitution of the United States until all the States are represented in Congress, and have a vote in making the same.

11. We are in favor of a strict adherence to the Monroe doctrine, and extend to all people struggling to preserve nationality and liberty our warmest sympathy.

12. All officers entrusted with the management of funds should be held to a strict accountability for the faithful application of the same, and in case of the defalcation or misuse of such funds, they should not be permitted to evade responsibility by implicating irresponsible agents selected by themselves. Any party that countenances such evasion becomes accessory to the crime.

The Democratic convention assembled July 11th at Des Moines. No Democratic candidates were selected, save for two offices, the committee on nominations recommending that the convention nominate candidates for Clerk and Reporter of

the Supreme Court, and "that we recommend and will co-operate with the conservative element of the Republican party in their efforts to restore the Union and defeat radical disunionism, and for that purpose hereby agree to support their candidates."

The convention named Capt. Albert Stoddard for Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Capt. Fred. Gottschalk for Reporter. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Iowa will adhere in the present and the future, as in the past, with unfaltering fidelity and firmness to the organization of the Democratic party, and to its ancient and well settled principles, as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, the great apostle of American Democracy, and as acknowledged and accepted by the party from the foundation of the government, and especially of equal taxation and representation of all the States subject to taxation.

3. That the one great question of the day is the immediate and unconditional restoration of all the States to the exercise of their rights within the federal Union under the constitution, and that we will cordially and actively support Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in all necessary and proper means to carry out his policy as directed to that end, and especially in securing immediate representation in the Senate and House of Representatives, to the eleven States from which it is now unconstitutionally and arbitrarily withheld.

8. That for the purposes above set forth we will co-operate in public meeting, conventions and at the polls with all men without reference to past party position, who honestly, and by their acts and votes as well as by their profession, support the President in his policy of restoration as declared.

4. That the exemption of United States bonds from tax is nothing else than exemption of rich men from tax, because they are rich, and they tax the poor man because he is poor.

Hence, justice and equality require that said bonds should be taxed.

5. That strict and impartial justice demands that the expenses of the general government as well as the State governments should be paid by the people according to their ability and not according to their necessities. Hence we are opposed now, as in the past, to the high tariff which tends to burden the producer for the benefit of the manufacturer.

6. That the so-called Maine liquor law is inconsistent with the genius of a free people, and unjust and burdensome in its operations. It has vexed and harrassed the citizens, burdened the counties with expenses, and proved wholly useless in the suppression of intemperance. The opinion of this convention is that the same ought to be repealed.

7. That the plunder of the State treasury, by Governor Stone and accomplices, calls for the condemnation of every honest man in the State, and if the radicals of the last Legislature had been true to the interests of the people, they would not have labored to save the criminals, but would have prosecuted them to a speedy and condign punishment.

8. That we are in favor of a prompt and effective enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and we heartily sympathize with the people of every country struggling for their liberties.

9. That we approve of the National Union Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th of next month; that we approve of the principles and policy set forth in the address of the Democratic members of Congress, urging the Democracy of the nation to unite with the objects of that convention.

10. That the memory of the brave officers and soldiers who lost their lives fighting for the Union during the recent rebellion, is embalmed in the hearts of the American people, and that justice, as well as humanity, demands at the hands of the American people that the widows and orphans of those who died in the Union service shall be duly provided for by liberal pensions; that there shall be an equalization of bounty so that those who breasted the war at

the start shall share the equal pecuniary munificence of those who entered the army at a later date.

11. That we most cordially sympathize with the movement now being made by the friends of Ireland to obtain the independence of that glorious country from under the yoke of English tyranny, and that we bid them God-speed in the noble work, and hope that the subject of the independence of Ireland will continue to be agitated until the Emerald Isle shall stand out in full and bold relief on the map of the world as one of the independent nations of the earth.

On Secretary of State the official vote was as follows:

Ed. Wright, Rep. 91,227—35,373
G. G. VanAnda, Dem. 55,854

In 1867 the Republicans met in convention at Des Moines, June 19th. They nominated for Governor, Col. Saml. Merrill; Lieutenant-Governor, Col. Jno. Scott; Judge of Supreme Court, Hon. J. M. Beck; Attorney-General, Maj. Henry O'Connor; Superintendent Public Instruction, Prof. D. Franklin Wells. The following is the platform adopted by the convention:

1. That we again proclaim it as a cardinal principle of our political faith that all men are equal before the law, and we are in favor of such amendments to the constitution of the State of Iowa as will secure the rights of the ballot, the protection of the law and equal rights to all men, irrespective of color, race or religion.

2. That we approve of the military reconstruction acts passed by the 39th and 40th Congress. The illiberal construction by unfriendly officials depriving these acts of their energy and vitality, we demand that Congress assemble in July to carry out by additional enactments the true and original intent of said acts, the restoration of the rebel States upon a sure and loyal basis.

3. That the prompt trial and punishment, according to law, of the head of the late rebellion, for his infamous crimes, is imperatively

demanded for the vindication of the constitution and the laws, and for the proper punishment of the highest crimes, it is demanded by justice, honor and a proper regard for the protection of American citizenship, and by a due regard for the welfare and future safety of the republic, and it is due not only to the dignity of the nation, but in justice to the loyal people who have been so heroic in their devotion to the cause of the constitution, the Union and liberty, and to the soldiers of the Union who survive and the memory of the heroic dead.

4. That we are in favor of the strictest economy in the expenditures of public money, and that we demand at the hands of all officials, both State and national, a faithful and rigidly honest administration of public affairs.

5. That the Republican members of the Congress of the United States are entitled to the thanks of the nation for their firmness in resisting the conspiracy to turn over the control of the government to the hands of traitors and their allies, and defeating the purpose of a corrupt Executive, and thus sustaining the interests of liberty, in a great and dangerous crisis in our history.

The Democracy were in convention July 26th, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Charles Mason; Lieutenant-Governor, D. M. Harris; Supreme Judge, J. H. Craig; Attorney-General, W. T. Baker; Superintendent Public Instruction, M. L. Fisher. The platform adopted by the convention was as follows:

• *Resolved*, That the maintenance, inviolate, of the rights of the States, especially the rights of each State to order and control its own institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends.

2. That we believe each State has the right to regulate the elective franchises for itself, and, as citizens of the State of Iowa, are opposed to striking the word "white" out of our State constitution.

3. That the existing tariff laws are unjust and heavily burdensome to the agricultural States, without being of a corresponding benefit to the government, and only of advantage to a few manufacturing States, and should be repealed or greatly modified.

4. That all classes of property should pay a proportionate rate toward defraying the expenses of the government. We are therefore in favor of taxing government bonds the same as other property.

5. That we are in favor of repealing the present liquor law of this State, and in favor of enacting a well regulated license law in lieu thereof.

6. That we are in favor of an amendment to the constitution of our State giving to foreigners the elective franchise after they have declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States, and have resided in the State one year.

7. That we demand of our public officers in the State of Iowa and in the United States the strictest economy in order to reduce the present burdensome taxation, and we denounce in the severest terms the profligacy, corruption and knavery of our State officers and Congressmen.

8. That the denial of representation to ten States in the Union, through odious military reconstruction, in violation to the constitution, should meet the unqualified opposition of every good citizen.

On Governor the official vote was as follows:

Samuel Merrill, Rep.....	90,200—27,240
Charles Mason, Dem.....	62,960

The year 1868 brought with it another Presidential campaign. Ulysses S. Grant was the Republican nominee for President, and Horatio Seymour that of the Democrats. In Iowa the campaign was opened by the Republicans, who nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, Ed. Wright; Auditor of State, John A. Elliott; Treasurer of State, Maj. Samuel E.

Rankin; Register of State Land Office, Col. C. C. Carpenter; Attorney-General, Major Henry O'Connor. The following platform was adopted:

We, the delegates and representatives of the Republican party of Iowa, in convention assembled, do, for ourselves and party, resolve—

1. That it is as important that the principles of the Republican party should control, in the administration of the State and nation now, and for the future, as at any time since that party's organization; and that the restoration to power, under any pretext or any form of party organization of the men who would again apply the principles and policy of the pro-slavery party before and during the war, to the present and future administration of State and national affairs, would be an evil of the greatest magnitude, and full of danger to the country.

2. That, while we recognize the fact that the electors of Iowa are to act individually and directly upon the proposed amendment to the constitution of the State; and while we recognize that the principles embodied in said amendment are more sacred than party ties, and above all consideration of mere party policy, nevertheless we deem it proper to again proclaim it as a cardinal principle of our political faith, that all men are equal before the law, and we are in favor of the proposed amendment of the constitution of the State of Iowa, which will secure the rights of the ballot, the protection of the law, and equal justice to all men irrespective of color, race or religion.

3. That we demand the strictest economy in the administration of our State and national government.

4. That we are in favor of the nomination of U. S. Grant as our candidate for President, and as a guarantee of his life and safety as well as that of the nation, our delegates are especially enjoined to secure, as our candidate for Vice-President, a Republican of unswerving fidelity and unimpeachable integrity.

5. That the views, purposes and principles of the Republican organization of Iowa has ever

been well defined, understood and sustained, and we are resolved that the Republican standard shall never be lowered or compromised; that on the battle-field, at the polls, and in the councils of the nation, Iowa has ever been radically in earnest in fighting for and maintaining our liberty, our Union, the rights of man and the honor and integrity of the nation; and that we expect and demand of the national convention to assemble at Chicago on the 20th inst., an unequivocal avowal of our principles, and upon such platform we propose to meet and overwhelm our political opponents.

The Democracy met at Des Moines and made nominations as follows: Secretary of State, David Hammer, Register of Land Office, A. D. Anderson; Treasurer of State, L. McCarty; Auditor of State, H. Dunlavey; Attorney-General, J. E. Williamson. They also adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, By the Democracy of Iowa, in convention assembled, that the reconstruction policy of Congress is unconstitutional and destructive of the spirit of American liberty, and, if carried out, will inevitably result in a permanent military despotism.

2. That the present depressed condition of the country, with its prostrated business, paralyzed industry, oppressive taxation and political anarchy, are the direct results of the unwise and unconstitutional legislation of the dominant party in Congress.

3. That it is the avowed object of the Congressional policy to continue in power the most venal and corrupt political party that ever dishonored any civilization; a policy vindictively enacted and mercilessly prosecuted, with the unconstitutional purpose of centralizing and perpetuating all the political power of the government in the dominant radical party in Congress.

4. That for the maintenance of the national credit, we pledge the honor of the Democracy of Iowa; but that we will unalterably oppose that policy which opposes to pay the rich man in

gold and the poor man in depreciated currency; and that we believe that the currency which is good enough to pay the soldier, the widow and the orphan, is good enough for the bondholder; and that the bonds of the government, which are made payable on their face in "lawful money," popularly known as greenbacks, having been purchased with that kind of money, may be justly and honorably redeemed with the same; and it is the duty of the government to pay them off as rapidly as they become due, or the financial safety of the country will permit.

5. That the national bank system, organized in the interest of the bondholders, ought to be abolished, and the United States notes substituted in lieu of a national bank currency, thus saving to the people, in interest alone, more than \$18,000,000 annually; and until such system of banks shall be abolished, we demand that the shares of such banks in Iowa shall be subject to the same taxes, State and municipal, as other property of the State.

6. That it is the duty of the United States to protect all citizens, whether native or naturalized, in every right, at home and abroad, without the pretended claim of foreign nations to perpetuate allegiance.

7. That we are in favor of the repeal of the prohibitory liquor law, and of the enactment of a judicious license law in its stead.

8. That we are opposed to conferring the right of suffrage upon the negroes in Iowa, and we deny the right of the general government to interfere with the question of suffrage in any of the States of the Union.

9. That the soldiers of Iowa, in the recent great revolution, exhibited a spirit of patriotism, courage and endurance, under great privation and sufferings, that have won for them the admiration of the nation, and entitle them to the kind recollection of their countrymen and the aid of a graceful government.

10. That Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, is the first choice of the Democracy of Iowa for President of the United States.

On Secretary of State, the official vote stood as follows:

Ed. Wright, Rep. 120,265—45,801
 David Hammer, Dem. 74,464

The Republicans, in 1869, re-nominated Samuel Merrill for Governor; — Waldon for Lieutenant-Governor; John F. Dillon for Supreme Judge; A. S. Kissell for Superintendent of Public Instruction. They adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the administration of Governor Merrill as economical and honest, and that it deserves, as it has received, the hearty approval of the people of Iowa.

2. That we unite upon a continuance of strict and close economy in all departments of our State government in behalf of the maintenance of the happy financial condition to which our State has attained under Republican rule.

3. That the means now in the State treasury, and which may become available, ought to be issued for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenditures of the State government, economically administered, and for no other purpose; and no State taxes, or only the minimum absolutely required, should be levied or collected until such means are exhausted, to the end that the burden of taxation may be made as light as possible.

4. That we rejoice in the glorious national victory of 1868, which has brought peace, happiness and prosperity to our nation; and we heartily endorse the administration of General Grant.

5. That the public expenditures of the national government should be reduced to the lowest sum which can be reached by a system of the most rigid economy; that no money should be taken from the national treasury for any work of internal improvements, or for the erection of any public buildings not clearly necessary to be made or erected, until the national debt is paid or greatly reduced. That all the money that can be saved from the national revenue, honestly collected, should be applied to the reduction of the national debt, to the end that the people may be relieved of the burthen of taxation as rapidly as practicable.

6. That we endorse and approve the policy which the present Secretary of the Treasury of the United States has pursued.

The Democrats placed in nomination the following ticket: Governor, George Gillespie; Lieutenant-Governor, A. P. Richardson; Judge of the Supreme Court, W. F. Brannan; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Edward Jaeger. They, also, adopted as a platform the following:

WHEREAS, Upon the eve of a political canvass, the time-honored usage of our party requires that a platform of principles be announced for the government of those who may be elected to office; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Democratic party view with alarm the action of an unscrupulous majority in Congress, in its attempt to absorb the powers of the executive and judicial departments of the government, and to annihilate the rights and functions reserved to the State governments.

2. That we favor a reform in the national banking system, looking to an ultimate abolition of that pernicious plan for the aggrandizement of the few at the expense of the many.

3. That now, as in time past, we are opposed to a high protective tariff, and that we will use every effort to prevent and defeat that system of national legislation which will enrich a small class of manufacturers, at the expense of the great mass of producers and consumers, and that we are in favor of such reforms in our tariff system as shall promote commerce with every nation of the world.

4. That the pretended trial, conviction and execution of persons not in the military or naval service of the United States, by military commission, is in direct conflict with the constitution, and we denounce the same as unworthy of a free people, and disgraceful to the American government.

5. That we demand no more, and will submit to nothing less than the settlement of the Alabama claims according to the recognized rules of international law, and that we declare it to be

the duty of the government to protect every citizen, whether naturalized or native, in every right of liberty and property throughout the world, without the pretended claims of foreign nations to their allegiance.

6. That we are in favor of, and insist on, an economical administration of the national and State governments, that the people may be as speedily as possible relieved from the load of taxation with which they are now oppressed, and that public officers should be held to a strict accountability to the people for their official acts.

7. That a national debt is a national curse, and that while we favor the payment of the present indebtedness according to the strict letter of the contract, we would rather repudiate the same than see it made the means for the establishment of an empire upon the ruins of constitutional law and liberty.

8. That in the opinion of this convention the so-called Maine liquor law, which now disgraces the statute books of the State of Iowa, ought to be repealed at the earliest possible moment.

The campaign of 1870 was short, the first convention being held by the Democrats at Des Moines, August 10. The nominations made were as follows: Secretary of State, Charles Doerr; Auditor of State, Wesley W. Garner; Treasurer of State, William C. James; Attorney-General, H. M. Martin; Register of State Land Office, D. F. Ellsworth; Reporter of the Supreme Court, C. H. Bane; Clerk of the Supreme Court, William McLenan; Judge of the Supreme Court, long term, J. C. Knapp; Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Dillon, P. Henry Smythe; Judge of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Wright, Reuben Noble. They adopted the following platform:

The representatives of the Democracy of Iowa, coming together in a spirit of toleration and de-

votion to the doctrines of representative government, and relying for final success upon public discussion and the intelligence and patriotism of the people, deem the present convention a fitting occasion to proclaim the following as the principles of the Democratic party of Iowa:

Resolved, That the internal revenue system of the United States is unendurable in its oppressive exactions; that to impose burdens upon one class of citizens, or upon one branch of industry, to build up another, and to support an army of office-holders to enforce their collection, is an abuse of the taxing power, and that we are in favor of the collection of all taxes through State government.

2. That we are opposed to the present unjust and unequal tariff system, and in favor of one which, while adapted to the purpose of raising the necessary revenue to provide for the liquidation of our national indebtedness, to meet the expenditures of an economical administration, will not oppress labor and build up monopolies.

3. That we are in favor of such disposition of our public lands as will secure their occupation by actual settlers, and prevent their absorption by mammoth corporations.

4. That we assert the right of the people by legislative enactment, to tax, regulate, and control all moneyed corporations upon which extraordinary rights are conferred by charters.

5. That we are opposed to any attempt to abridge the most full and free enjoyment of civil and religious liberty.

6. That we cordially invite the electors of Iowa to co-operate with us in the support of the principles herein enunciated.

The Republicans met one week later than the Democrats, and nominated for Supreme Judge, full term, C. C. Cole; Supreme Judge, Dillon vacancy, W. E. Miller; Supreme Judge, Wright vacancy, Jas. G. Day; Secretary of State, Ed. Wright; Auditor, John Russell; Treasurer, S. E. Rankin; Register of Land Office, Aaron Brown; Attorney-General, Henry O'Conner; Reporter of the Supreme Court, E.

H. Stiles; Clerk of Supreme Court, Chas. Linderman. The following are the resolutions adopted by the Republican convention :

Resolved, That we refer with pride to the history of the Republican party, and congratulate the country upon its successful career. It has given to the poor man a homestead; it has abolished slavery, and established manhood suffrage; crushed treason, and given to us the Pacific railroad; settled the doctrine of the right of expatriation, maintained the honor, integrity and credit of our nation. It has vindicated the Monroe doctrine by preventing foreign powers from interfering with the government on this continent; and to perpetuate it in power is the only safe guaranty for peace and prosperity in the future.

2. That we heartily endorse the honest, faithful, and economical administration of General Grant, by which our national debt has become so largely reduced, and our national credit and honor so firmly maintained.

3. That a tariff for revenue is indispensable, and should be so adjusted as not to become prejudicial to the industrial interests of any class or section of the country, while securing to our home products fair competition with foreign capital and labor.

4. That we are opposed to any system or plan of granting public lands to railroad or other corporations without ample provision being made to secure their speedy sale at moderate prices, and occupancy upon fair and liberal terms by any and all who desire to purchase and settle upon them.

5. That we are in favor of an economical and judicious management of the affairs of the State, and with this view we endorse the present administration of the State government, and commend it to the favorable consideration of the people and to future administrations.

6. That we are in favor of such legislation as will protect the people from the oppression of monopolies controlled by and in the interest of corporations.

7. That while, as Americans, we feel in duty bound to preserve a strict neutrality in the contest now waging in Europe, yet we cannot forget that in our late war the sympathies and material aid of the German states were freely given us, and we do not hesitate to declare our unqualified sympathy with the earnest efforts of the Germans to maintain and defend their national unity; and we condemn the course which the Democratic press of the country has been and is now pursuing in the support of a despotic, imperial dynasty, and a causeless war against a people desiring peace, and aspiring to perfect liberty.

8. That the Republican party of Iowa welcome to our shores all human beings of every nation, irrespective of race or color, voluntarily seeking a home in our midst; and all the rights and privileges which we, as citizens, demand for ourselves, we will freely accord to them.

9. That we are in favor of amending our naturalization laws by striking out the word "white" from the same, wherever it occurs.

The official vote on Secretary of State was as follows:

Ed. Wright, Rep.....	101,938—41,483
Charles Dorr, Dem.....	60,505

In 1871 the Democrats were again first in the field, assembling in convention at Des Moines, June 14th, and nominated for Governor, J. C. Knapp; Lieutenant-Governor, M. M. Ham; Supreme Judge, John F. Duncombe; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Edward M. Munn. They adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That we recognize our binding obligation to the constitution of the United States, as it now exists, without reference to the means by which the same became the supreme law of the land.

2. That we will faithfully support the constitution of the United States, as it now exists, and that we demand for it a strict construction so as to protect equally the rights of States and individuals.

3. That we cherish the American system of State and local governments, and that we

will forever defend the same against the centralized federal power.

4. That universal suffrage, having been established, should now be coupled with its twin measure, universal amnesty.

5. That we denounce all riotous combinations and conspiracies against law, and demand that the same be suppressed by the proper State authorities, and that the federal power ought not to intervene unless such intervention is demanded by the State authorities.

6. That the proposed annexation of the Dominican republic meets with our earnest opposition, partly on account of the character of the mongrel population, and that of their unfitness to become American citizens, but more especially on account of the corrupt motives in which that measure had its inception, and of the reprehensible means by which it was sought to be consummated.

7. That while we have a tariff on imports, it must be regulated with an eye single to revenue, and not with a view to what is called protection, which is only another name for the legalized plundering of one industry to bestow favors upon another; and that the recent election to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of Iowa, of a man wholly and openly committed to a protective tariff, demonstrates that the party in power are in antagonism to the great agricultural interests of the State.

8. That the profligate corruption and wanton extravagance which pervade every department of the federal government, the sacrifice of the interest of the laborer to aggrandize a handful of aristocrats, the wicked deprivation of the people of their rightful heritage to public lands, which have been made a gift to railroad and other monopolists, the payment of more than \$20,000,000 premium during the administration of President Grant on government bonds, payable at par, the maintenance, at an annual cost to the people of nearly \$80,000,000, of an unconstitutional, oppressive and extortionate system of banking, whereby money is made scarce and interest high, are abuses which call for wise and thorough remedies.

9. That we are in favor of strict economy, of a large reduction in the expenditures of the federal and State governments, of civil service reform, of the collection of the internal revenue by State authorities and return to honest labor the myriads of tax-gatherers who inflict our land and eat up its substance, and of the speedy trial, conviction and punishment of the thieves who have stolen the taxes paid by the people.

10. That it is a flagrant outrage on the rights of the free laborers and mechanics of Iowa, that the labor of penitentiary convicts should be brought into conflict with theirs, and that it is the duty of the next Legislature to enact such laws as will certainly and effectually protect them from such unjust and ruinous competition.

11. That section 2, article 8, of the constitution of Iowa, which declares that "the property of all corporations for pecuniary profit shall be subject to taxation the same as that of individuals," should be rigidly and strictly enforced, and that by virtue thereof we demand that railroads and railroad property shall be taxed the same as the farmer and the mechanic are taxed, and we affirm the right of the people, by legislative enactment, to regulate and control all corporations doing business within the borders of the State.

12. That with the watchword of reform we confidently go to the country; that we believe the interests of the great body of the people are the same; that without regard to the past political associations they are the friends of free government; that they are equally honest, brave and patriotic, and we appeal to them, as to our brothers and countrymen, to aid us to obtain relief from the grievous abuses which wrong and oppress every one except the wrong-doers and oppressors themselves.

The Republicans met at Des Moines, June 21st, and placed the following ticket in nomination: Governor, C. C. Carpenter; Lieutenant-Governor, H. C. Bulis; Judge of Supreme Court, J. G. Day; Superintendent Public Instruction, Alonzo

Abernethy. The platform adopted by the convention was as follows:

Resolved, That we refer with pride to the history of the Republican party, and congratulate the people of the country upon its successful career. It has given to the poor man a homestead; it has abolished slavery and established manhood suffrage; crushed treason, and given us a continental railway; settled the doctrine of the right of expatriation; maintained the honor, integrity and credit of the nation; has vindicated the Monroe doctrine by preventing foreign powers from interfering with the governments of this continent, and to perpetuate it in power is the only guaranty for peace and prosperity in the future.

2. That we heartily congratulate the country upon the settlement of our vexed and dangerous controversies with the government of Great Britain, and especially upon the just and Christian spirit and manner in which these controversies have been settled.

3. That while we favor a just and reasonable degree of protection to all branches of American industry against foreign competition, we are unalterably opposed to any system of legislation which favors one section of the country or department of industrial enterprise at the expense of another, and therefore advocate such protection only as a fairly adjusted revenue tariff will afford.

4. That we are in favor of a uniform system of taxation, so that all property within the limits of the States, whether of individuals or corporations, for pecuniary profit, shall bear its just share of the public burdens.

5. That, believing that all corporations doing business within the limits of this State are rightfully subject to the control of the people, we are in favor of so providing, by proper legislative enactment, as to effectually prevent monopoly and extortion on the part of railroads and other corporations.

6. That we are in favor of extending the blessings of civil and religious liberty to the human race everywhere, and therefore, when-

ever it shall be made manifest that the people of San Domingo so desire annexation to the United States, for the purpose of enjoying the benefits which such relation would afford them, we shall favor the earnest and intelligent consideration of this question by the treaty-making power of the government.

7. That, as agriculture is the basis of prosperity of this State, we recognize its pre-eminent claims for support, by legislation or otherwise, as may be necessary to secure full development of our highly-favored State.

8. That we are for such a modification of our revenue system as will, at as early a day as possible, relieve the pressure of our internal revenue laws, and reduce, as far as practicable, the expenses of collecting the taxes.

9. That we cordially approve and earnestly endorse the eminently wise, patriotic, and economical administration of President Grant, and heartily commend it to the favorable consideration of the country.

10. That we are opposed to any system or plan of granting public lands to railroads or other corporations without ample provision being made for securing their speedy sale at a moderate price, and occupancy, upon fair and liberal terms, to any and all who desire to purchase and settle upon them.

11. That we are in favor of an economical and judicious management of the affairs of the State, and, with this view, we endorse the present administration of the State government.

The official vote on Governor was as follows:

O. C. Carpenter, Rep. 109,228—41,029
J. C. Knapp, Dem. 68,199

During Grant's first administration new issues were formed, and a new movement sprung up, known as the Liberal Republicans. This party placed in nomination Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President. The Democrats, meeting in convention shortly after

the nomination of Greeley, ratified the nomination and adopted the Liberal Republican platform. The disaffection was so great among Democrats that Charles O'Connor was placed in nomination, as a regular Democrat, for the office of President. Gen. Grant was re-nominated by the Republicans, with Henry Wilson for Vice-President. In Iowa the Democrats and Liberal Republicans met in convention August 1, 1872, at Des Moines, and agreed upon the following ticket, of which two candidates were Democrats and three Republicans: Secretary of State, Dr. E. A. Guilbert; Treasurer, M. S. Rohlf; Auditor, J. P. Cassady; Attorney-General, A. G. Case; Register of State Land Office, Jacob Butler. The two conventions also adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That we approve of and endorse the action of the late Democratic convention at Baltimore, in placing in nomination Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President, and we adopt its platform and principles.

2. That in the State ticket this day presented by the joint action of the Democratic and Liberal State conventions, we recognize citizens of integrity, worth and ability, whose election would best subserve the interests of the State, and to whom we pledge our undivided and cordial support.

The Republican convention met August 21 and nominated, for Secretary of State, Josiah T. Young; Auditor, John Russell; Treasurer, Wm. Christy; Register of State Land Office, Aaron Brown; Attorney-General, M. E. Cutts. The following platform was also adopted:

The representatives of the Republican party of the State of Iowa, assembled in State convention on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1872, declare their unceasing faith in the principles

and platform adopted by the National Republican convention at Philadelphia, on the 6th day of June 1872, and with honest pride refer to the history of the party in this State and nation, and announces an abiding faith in its present integrity and future supremacy. Under the control of this organization, a gigantic rebellion has been crushed, four millions of slaves not only released from bondage, but elevated to all the rights and duties of citizenship; freedom of speech has been secured, the national credit sustained; the taxes reduced, and the commercial interests of the whole country nurtured and protected, producing a condition of individual and national prosperity heretofore unequalled. So marked, decisive and unmistakable has been the judgment of the people of this country that the maintenance of the principles of the Republican party are the only true guaranty of national prosperity and national security throughout the country; that at last the Democratic party have nominally abandoned the principles which they have heretofore maintained, and announced their adhesion to the principles of the Republican party, and are endeavoring to steal into power by nominating recent Republicans. But with full confidence of our glorious triumph in the present campaign, both in this State and the nation, we hereby reiterate and re-affirm the great principles that have governed and controlled the Republican party in the past, and pledge to the people their maintenance in the future.

Resolved, That the nomination of our present able, earnest and incorruptible Chief Magistrate, Ulysses S. Grant, for re-election to the Presidency of the United States, and of Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President, meets our unqualified and hearty approval.

2. That we are in favor of the most rigid economy in the administration of the affairs of this State and the nation.

3. That we are opposed to any legislation, State or national, that tends to unjustly discriminate between individual interest and that of corporations, believing that property, whether held by individuals or corporations, should bear their equal and just portion of the public burdens.

4. That we are opposed to all further grants of land to railroad or other corporations, and the public domain which is the common heritage of the people of this country should be sacredly held by the government for the use and benefit of actual and *bona fide* settlers.

5. That we hereby endorse the recommendation of General Grant, that emigrants be protected by national legislation, and that all efforts on the part of the government of the State or nation to encourage emigration from foreign countries meet our approval; and we hereby commend the labors of the officers of the State in their efforts to encourage and secure emigration to this State.

6. That we cordially endorse the nominations made by this convention, and pledge to the nominees our hearty, active and earnest support.

A "straight" Democratic convention was held at Des Moines, September 8th, which adopted the following platform, and placed in nomination a ticket:

Resolved, That the coalition of office hunters at Cincinnati and Baltimore, whereby Horace Greeley, a life-long, mischievous and unchanged Republican, was presented as Democratic candidate for Presidency, merits the condemnation of every honest elector, and we repudiate the same on behalf of the unpurchasable Democracy of the State of Iowa.

2. That, with Chas. O'Connor and the Louisville National Convention, we believe that Horace Greeley, above all other living Americans, is the recognized champion of the pernicious system of government. Intermeddling with those concerns of society which, under judicious laws of State enactment, should be left to individual action, and as such, he cannot consistently or safely receive the vote of any Democrat.

8. With the Louisville convention, we also believe that the principles of the dual Republican party, one faction of which is led by Grant and the other by Greeley, are inimical to constitutional free government, and hostile to the fundamental basis of our union of co-ordinate self-

governing States, and that the policies of said dual party are in practice demoralizing to the public service, oppressive upon the labor of the people, and subversive of the highest interests of the country.

4. That we will act upon the advice of said convention, and for national regeneration will form political associations, independent of either branch of said dual party, and nominate and support, in the approaching fall elections, State and district candidates who are in harmony with said convention, and who are opposed to all the principles, policies and practices of said dual party; that we heartily endorse all the proceedings of the Louisville national convention, and pledge to its nominees, Charles O'Connor and John Quincy Adams, our most cordial support.

5. That the supposed availability of Horace Greeley, as a coalition candidate, upon which alone his name found any support, having already signally failed, it becomes the duty of the Baltimore delegates to formally withdraw from the lists a name which so manifestly foredooms the national Democratic party, with all its hopes and aspirations, to meritable and dishonorable defeat.

6. That the alacrity with which the Democratic press of Iowa, with one honorable exception, has championed the corrupt Greeley conspiracy, presents the most scandalous defection in all our political history, amidst which the sturdy devotion to sound principle, exhibited by the Audubon county *Sentinel* and the Chicago *Times*, is especially gratifying, and we therefore urge upon the Democracy of Iowa a determined effort to give the *Times* and *Sentinel* an extensive circulation throughout the entire State, and such other reliable Democratic journals as may be hereafter established.

7. That it is the sentiment of this convention that we proceed to nominate a full O'Connor and Adams electoral ticket and substitute Democratic names on the State ticket, where Republicans have been placed in lieu thereof, and that we suggest that where Republicans have been nominated for Congress by the so called Democrats and Liberals in the several Congressional

districts, that Democrats in favor of the Louisville nominations be substituted in their stead by the several Congressional districts.

The following State ticket was nominated by the convention: Secretary of State, L. S. Parvin, who subsequently declined and Charles Baker was substituted; Treasurer, D. B. Beers; Auditor, J. P. Cassady; Attorney-General, A. G. Case; Register of Land Office, Dave Sheward. The following is the official vote on Secretary of State:

J. T. Young, Rep.....132,359—57,802
E. A. Guilbert, Lib. and Dem.....74,497
D. B. Beers, straight Dem..... 1,322

The Republican State Convention for 1873 met at Des Moines, June 25, and nominated, for Governor, C. C. Carpenter; Lieutenant-Governor, Joseph Dysart; Judge of Supreme Court, J. M. Beck; Supt. of Public Instruction, Alonzo Abernethy. The following platform was adopted:

The Republicans of Iowa, in mass convention assembled, make this declaration of principles: We hold the Republican party to be a political organization of those American citizens who are opposed to slavery in all its forms; who believe that all men are entitled to the same political and civil rights; who believe that all laws, State and national, should be made and administered so as to secure to all citizens, wherever born or whatever their color, creed, condition or occupation, the same rights before the law; who believe in free schools, free opinion and universal education; who believe that American society and the American people should all be raised to the highest possible plane of liberty, honesty, purity, intelligence and morality, and that all laws should be made and the government constantly administered with this aim in view, and that no party has a right to support of the people which is not inspired with this purpose. Believing that the Republican party is still controlled

by these principles, and that it is now, as it has been from its beginning, an organization of the best and purest political sentiment of the country, we, as Republicans, renew the expression of our devotion to it, and our belief that we can secure through it the political reform and the just and necessary measures of legislation, and of relief from monopolies and other abuses of power which the country so much needs; therefore,

Resolved, That, proud as we are of most of the past record of the Republican party, we yet insist that it shall not rely upon its past achievements; it must be a party of the present and of progress; and as it has preserved the Union, freed the slave and protected him from the oppression of the slave-master, it will now be derelict to its spirit and its duty if it does not protect all our people from all forms of oppression, whether of monopolies, centralized capital, or whatsoever kind the oppression may be.

2. That we insist upon the right and duty of the State to control every franchise of whatever kind it grants; and while we do not wish that any injustice shall be done to the individual or corporation who invest capital in enterprises of this kind, we yet demand that no franchise shall be granted which is prejudicial to the public interests, or in which the rights and interests of the State and the people are not carefully and fully guarded.

3. That the producing, commercial and industrial interests of the country should have the best and cheapest modes of transportation possible; and while actual capital invested in such means of transit, whether by railroad or otherwise, should be permitted the right of reasonable remuneration, an abuse in their management, excessive rates, oppressive discriminations against localities, persons or interests, should be corrected by law, and we demand congressional and legislative enactments that will control and regulate the railroads of the country, and give to the people fair rates of transportation, and protect them against existing abuses.

4. That we heartily applaud the active measures of the late Congress, in ferreting out and

exposing corruption. We have seen, with profound regret, in the developments made thereby, evidences of political and official corruption, and the abuse of responsible positions by men of all political parties, to further personal ends, and we demand pure official conduct and the punishment of unfaithful public men, who, having betrayed the confidence freely extended to them, shall not be shielded from the disgrace of their acts by any partisanship of ours. and we denounce all credit mobiller transactions and all official misconduct of whatever form.

5. That we believe that whenever a person holding any position of trust given him by the people, is guilty of fraud or embezzlement, he should be convicted and punished under the criminal laws of our land, in addition to the recovery from him or his bondsmen of the amount so embezzled.

6. That the act of the majority of the members of the last Congress, in passing what is known as the back-pay steal, by which they voted into their pockets thousands of dollars which did not belong to them, as well as the act of those who voted against the same and yet received the money, is most flagrantly improper and infamous, and should secure the political condemnation of all who were party to it; and we demand that the provisions of the said act by which the salaries were increased, shall be promptly and unconditionally repealed.

7. That we sympathize with every movement to secure for agriculture and labor their due influence, interests and rights, and the Republican party will be their ally in every just effort to attain that end.

8. That we are desirous of political reform, and for honesty, economy and purity in all official administration; that to secure this is the duty of every citizen; that to this end every good man should feel bound to participate in politics, and to make an end to bad men forcing their election by securing a party nomination, we declare it the duty of every Republican to oppose the election of a bad and incompetent candidate, whether he be a candidate upon our own or upon any other ticket.

The question of monopolies began to agitate the people to a great extent at this time and the opposition to Republicans united under the name of anti-monopolists. An Anti-Monopolist convention was held at Des Moines, August 12th, and the following ticket nominated. Governor, Jacob G. Vale; Lieutenant-Governor, Fred. O'Donnell; Supreme Judge, B. J. Hall; Supt. of Public Instruction, D. M. Prindle. The following platform was adopted at this convention:

WHEREAS, Political parties are formed to meet public emergencies; and when they have discharged the duty which called them into being, they may become the means of abuse as gross as those they were organized to reform; and,

WHEREAS, Both of the old political parties have discharged the obligations assumed at their organization, and being no longer potent as instruments for the reform of abuses which have grown up in them, therefore we deem it inconsistent to attempt to accomplish a political reform by acting with and in such organization; therefore,

Resolved, That we, in free convention, do declare, as the basis of our future political action,—

2. That all corporations are subject to legislative control; that those created by Congress should be restricted and controlled by Congress, and that those under State laws should be subject to the control respectively of the State creating them; that such legislative control should be in expressed abrogation of the theory of the inalienable nature of chartered rights, and that it should be at all times so used as to prevent the moneyed corporations from becoming engines of oppression; that the property of all corporations should be assessed by the same officers, and taxed at the same rate as the property of individuals; that the Legislature of Iowa should, by law, fix maximum rates of freight to be charged by the railroads of the State, leaving them free to compete below the rates.

3. That we favor such modification of our banking system as will extend its benefits to the whole people, and thus destroying all monopoly now enjoyed by a favored few.

4. That we demand a general revision of the present tariff laws that shall give us free salt, iron, lumber, and cotton and woolen fabrics, and reduce the whole system to a revenue basis only.

5. That we will not knowingly nominate any bad man to office, nor give place to persistent seekers therefor, but will freely seek for ourselves competent officers—as heretofore, political leaders have sought office for themselves—and that we will nominate only those known to be faithful and in sympathy with these declarations, and will, at the polls, repudiate any candidate known to be unfit or incompetent.

6. That we demand the repeal of the back salary law, and the return to the United States treasury of all money received thereunder by members of the last Congress and of members of the present Congress. We demand a repeal of the law increasing salaries, and the fixing of a lower and more reasonable compensation for public officers, believing that until the public debt is paid and the public burden lightened, the salaries of our public servants should be more in proportion to the awards of labor in private life.

7. That we are opposed to all future grants of land to railroads or other corporations, and believe that the public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers; and are in favor of a law by which each honorably discharged soldier or his heirs may use such discharge in any government land-office in full payment for a quarter-section of unappropriated public lands.

8. That public officers who betray their pledges or trust are unworthy of renewed confidence, and those who criminally trifle with the public funds must be punished as criminals, regardless of their previous influence or the political importance of their bondsmen.

9. That we are in favor of a strict construction of our constitution by our Supreme and other courts, and are opposed to the exercise of the doubtful powers by judicial or other officers.

10. That in the corrupt Tammany steal, the credit mobilier fraud, the congressional salary swindle and official embezzlements, and the hundreds of other combinations, steals, frauds, and swindles, by which Democratic and Republican legislators, congressmen, and office-holders have enriched themselves, and defrauded the country and impoverished the people, we find the necessity of independent action and the importance of united effort, and cordially invite men, of whatever calling, business, trade, or vocation, regardless of past political views, to join us in removing the evils that so seriously affect us all.

The vote was light, and on Governor was as follows:

C. C. Carpenter, Rep. 105,132—24,112
J. G. Vale, Anti-M. 81,020

An Anti-Monopoly convention was held at Des Moines, June 23, 1874, which nominated the following ticket and adopted the following platform: Secretary, David Morgan; Auditor, J. M. King; Treasurer, J. W. Basner; Attorney-General, J. H. Keatley; Clerk of Supreme Court, Geo. W. Ball; Reporter of Supreme Court, J. M. Weart. The following is the platform:

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the people of Iowa, favorable to the organization of an independent political party, laying aside past differences of opinion, and earnestly uniting in a common purpose to secure needful reforms in the administration of public affairs, cordially unite in submitting these declarations:

1. That all political power is inherent in the people; that no government is worthy of preservation or should be upheld which does not derive its power from the consent of the governed, by equal and just laws; that the inestimable right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness should be secured to all men, without distinction of race, color or nativity; that the maintenance of these principles is essential to the prosperity of our republican institutions,

and that to this end the federal constitution, with all its amendments, the rights of the States, and the union of the States must and shall be preserved.

2. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and that we denounce as a criminal excess of constitutional power the policy of President Grant's administration in fostering the enormities perpetrated in certain States of the Union in arbitrarily interfering with their local affairs, in sustaining therein the usurpations of aliens and irresponsible adventurers, whereby certain men have been illegally invested with official authority, and others deprived of their constitutional rights, oppressive laws enacted, burdensome taxation imposed, and immense and fictitious indebtedness created, resulting in the degradation of those States, and the general impoverishment of their people.

3. That the conduct of the present administration, in its bold defiance of public sentiment and disregard of the common good, in its prodigality and wasteful extravagance, in the innumerable frauds perpetrated under its authority, in its disgraceful partiality for and rewards of unworthy favorites, in its reckless and unstable financial policy, and in its total incapacity to meet the vital questions of the day, and provide for the general welfare, stands without a parallel in our national history, and the highest considerations of duty require the American people, in the exercise of their inherent sovereignty, to correct these accumulating evils, and bring the government back to its ancient landmarks, patriotism and economy.

4. That the faith and credit of the nation must be maintained inviolate; that the public debt, of whatever kind, should be paid in strict accordance with the law under which it was contracted; that an over-issue of paper money being at variance with the principles of a sound financial policy, the circulating medium should

be based upon its redemption in specie at the earliest practicable day, and its convertibility into a specie equivalent at the will of the holder, and that, subject to these restrictions, it is the duty of Congress to so provide, by appropriate legislation, that the volume of our government currency shall at all times be adequate to the general business and commerce of the country, and equitably distributed among the several States.

5. That tariffs and all other modes of taxation should be imposed upon the basis of revenue alone, and be so adjusted as to yield the minimum amount required for the legitimate expenditure of the government, faithfully and economically administered, and that taxation to an extent necessary to the accumulation of a surplus revenue in the treasury, subjects the people to needless burdens and affords a temptation to extravagance and official corruption.

6. That railroads and all other corporations for pecuniary profit should be rendered subservient to the public good; that we demand such constitutional and necessary legislation upon this subject, both State and national, as will effectually secure the industrial and producing interests of the country against all forms of corporate monopoly and extortion, and that the existing railroad legislation of this State should faithfully be enforced, until experience may have demonstrated the propriety and justice of its modification.

7. That while demanding that railroads be subject to legislative control, we shall discountenance any action on this subject calculated to retard the progress of railroad enterprise, or work injustice to those invaluable auxiliaries to commerce and civilization.

8. That the limitation of the Presidency to one term, and the election of President, Vice President and United States Senators by a direct popular vote, and a thorough reform of our civil service to the end that capacity and fidelity be made the essential qualifications for election and appointment to office, are proposed reforms which meet our hearty endorsement.

9. That we demand such a modification of the patent laws of the United States as shall

destroy the monopoly now enjoyed by the manufacture of agricultural and other implements of industry.

10. That the personal liberty and social rights of the citizens should not be abridged or controlled by legislative enactment, except in so far as may be necessary to promote the peace and welfare of society.

11. That holding in grateful remembrance the soldiers and sailors who fought our battles, and by whose heroism the nation was preserved, we insist that Congress shall equalize the bounties and grant to each one of them, or to his widow and children, a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land from the unappropriated domain of the country.

12. That we desire hereafter to be known as the Independent party of Iowa, and recognizing the individual conscience of the voter as paramount to the claims of the party, ask the co-operation of those only to whom this declaration of principles and the candidates nominated by this convention may commend themselves worthy.

The Republican convention, which convened July 1st, at Des Moines, put in nomination for Secretary of State, Josiah T. Young; Treasurer of State, Wm. Christy; Auditor of State, Buren R. Sherman; Register of State Land Office, David Secor; Attorney-General, M. C. Cutts; Judge of Supreme Court, E. J. Holmes; Reporter of Supreme Court, John S. Runnells. The following is the Republican platform:

We, the representatives of the Republican party of the State of Iowa, in convention assembled, do adopt the following platform of principles:

Resolved, That as the policy of the Republican party in relation to finance, has afforded the people not only a safe, sound and popular currency, of equal and uniform worth in every portion of our common country, but has likewise greatly improved the credit of the country at home and abroad, we point with pride to its record and accomplishments in this regard. And

while re-affirming the policy announced by the party in the national conventions of 1868 and 1872, and triumphantly endorsed by the people at the polls—a policy which, while contributing to the public credit has also enhanced the individual and collective prosperity of the American people—we favor such legislation as shall make national banking free to all, under just and equal laws, based upon the policy of specie resumption at such time as is consistent with the material and industrial interests of the country, to the end that the volume of currency may be regulated by the national laws of trade.

2. That we re-affirm the declaration of the Republican national platform of 1872, in favor of the payment by the government of the United States of all its obligations in accordance with both the letter and the spirit of the laws under which such obligations were issued, and we declare that in the absence of any express provision to the contrary, the obligations of the government when issued and placed upon the markets of the world, are payable in the world's currency, to-wit, specie.

3. That under the constitution of the United States, Congress has power to regulate all "commerce among the several States," whether carried on by railroads or other means, and in the exercise of that power Congress may, and should, so legislate as to prohibit, under suitable penalties, extortion, unjust discrimination, and other wrong and unjust conduct on the part of persons or corporations engaged in such commerce; and, by virtue of the same constitutional power, Congress may and should provide for the improvement of our great natural water-ways.

4. That the State has the power, and it is its duty, to provide by law for the regulation and control of railway transportation within its own limits, and we demand that the law of this State passed for this purpose at the last session of the General Assembly shall be upheld and enforced until it shall be superseded by other legislation, or held unconstitutional by the proper judicial tribunal.

5. That we feel bound to provide all appropriate legislation for the full and equal protec-

tion of all citizens, white or black, native or foreign born, in the enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed by the constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto.

6. That the \$27,000,000 reduction in the estimated general government expenses for the coming fiscal year meets our hearty commendation, and shows that the Republican party on questions of retrenchment and economy is carrying out in good faith its oft repeated pledges to the people.

7. That we are in favor of an amendment to the constitution of the United States, providing for the election of President and Vice-President by a direct vote of the people.

8. That while inventors should be protected in their just rights of property in their inventions, we demand such modifications of our patent laws as shall render the same more fair and equitable to consumers.

9. That the faith of the Republican party is pledged to promote the best good of the civil service of the country, and that we, as Republicans of Iowa, demand that only honest and capable men be elected or appointed to office, and that we commend the position of the party in instituting investigations of corruption in office, sparing therein neither friends nor foes.

10. That since the people may be intrusted with all questions of governmental reform, we favor the final submission to the people of the question of amending the constitution so as to extend the rights of suffrage to women, pursuant to action of 15th General Assembly.

On Secretary of State the vote stood:

J. T. Young, Rep.....	107,243—28,183
David Morgan, Dem.....	79,080

For the campaign of 1875 the Democrats, Liberal Republicans and Anti-Monopolists met at Des Moines, June 24th, and nominated a State ticket headed by Shepherd Lefler for Governor; Lieutenant-Governor, E. B. Woodward; Judge of Supreme Court, W. J. Knight; Supt. of Public Instruction,

Isaiah Donane. The following platform was then adopted:

The Democrats, Liberal Republicans, and Anti Monopolists of the State of Iowa, in delegate convention assembled, declare, as a basis of permanent organization and united action, the following principles:

1. A firm adherence to the doctrine of political government, as taught by Jefferson, Madison, and other fathers of the republic.

2. A strict adherence to the constitution in all measures involving constitutional power.

3. The supremacy of the Republican government within the sphere and reservation of the local authority of the constitution as opposed to the concentration of all powers in a strong centralized government.

4. Absolute prohibition of military interference with the local State elections, and the peaceful assembling and organization of the State Legislatures, except in the manner clearly defined in the Constitution.

5. Honesty in the administration of the public officers, and strict economy in the public expenditures.

6. All officers to be held to a strict accountability for the misuse of the public funds or for the prostitution of their powers for private use.

7. The preservation of all the rights of every citizen, without regard to race or color.

8. The reservation of the public lands for the benefit of actual settlers, and opposition to any further grants to corporate monopolies for any purpose.

9. The restoration of the Presidential salary to \$25,000. No third term.

10. That we are in favor of the resumption of specie payment as soon as the same can be done without injury to the business interests of the country, and maintain a sufficient supply of national currency for business purposes; opposition to present national banking law.

11. A tariff on imports that will produce the largest amount of revenue, with the smallest amount of tax, and no imposition of duties for

the benefit of manufactures at the expense of agricultural interests.

12. We are in favor of the repeal of the present prohibitory liquor law, and the enactment of a practical license law, strictly enforced, as the best guard against, and the safest solution of, the evils of intemperance,

13. That we are opposed to all legislation that restricts any citizen in his individual or social rights and privileges.

With this declaration of principle and policy, in the language of our brethren of Ohio, we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extravagant expenditure and profligate waste of the people's money, for their oppressive, unjust, and defective system of finance and taxation; for their continued tyranny and cruelty to the Southern States of the Union, and their squandering of public lands; their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in the offices at home and abroad, and for their general mismanagement of the government, and we cordially invite all men, without regard to past party association, to co-operate with us in removing them from power, and in securing such an administration of public affairs as characterized the purer and better days of the republic.

The Republican convention at Des Moines placed in nomination for Governor, S. J. Kirkwood; Lieutenant-Governor, Joshua G. Newbold; Judge of Supreme Court, Austin Adams; Superintendent Public Instruction, Alonzo Abernethy. The convention also adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That we declare it a cardinal principle of the Republican faith that the republic is a nation, one and indissoluble, within which the constitutional rights of the States and of the people to local self-government must be faithfully maintained.

2. That we favor the early attainment of currency convertible with coin, and therefore advocate the gradual resumption of specie payments by continuous and steady steps.

3. That we favor a tariff for revenue, so adjusted as to encourage home industry.

4. That the earnest efforts of the government to collect the revenue, prevent and punish frauds, have our unqualified approval.

5. We are opposed to further grants of land to railroads or other corporations, but we demand a reservation of public domain for settlement under the homestead laws, and for other *bona fide* settlers.

6. We demand such a revision of the patent laws as will relieve industry from the oppression of monopolies in their administration.

7. That we cordially approve the policy of the present administration in the settlement of difficulties between ourselves and other nations, by arbitration, instead of appealing to arms.

8. The Republican party of Iowa is opposed to a third term.

9. We demand that all railway and other corporations shall be held in fair and just subjection to the law-making power.

10. We stand by free education, our public school system, taxation of all for its support, and no division of the school fund.

11. That our national and State administration of public affairs have our hearty support.

12. We cordially invite all who are opposed to the restoration of the Democratic party to power, to forget all past political differences, and unite with the Republican party in maintaining the cause of true reform.

13. The persistent and tyrannical efforts of the enemies of the Union, by murder and intimidation of the enfranchised citizens, and the ostracisms and proscriptions of the white Republicans of the South, for the purpose of rendering null and void this amendment, merits the condemnation of every honest man.

14. That we heartily endorse the action of President Grant in enforcing the laws when called upon to do so by the proper authorities of the State.

The Prohibitionists of the State met and nominated for Governor, Rev. John H.

Lozier, and adopted the following platform :

WHEREAS, The traffic in and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is the greatest evil of the present age; and,

WHEREAS, The legal prohibition of said traffic and use of liquors is the prime duty of those who frame and execute laws for the public welfare; and,

WHEREAS, The existing political parties, in their State platforms, have either ignored or repudiated the foregoing principles, the one declaring for license, the other refusing to pass a resolution opposed to the repeal of the existing prohibitory law of our State; therefore,

Resolved, That the temperance people of Iowa are, by this action of these political parties, forced to seek the promotion of their objects by such organizations and combinations as may prove most effective for the success of the temperance cause, without reference to previous political affiliation.

2. That we most cordially approve the policy of the present administration in the settlement of difficulties between ourselves and other nations, by arbitration, instead of appealing to arms; and also the efforts now being made to codify the international laws so that a World's Peace Congress may be established before which all international difficulties may be adjusted, and thus "nations learn war no more."

3. That the desecration of the Christian Sabbath by public amusement, such as target-shooting, dancing, theatrical performance, and kindred practices, together with ordinary business traffic, except by persons conscientiously observing the seventh day of the week as a Sabbath day, augurs evil to the public morals, and that the laws of our State, touching Sabbath desecrations, should be rigidly enforced.

4. That we are in favor of maintaining our free school system at the expense of the whole people, and without the division of our school fund with any sectarian organization whatever, and in favor of such legislation as will secure the education of all children within our State in

the elementary branches of common school education.

5. That the doctrine of professed political parties ought to be, is, and shall continue to be, powerless to control men bound by their convictions to the mountain of great moral principles, and we call upon all concerned in the promotion of public morals to promptly and earnestly rebuke the policy now inaugurated by such professed leaders, and to seek its overthrow.

6. That we earnestly recommend that the temperance people of the several counties promptly form county organizations, looking to the election of such Representatives in our Legislature, and such officers as will enact and enforce laws for the promotion of the foregoing principles, leaving the question of calling a convention for the nomination of State officers and of further organizing to an executive committee to be elected by this convention.

The vote on Governor was officially announced as follows :

S. J. Kirkwood, Rep.....	124,855—31,576
S. Lefler, Dem.....	93,279
J. H. Lozier, Pro.....	1,397

The financial depression during the second administration of Grant was such as to influence the formation of a new party, known as the Greenback party, or, as it was styled in national convention, the National Greenback Labor party. Peter Cooper was the candidate of this party for the Presidency, while the Republicans nominated Rutherford B. Hayes, and the Democrats Samuel J. Tilden. The Greenback men of Iowa held a convention May 10th, at Des Moines, and adopted the following resolutions :

WHEREAS, Labor is the basis of all our wealth, and capital cannot be accumulated except as the product of industry, or human life, given out in the daily labor of the toiling millions; and,

WHEREAS, Money is, in essence, only a certificate of service rendered, and hence the solution

of the financial question lies at the bottom of all true government, and is the paramount issue of the present campaign, in which the Democratic and Republican leaders have failed to take the side of the people; therefore, we, the citizens of Iowa, in mass convention assembled, do thus organize the Independent party of Iowa, and declare our faith in the following principles:

1. That it is the duty of the government to establish a monetary system, based upon the faith and resources of the nation, in harmony with the genius of this government, and adapted to the demands of legitimate business.

2. That we demand the immediate repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875, and that the circulating notes of our national and State banks, as well as the local currency, be withdrawn from circulation, and their place supplied by a uniform national currency, issued direct from the government, the same to be made a legal tender for all public and private debts, duties on imports not excepted, and interchangeable at the option of the holder for bonds bearing a rate of interest not to exceed 3.65 per cent. per annum.

3. We demand that the present bonded debt of the country be refunded as speedily as possible into registered interchangeable bonds that shall bear interest at a low rate, not exceeding 3.65 per cent. per annum.

4. We are in favor of the repeal of the act of March 18, 1869, making greenbacks payable in coin, and making 5-20 bonds perpetual or payable only in coin, and thus unjustly discriminating in favor of the money interest.

A Greenback State ticket was nominated at a convention held September 20th, and these additional resolutions were adopted:

1. We are in favor of the adoption of the platform of the Indianapolis National Convention.

2. We recognize the rights of capital and its just protection; we condemn all special legislation in its favor.

3. We demand a reduction of official salaries, proportionate to the reduction of the profits on labor.

4. We demand a remonetization of silver.

5. We demand the equality of the soldiers' bounties.

6. We approve and endorse the nomination of Peter Cooper for President, and Samuel F. Cary for Vice President of the United States.

The following is the ticket nominated: Secretary of State, A. Macready; Auditor of State, Leonard Brown; Treasurer of State, Geo. C. Fry; Register State Land Office, Geo. M. Walker; Superintendent Pub. Instruction, Rev. J. A. Nash; Supreme Judges, Charles Negus, Oliver R. Jones.

The Republicans placed in nomination the following, at a convention held in Des Moines: Secretary of State, Josiah T. Young; Auditor, Buren R. Sherman; Treasurer, Geo. W. Bemis; Register of Land Office, David Secor; Supreme Judges, W. H. Seevers, J. H. Rothrock; Attorney-General, J. F. McJunkin; Superintendent Public Instruction, C. W. VonCoelln. At the same time they adopted as a platform the following:

1. We are for maintaining the unity of the nation sacred and inviolable; for the just and equal rights of all men; for peace, harmony and brotherhood throughout the nation; for men of unsullied honesty, and purity of character and public trust, and for the swift pursuit and unswerving punishment of all dishonest officials, high or low.

2. That we are in favor of, and we demand, a rigid economy in the administration of the government, both State and national.

3. That we favor a currency convertible with coin, and therefore advocate the gradual resumption of specie payment by continuous and speedy steps in that direction.

4. That we demand that all railway and other corporations shall be held in fair and just subjection to the law-making power.

5. That we stand by free education, our school system, taxation of all for its support,

and no diversion of the school fund from the public schools.

6. That we cordially invite immigration from all civilized countries, guaranteeing to emigrants the same political privileges and social and religious freedom we ourselves enjoy, and favoring a free and unsectarian system of common schools for their children with ours.

7. That in James G. Blaine we recognize a pure Republican and patriot, and one well worthy to be chosen as the standard-bearer of the Republican party in the coming campaign.

The Democrats, in convention at Des Moines, August 30th, adopted the following:

Resolved, By the Liberal Democratic party of the State of Iowa, in convention assembled, that we adopt as our platform of principles the resolutions and declarations of the National Convention at St. Louis, and earnestly approve the sentiments of the eminent statesmen of the party, Hon. Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, so ably presented in their letters of acceptance of the nominations at said convention.

The following is the Democratic ticket: Secretary of State, J. H. Stubenrauch; Treasurer of State, W. Jones; Auditor of State, W. Grownweg; Register of State Land Office, H. C. Ridernour; Attorney-General, J. C. Cook; Judges of Supreme Court, W. I. Hayes, W. Graham. The vote on Secretary of State was as follows:

J. T. Young, Rep.	173,171
J. H. Stubenrauch, Dem.	112,115
A. Macready, Gr.	9,436
Young's majority over all	50,620

In the campaign of 1877 the Republicans met first in convention at Des Moines, June 28, where they nominated the following ticket: Governor, John H. Gear; Lieutenant-Governor, Frank T. Campbell; Supreme Judge, James G. Day;

Supt. of Public Instruction, Carl W. Von Coelln. The following is the platform:

Acting for the Republicans of Iowa, by its authority and its name, this convention declares:

1. The United States of America is a nation, and not a league, by the combined workings of the national and State governments under their respective institutions. The rights of every citizen should be secured at home and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted. Any failure on the part of either national or State governments to use every possible constitutional power to afford ample protection to their citizens, both at home and abroad, is a criminal neglect of their highest duty.

2. The Republican party has preserved the government in the commencement of the second century of the nation's existence, and its principles are embodied in the great truths spoken at its cradle—that all men are created as equals; that they are endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men deriving their justice from the consent of the governed, which consent is evidenced by a majority of the lawful suffrages of citizens, determined in the pursuance of the law. Until these truths are universally recognized and carefully obeyed, the work of the Republican party is unfinished, and the Republican party of Iowa will stand by its colors and fight the good fight to the end.

3. The permanent pacification of the southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of all citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights, is a duty to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments, is vested by these amendments in the constitution of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn duty of the legislative and executive departments of the government to put in immediate and vigorous exercise all their powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing

to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of the civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand of Congress and the Chief Executive a courage and fidelity to these duties which shall not falter until the results are placed beyond doubt or recall.

4. That the public credit should be sacredly maintained, and all the obligations of the government honestly discharged; and that we favor the early attainment of a currency convertible with coin, and therefore advocate the gradual resumption of specie payments by continuous and steady steps in that direction.

5. That the silver dollar having been a legal unit of value from the foundation of the federal government until 1873, the laws under which its coinage was suspended should be repealed at the earliest possible day, and silver made, with gold a legal tender for the payment of all debts, both public and private. We also believe that the present volume of the currency should be maintained until the wants of trade and commerce demand its further contraction.

6. That the investment of capital in this State should be encouraged by wise and liberal legislation; but we condemn the policy of granting subsidies at public expense, either to individuals or corporations, for their private use.

7. That we demand the most rigid economy in all departments of the government, and that taxation be limited to the actual wants of public expenditure.

8. That we favor a wisely adjusted tariff for revenue.

9. That we hold it to be a solemn obligation of the electors of Iowa to be earnest in securing the election to all positions of public trust of men of honesty and conscience; to administrative affairs, men who will faithfully administer the law; to legislative affairs, men who will represent, upon all questions, the best sentiment of the people, and who will labor earnestly for the enactment of such laws as the best interests of society, temperance and good morals shall demand.

10. That we rejoice in the honorable name of Iowa, that we are proud of the State's achieve-

ments, of the degree of purity with which its public affairs have been conducted, and the soundness of its credit at home and abroad. We pledge to do whatever may be done to preserve unsullied the State's reputation in these regards.

The Greenbackers met at Des Moines, July 12, and nominated, for Governor, D. B. Stubbs; Lieutenant-Governor, A. Macready; Supreme Judge, John Porter; Supt. of Public Instruction, S. T. Ballard. The convention also adopted the following platform:

WHEREAS, Throughout our entire country, labor, the creator of all wealth, is either unemployed or denied its just reward, and all productive interests are paralyzed; and,

WHEREAS, These results have been brought about by class legislation, and the mismanagement of our national finances; and,

WHEREAS, After generations of experience, we are forced to believe that nothing further can be hoped for through the old political parties; therefore we make the following declaration of principles:

1. We demand the unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875, and the abandonment of the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.

2. We demand the abolition of national banks, and the issue of legal tender paper money, by the government, and made receivable for all dues, public and private.

3. We demand the remonetization of the silver dollar, and making it a full legal tender for the payment of all coin bonds of the government and for all other debts, public and private.

4. We demand the equitable taxation of all property, without favor or privilege.

5. We commend every honest effort for the furtherance of civil service reform.

6. We demand the repeal of all class legislation and the enforcement of such wise and progressive measures as shall secure equality of rights to all legitimate interests, and impartial justice to all persons.

7. We demand a reduction of offices and salaries, to the end that there be less taxation.

8. We demand that the Independents of Iowa sustain and endorse the principles of railroad legislative control, as expressed by the highest judicial authority, not as enemies of public enterprises, but as friends of the whole country and of the people.

9. We demand that all legal means be exhausted to eradicate the traffic in alcoholic beverages, and the abatement of the evil of intemperance.

10. We are opposed to all further subsidies by either the State or general government, for any and all purposes, either to individuals or corporations.

11. We invite the considerate judgment of our fellow citizens; of all political parties, upon these our principles and purposes, and solicit the co-operation of all men in the furtherance of them, as we do believe that upon their acceptance or rejection by the people, the weal or woe of our beloved country depends.

The Democracy met in convention this year at Marshalltown, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, John P. Irish; Lieutenant-Governor, W. C. James; Supreme Judge, H. C. Boardman; Superintendent of Public Instruction, G. D. Cullison. They also resolved—

1. The Democracy of the State of Iowa in convention assembled hereby declare in favor of a tariff for revenue, the only economic home rule, the supremacy of civil over military power, the separation of church and State, equality of all citizens before the law, opposition to the granting by the general government of subsidies to any corporation whatever; and we believe,

2. The destruction of the industry of the country and the pauperism of labor are the inevitable fruit of the vicious laws enacted by the Republican party.

3. That as a means of relieving the distressed portions of the community, and removing the great stringency complained of in business cir-

cles, we demand the immediate repeal of the specie resumption act.

4. That we denounce as an outrage upon the rights of the people the enactment of the Republican measures demonetizing silver, and demand the passage of a law which shall restore to silver its monetary power.

5. That we favor the retention of a green-back currency, and declare against any further contraction, and favor the substitution of green-backs for national bank bills.

6. We congratulate the country upon the acceptance by the present administration of the constitutional and pacific policy of local self-government in the States of the South, so long advocated by the Democratic party, and which has brought peace and harmony to that section. And in regard to the future financial policy, in the language of our national platform adopted in the New York convention, in 1868, we urge,

7. Payment of the public debts of the United States as rapidly as practicable,—all the money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment when due.

8. The equal taxation of every species of property according to its value.

9. One currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the office holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

10. The right of a State to regulate railroad corporations having been established by the higher court of the country, we now declare that this right must be exercised with due regard to justice, as there is no necessary antagonism between the people and corporation, and the common interests of both demand a speedy restoration of former friendly relations through just legislation on one side, and a cheerful submission thereto on the other.

11. Rights of capital and labor are equally sacred, and alike entitled to legal protection. They have no just cause of quarrel, and the proper relations to each other are adjustable by

national laws, and should not be tampered by legislative interference.

12. That we favor a repeal of the present prohibitory liquor law of the State, and the enactment of a well-regulated license law instead, and all the money derived from license to go to the school fund of the State.

A State Temperance or Prohibition convention assembled at Oskaloosa August 30, and nominated Elias Jessup for Governor, and adopted, as a platform, the following:

WHEREAS, Intemperance is the enemy of all—the drinker, the seller, the financier, the statesman, the educator and the christian; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the temperance people of the State of Iowa, that we hold these truths to be self-evident, and we do hereby declare them as the basis of our political action.

2. We recognize intemperance as the great social, moral, financial and political evil of the present age; that it is not an incident of intelligence and refinement, but is one of the worst relics of barbarism; has produced the lowest and most degraded form of government; and therefore should be overthrown by all republican governments.

3. We claim that all men are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable right of freedom from the destructive effects of intoxicating liquors, and the right to use all lawful and laudible means to defend themselves and their neighbors against the traffic as a beverage within our State.

4. That governments are instituted for the purpose of restraining and prohibiting the evil passions of men, and of promoting and protecting their best interests; and that, therefore, it is the duty of a government to use all its powers to make it as easy as possible for men to do right and as difficult as possible to do wrong.

5. We believe that the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors is the only sound legislative theory upon which this vexed question can be solved and the nation saved from bankruptcy and demoralization.

Therefore, we insist upon the maintenance and enforcement of our prohibitory law, and upon such amendments thereto as will place ale, wine, and beer under the same condemnation as other intoxicating liquors.

6. That this great evil has long since assumed a political form, and can never be eliminated from politics until our legislatures and courts accomplish its entire overthrow and destruction.

7. We hereby declare that, since we believe prohibition to be the only sound legislative policy, and since law is only brought to bear upon society through its officers, legislative, judicial, and executive, we therefore can and will support only those men who are known to be tried and true temperance prohibitory men.

8. We believe that in the security of home rests the security of State; that women is by her very nature the acknowledged guardian of this sacred shrine; that intemperance is its greatest enemy; therefore we claim that the daughters of this commonwealth, as well as her sons, ought to be allowed to say by their votes, what laws shall be made for the suppression of this evil, and what person shall execute the same.

9. We believe the importation of intoxicating liquors from foreign lands, and their protection by the United States government, while in the hands of the importer, and inter-state commerce in the same, cripple the power of State governments in enacting and enforcing such legislation as is and may be demanded by the people.

The vote on Governor was as follows:

John H. Gear, Rep.....	121,546
D. P. Stubbs, Gr.....	38,228
John P. Irish, Dem.....	79,353
Elias Jessup, Temp.....	10,639

Gear had a majority over Irish of 23,193, but the combined opposition vote was greater by 674.

In 1878 the Greenbackers held the first State convention, assembling at Des Moines April 10th, and nominated for Secretary of State, E. M. Farnsworth;

Treasurer, M. L. Devlin; Auditor, G. V. Swearer; Treasurer, M. Farrington; Attorney-General, General C. H. Jackson; Judge of Supreme Court, J. G. Knapp; Clerk of Supreme Court, Alex. Runyon; Reporter Supreme Court, Geo. W. Rutherford. They adopted the following platform:

WHEREAS, Throughout our entire country the value of real estate is depreciated, industry paralyzed, trade depressed, business income and wages reduced, unparalleled distress inflicted upon the poorer and middle ranks of our people, the land filled with fraud, embezzlement, bankruptcy, crime, suffering, pauperism, and starvation; and

WHEREAS, This state of things has been brought about by legislation in the interest of and dictated by money lenders, bankers, and bondholders; and,

WHEREAS, The limiting of the legal tender quality of greenbacks, the changing of currency bonds into coin bonds, the demonetizing of the silver dollar, the exempting of bonds from taxation, the contraction of the circulating medium, the proposed forced resumption of specie payments, and the prodigal waste of the public lands, were crimes against the people, and so far as possible the results of these criminal acts must be counteracted by judicious legislation.

1. We demand the unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14th, 1875, and the abandonment of the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.

2. We demand the abolition of national banks and the issue of a full legal tender paper money by the government, and receivable for all dues, public and private.

3. We demand the remonetization of the silver dollar, making it a full legal tender for the payment of all coin bonds of the government, and for all other debts, public and private, and that the coinage of silver shall be placed on the same footing as that of the gold.

4. Congress shall provide said money adequate to the full employment of labor, the equit-

able distribution of its products and the requirements of business.

5. We demand that Congress shall not, under any circumstances, authorize the issuance of interest-bearing bonds of any kind or class.

6. The adoption of an American monetary system, as proposed herein, will harmonize all differences in regard to tariff and federal taxation, distribute equitably the joint earnings of capital and labor, secure to the producers of wealth the results of their labor and skill, muster out of service the vast army of idlers, who, under the existing system, grow rich upon the earnings of others, that every man and woman may, by their own efforts, secure a competence, so that the overgrown fortunes and extreme poverty will be seldom found within the limits of our Republic.

7. The Government should, by general enactment, encourage the development of our agricultural, mineral, mechanical, manufacturing and commercial resources, to the end that labor may be fully and profitably employed, but no monopolies should be legalized.

8. The public lands are the common property of the whole people, and should not be sold to speculators, nor granted to railroads or other corporations, but should be donated to actual settlers in limited quantities.

9. It is inconsistent with the genius and spirit of popular government that any species of private or corporate property should be exempt from bearing its just share of the public burdens.

10. That, while the interests of the labor and producing classes throughout the nation are identical, North, South, East and West, and while it is an historic fact that the war of the rebellion was inaugurated in the interests of a class kindred to that which oppresses us, therefore we declare that the Government of the United States shall never pay any part or portion of what is known as the confederate or rebel debt.

11. We demand a constitutional amendment fixing the compensation of all State officers, in-

cluding members and employes of the General Assembly.

12. We demand a general reduction of all county and court expenses, with a reduction of offices, to lessen oppressive taxes.

13. We demand that all just and legal means shall be used for the evils of intemperance.

14. We invite the considerate judgment of our fellow-citizens of all political parties upon these, our principles and purposes, and solicit the co-operation of all men in the furtherance of them, as we do believe that upon their acceptance or rejection by the people, the weal or woe of our beloved country depends.

The Democrats assembled in convention June 7th, and nominated the following ticket. Secretary of State, T. O. Walker; Auditor, Col. Eiboeck; Treasurer, E. D. Fenn; Register of State Land Office, T. S. Bardwell; Judge of Supreme Court, Judge J. C. Knapp; Clerk of Supreme Court, M. V. Gannon; Reporter of Supreme Court, J. B. Elliott; Attorney-General, John Gibbons. The convention adopted the following platform :

We, the Democracy of Iowa, in convention assembled, congratulate the country upon the restoration of home rule to the South and the era of peace brought about in response to the demands of the national Democracy, and make this declaration of principles:

1. In favor of a tariff for revenue only; honest and economical home rule; the supremacy of civil over military power; the separation of the church and State; the equality of all citizens before the law; opposition to granting by the general government of subsidies to any corporation whatever.

2. We believe the financial system of the Republican party has been one of favor to the moneyed monopolies, of unequal taxation, of exemptions of class, and of a remorseless contraction that has destroyed every enterprise which gave employment to labor, and therefore we denounce it, its measures and its men, as

responsible for the financial distress, misery and want which now afflict the nation.

3. Labor and capital have an equal demand upon and equal responsibility to the law.

4. Public officials should be held to strict accountability, defaulters should be severely punished, and riot and disorder promptly suppressed.

5. We deprecate the funding of our non-interest bearing debt, and insist that our bonded debt be refunded at a rate of interest not exceeding four per cent.

6. We favor an equal recognition of gold, silver and United States notes in the discharge of public and private obligations, except where otherwise provided by contract, and to the end that the same be secured, we favor the unconditional repeal of the resumption act, and the coinage of silver on equal conditions with gold. We oppose any further retirement of the United States notes now in circulation, and favor the substitution of United States treasury notes for national bank bills.

7. We declare it as our opinion that it is the duty of the government to take immediate steps to improve our great Western rivers, and that the means provided should be commensurate with the importance and magnitude of the work.

8. Thorough investigation into the election frauds of 1876 should be made, the frauds should be exposed, the truth vindicated, and the criminals punished in accordance with law, wherever found.

9. The management of our State institutions by Republican officials has been and is notoriously corrupt, and a disgrace to the people; we therefore demand a thorough investigation of the same, and the punishment of all parties who have betrayed their trust.

Resolved, That we accept and re-affirm the doctrine of Mr. Tilden upon the war claims as a proper adjustment of the national policy concerning that class of claims upon the public treasury.

The Republicans held their convention June 19, and nominated the following

ticket: Secretary of State, Capt. John A. T. Hull; Auditor, Maj. Buren R. Sherman; Treasurer, George W. Bemis; Register State Land Office, Lieut. James K. Powers; Judge of Supreme Court, Col. J. H. Rothrock. They also adopted the following platform:

1. That the United States of America is a nation, not a league. By the combined workings of the national and State governments, under their respective constitutions, the right of every citizen should be secured at home and abroad, and the common welfare promoted. Any failure on the part of either the national or State governments to use every possible constitutional power to afford ample protection to their citizens, both at home and abroad, is a neglect of their highest duty.

2. Against the assaults of traitors and rebels, the Republican party has preserved these governments, and they represent the great truths spoken to the world by the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal;" that they "are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends, governments have been instituted among men, deriving just powers from the consent of the governed," which consent is evinced by a majority of the lawful suffrages of the citizens, determined in pursuance of law; and in order that this end may be justly and fully reached, the Republican party of Iowa demands that every qualified elector in every State, North and South, Democrat or Republican, white or black, shall be permitted, undisturbed by force and unawed by fear, to vote at all elections at the place prescribed by law, and nowhere else, just once, and no more than once; and that every vote so cast shall be honestly counted, and that every person chosen by such votes to any office shall be freely inducted into it, and effectively supported in the discharge of his duties; and every well informed person knows that with such freedom of elective action and honest administration as are herein demanded, at least five of the Southern States are

Republican by a large majority, and that they are now in the hands of the Democratic party, solely through force, fraud, intimidation, and failure to enforce the principles herein set forth.

3. The permanent pacification of the southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of all its citizens in all their civil, political, personal and property rights, is a duty to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. In order to redeem this pledge, it placed the recent amendments in the constitution of the United States, and upon the righteous basis of said amendments it will go forward in the work of pacification until peace shall come through right doing, and contentment through justice.

4. The Democratic dogma of "home rule," which seeks to shut out from participation in the political affairs of the southern States all citizens who oppose the Democratic party and are not natives of said States, and in obedience to the spirit to which every man from the north, of republican sentiments, is termed a "carpet-bagger," is hereby denounced as the worst phase of State rights yet developed, and we demand for the people of Iowa absolute freedom to go whithersoever they may please within the limits of the nation, to utter their sentiments by speech or by press upon all subjects touching their interests, and all matters of public concern.

5. That the armed conflict between the traitors and the rebels who sought to destroy the republic, and the patriots who defended it, was more than a trial of physical force between Greeks. It was a struggle of right against wrong, of a true civilization against a false one, of a good government against anarchy, of patriots against traitors, wherein the Republican party was the defender of right, the champion of a true civilization, the promoter of good government, and in whose ranks patriots marched against traitors; and who ever fails to regard the Republican party from this standpoint and in this light, fails to comprehend its character, its achievements, its purposes, and its duties, and whoever treats with the Democratic party from any other standpoint, manifests incapacity

to understand palpable facts, and will be overwhelmed with disaster.

6. That the soldiers who fought the battles of the republic are entitled to special credit for the heroism which they displayed, for their unselfish devotion to liberty and order, and for the great fact that the war "turned out as it did;" and discredit, in like degree, attaches to the traitors and rebels who fought to destroy the nation. Whoever fails to appreciate these facts, is derelict in the duty he owes to the party.

7. That the Republican party is the party of order as opposed to all lawlessness in whatever quarter the same may arise, or in whatever form it may appear.

8. That the wisdom of the financial policy of the Republican party is made manifest by its results. It has brought specie and paper practically together months before the date fixed by law for the resumption of specie payment by the government; it has given to all classes money of the same value, it has placed our nation on an equal footing with the other great nations of the world in all matters of financial concern; it has promoted the refunding of the national debt at a low rate of interest; it has maintained the national credit; and any change in this policy which tends to obstruct it in its work of restoring specie payment, whereby paper currency becomes absolutely as valuable as gold and silver standard coin; of reviving business, promoting industry, and maintaining the public credit, is hereby denounced as wholly evil and injurious to the best interest of the country.

9. That the organized raid on the treasury by the Southern Democratic members of Congress, for payment of hundreds of millions of dollars of rebel war claims, is an unparalleled impudence, and a present danger against the success of which the triumph of the Republican party is our only security.

10. That we favor a wisely adjusted tariff for revenue.

11. In the matter of the faithful administration of the public funds, the Republican party challenges the closest scrutiny, and invites comparison with any and all other agencies in pub-

lic or private affairs. Notwithstanding the vast sums, amounting to thousands of millions of dollars, collected and distributed by Republican administration, the percentage of loss is less than can be shown by any other political party that has ever been entrusted with the control of public affairs, or by individuals in their own private business. This shows that the charge of corruption made against the Republican party is as groundlessly impudent as was the attempt of the Southern Democracy to destroy the Union wantonly wicked and atrociously cruel.

12. The title to the Presidential term was definitely and finally settled by the forty-fourth Congress, and any attempt to open it is dangerous, illegal, and unconstitutional, and the Republican party of Iowa will resist all efforts not founded on the constitution and the existing laws to displace the present possessor of said title, and it is a source of sincere congratulation that the firm attitude assumed by the Republican party of the country in this regard forced a majority of the House of Representatives to disavow the real but covert purposes of the so-called Potter investigation.

13. That the efforts of the Democratic party in Congress to cripple and render inefficient the army and navy of the United States is most earnestly condemned, and all efforts looking to a permanent reduction of the same, with a view to a future reorganization, whereby the official stations may be in whole or in part supplied by officers who engaged in rebellion against the nation, who hold to the doctrine of secession, and who acknowledge primary allegiance to a State, are hereby denounced as dangerous to the peace of the country and to the permanence of the Union.

14. That it is not only the right, but the duty, of every good citizen at party caucus, in the party conventions, and at the polls, to use his best efforts to secure the nomination and election of good men to places of official trust, and we disapprove of all interference with the perfect freedom of action of any citizen in the exercise of said right and in the discharge of said duty.

15. That personal temperance is a most commendable virtue in a people, and the practical popular movement now active throughout the State, for the promotion of temperance, has our most profound respect, sympathy, and approval.

16. That we demand the most rigid economy in all departments of the public service, and rigid retrenchment in all public expenses in all possible directions, and the reduction of taxation to the lowest limits consistent with efficient public service. In the direction of such economy and retrenchment, we heartily commend the action of the Republican legislature in reducing the expenses of the State in the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, and this example set by the State, should be followed in all other departments of our government.

17. That the Republican party of Iowa demands an honest, faithful and efficient discharge of duty by all officers, whether federal, State, county or municipal, and requires a full, fair, and impartial and searching investigation into the official conduct of all officials and the business of all officers, without regard to party or personal association, and whenever or wherever fraud and dishonesty are discovered, the Republicans of Iowa demand the prompt punishment of the guilty parties. "Let no guilty man escape."

A fusion ticket, composed of Greenbackers and Democrats, was agreed on September 29th, as follows: Secretary of State, E. M. Farnsworth (Greenbacker); Auditor, Jos. Elboeck (Democrat); Treasurer, M. L. Devin (Greenbacker); Register of Land Office, M. Farrington (Greenbacker); Judge of Supreme Court, Joseph C. Knapp (Democrat); Attorney-General, John Gibbons (Democrat); Clerk of Supreme Court, Alex. Runyon (Greenbacker); Reporter of Supreme Court, John B. Elliott (Democrat). On Secretary of State the vote was as follows:

J. A. T. Hull, Rep.....184 544
E. M. Farnsworth, Fusion.....125 087

T. O. Walker, Dem..... 1,800

Hull, over all 3,053

The Democrats held a convention May 21, 1879, at Council Bluffs, and nominated the following State ticket: Governor, H. H. Trimble; Lieutenant-Governor, J. Y. Yeomans; Judge of Supreme Court, Reuben Noble; Supt. of Public Instruction, Erwin Baker. The platform adopted by the convention is here given:

Resolved, That the Democratic party now, as in the past, insists that our liberties depend upon the strict construction and observance of the constitution of the United States and all its amendments.

2. That the States and the general government should be sternly restrained to their respective spheres, and to the exercise only of the powers granted and reserved by the constitution.

3. That the policy of the Republican party, by which it inflates the importance of the States when necessary to cover the theft of the Presidency, and in turn magnifies the functions of the general government to cover the coercion of the States into the endorsement of the partisan will of the fraudulent executive, is full of evil and fruitful of danger.

4. That such a policy is intended to array section against section, the States against the general government, and it against the States in turn, for the purpose of destroying the freedom of both, and teaching the people to look to a strong government as a shelter from the anarchy its advocates have planned.

5. That evidences of these nefarious purposes is furnished by the present attitude of the Republican party, which is arrayed against a free ballot, on which depend all the liberties secured to us by the constitution.

6. That we view with alarm the determination of the Republican party, through the fraudulent executive, to deprive this republic of its army, so necessary to the defence of its frontier, and its protection from foreign and domestic enemies, by vetoing appropriations for the pay

and support of our soldiers, unless they can be used to force voters to record the mere will of the executive.

7. That we hail the Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress as worthy the heroic lineage of American citizens, for standing firmly for the American idea in government as against the despotic theory from which our revolutionary fathers revolted, and we ask all lovers of liberty to join us and them in a protest against the change in our form of government proposed by the Republican party, which will substitute the will of one man for that of the majority of all the people.

8. That we are in favor of the substitution of United States treasury notes for national bank notes, and of the abolition of national banks as banks of issue; that the government of the United States issue the money for the people; and, further, that we favor a reduction of the bonded debt of the United States as fast as practicable, and the application of the idle money in the treasury to that purpose.

9. That we favor the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar of 412½ grains, and providing certificates for silver bullion which may be deposited in the United States treasury, the same to be legal tender for all purposes.

10. That we favor a tariff for revenue only.

11. That we are in favor of economy in public expenditures, including reduction of salaries local and general wherever they may be deemed excessive; and also a reduction in the number of officials.

12. That the Democratic party of Iowa is desirous of promoting temperance, and, being opposed to free whisky, it is in favor of a judicious license law.

13. That we favor holding all public servants to a strict accountability, and their prompt and severe punishment for all thefts of public money and maladministration of public office.

A Temperance convention was held at Cedar Rapids June 16th, and adopted the following platform :

Resolved, We recognize the traffic in intoxicating liquors as the great moral, financial, social, and political evil of the present age; that it is one of the worst relics of barbarism; that it has always been the moving cause of crime, and is, therefore, subversive of our republican form of government, and should be overthrown.

2. We believe that the prohibition of the traffic of intoxicating liquors is the only sound legislative theory upon which this vexed question can be solved and the nation saved from bankruptcy and demoralization; therefore, we insist upon the maintenance and enforcement of our prohibitory liquor law, and upon such amendments by the next Legislature of the State of Iowa as will place ale, wine, and beer under the same condemnation as other intoxicating liquors.

3. We believe that in the security of home rests the security of the State; that woman is by her very nature the acknowledged guardian of this sacred shrine, and that intemperance is its greatest enemy, therefore we claim that the daughters of this commonwealth, as well as her sons, be allowed to say, by their vote, what laws should be made for the suppression of this evil, and what persons shall execute the same.

4. That the present movement inaugurated by the temperance organizations of the State to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, except for mechanical and medical purposes, including malt and wine liquors, meets our active support.

5. That we, as the Prohibitionists of the State of Iowa, in view of the great questions of public interest effecting the perpetuity of our general government, which are now absorbing the thought and action of all our people, deem it inexpedient and unwise to nominate a State prohibitory ticket at the present time.

A portion of the convention in favor of the nomination of a State ticket seceded, and nominated a State ticket, headed by G. T. Carpenter for Governor. Mr. Carpenter declining, D. R. Dungan was substituted. The rest of the ticket was composed

as follows: Lieutenant-Governor, Frank T. Campbell; Judge of the Supreme Court, J. M. Beck; Supt. of Public Instruction, J. A. Nash.

The Greenbackers assembled at Des Moines May 28th, and nominated a ticket as follows: Governor, Daniel Campbell; Lieutenant-Governor, M. M. Moore; Supreme Judge, M. H. Jones; Supt. of Public Instruction, J. A. Nash. The following platform was adopted:

WHEREAS, The sovereign and supreme power of the American Union is vested in the free will of the citizens thereof, who have an equal and unquestionable right to express that will as to them seems best adapted to secure the peace, perpetuate the liberty, and promote the prosperity of each individual, as well as to enhance and protect the common welfare of our country; and,

WHEREAS, This power has been delegated to unworthy servants, who have diverted it from its original purpose, whereby grievous wrongs have been perpetrated on the masses of the people, subjecting them to gross injustice, widespread poverty, untold privations, and business paralyzation; and,

WHEREAS, These grievances have been greatly augmented by limiting the legal-tender quality of the greenbacks; by loaning the credit of the government to national bank corporations; by changing government bonds into coin bonds, and making the same exclusively payable in gold, by the conversion of a non-interest bearing circulating medium into an interest bearing government debt; by defrauding labor of employment; by the ruinous shrinkage in the value of property; by the depression of business; by the willful restrictions placed upon the remonetization of the silver dollar; by the exemption of capital from its just share of the burden of taxation; by the contraction of the greenback currency; by the forced resumption of specie payment; by the increase in the purchasing power of money, and its attendant hardships on the debtor class; by declaring poverty a crime, and

providing punishment therefor; by the criminal waste of the public domain, through enormous grants of land to railroad corporations; by oppressive taxation; by high rates of interest for the use of money; by exorbitant salaries and fees to public officers; by official corruption in the administration of public affairs; and,

WHEREAS, A moneyed despotism has grown up in our land out of this state of affairs, which controls the law-making power of our country, dictates judicial decisions, wields an undue influence over the chief executive of the nation—in the consideration of the laws passed for the benefit of the people, thus enabling the money power to carry on its schemes of public plunder, under and by which colossal fortunes have been gathered in the hands of the ambitious and unscrupulous men whose interests are at war with the interests of the people, hostile to popular government, and deaf to the demands of honest toil; therefore, we, the representatives of the Union Greenback Labor Party of Iowa, adopt the following as our platform of principles:

1. The general government alone to issue money; the amount in circulation to be fixed by a constitutional amendment upon a *per capita* basis; calling in of all United States bonds, and the payment of them in full legal-tender money.
2. That the national banks, as banks of issue, must be abolished by law, and the legal tender greenback money of the government of the United States shall be substituted for their circulation.
3. That we demand the unlimited coinage of the silver dollar of the present standard weight and fineness.
4. That the American people owe a debt of gratitude to the Union soldiers that can never be fully paid, and in recognition of their patriotic services we endorse the arrearages of pensions, and favor the passage of a bill providing for the equalization of bounties similar to the one vetoed by ex-President Grant.
5. That we view with grave apprehension the continued oppression of the people by corporate powers; and while we execrate the inhuman treatment of the Union soldiers in prison

pens of the South during the rebellion, we condemn the violence of partisan spirit in the legislative halls of Congress, which seeks to revive the dead issue of the past while conspiring against and deliberately refusing to provide measures of relief adequate to the living necessities of the present.

6. That it is the right and duty of all qualified electors of any State in the Union to vote according to their conscientious convictions, and to have that vote honestly and fairly counted; and that any attempt to interfere with that right, either by threats of bands of armed men or the use of troops at the polls, or by fraud in conducting the election, or bribery in making out the returns, or by threats to dismiss from service, or any other means by which that right is abridged, is a crime that should be severely punished.

7. That the office-holders of our country are the servants and not the masters of the people, and that these officers should be removed and punished to the full extent of the law whenever they betray the public trust confided to them; and we demand that all official fees and salaries, commencing with the President, should be reduced from twenty-five to fifty per cent.; and we further demand the strictest economy in the administration of our courts of justice, and in all other federal and State officers.

8. That we highly commend the moral reform of men and the elevation of families by agencies of the temperance cause, and demand the use of all just and legal means for the suppression of the evils of intemperance.

9. That all real estate be assessed to the owner, and the tax thereon be paid by him, provided, that in case there is a mortgage or vendor's lien upon the land, and he pays the whole tax, that he may deduct, as payment on said lien, the *pro rata* share of the tax.

10. That the revenue law of the State shall be amended so that the penalty or interest on the sale of delinquent taxes should not exceed the sum of ten per cent. per annum, and that the time of redemption shall be extended to a term of five years.

11. We favor the repeal of the present railroad commissioners' law, and the adoption of a suitable legislative action to reduce and equalize freight.

12. That the prison convict labor shall never come in competition with free labor, by the contract system, under any name.

Resolved, That we approve the bold and independent stand taken by our Greenback representatives in Congress; and we especially endorse the conduct of Messrs. Weaver and Gillette in their conduct with the combined opposition of both old parties.

2. That the nominees of this convention are the candidates of the Greenback party of Iowa, and in no case will we recognize the right of any person or persons to alter or change the ticket here nominated, except to fill vacancies occasioned by death, in which case the central committee shall not place on the ticket the names of any person or persons who are identified with either of the old parties.

The Republicans assembled at Des Moines, June 11, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, John H. Gear; Lieutenant-Governor, Frank T. Campbell; Supreme Judge, J. M. Beck; Supt. of Public Instruction, C. W. Von Coelln. A platform was adopted as follows:

1. That the United States of America is a nation, not a league. This is the doctrine of the constitution, confirmed by the result of the war of the rebellion. The Democratic party denies this, and opposes to it the doctrine of State rights, which includes the power of a State to dissolve its connection with the Union, therefore it is dangerous to the national life to trust it to the Democratic party.

2. Upon the foregoing doctrine of nationality depends the power of the republic to protect its citizens in all other rights, both at home and abroad, and from its denial by the Democratic party have resulted the barbarous outrages perpetrated on citizens in all of the disturbed sections of the Southern States, and redress can be

had alone through the administration of public affairs in the several departments of the government by the Republican party.

8. We denounce the attempt of the Democratic party in Congress to render the federal elections insecure by the repeal of the election laws of the United States as dangerous to a free and pure expression of the voice of the people through the ballot-box, and as tending to subject said elections to the dominations of the bulldozing elements of the Southern States, and of repeaters and promoters of fraud in the city of New York and elsewhere, and the resistance made to the accomplishment of this result by the Republican Senators and Representatives in Congress, and by President Hayes in his veto messages, is accorded our profound commendation.

4. That we approve of the financial policy of the Republican party, and refer with pride to its results. The Southern Democratic rebellion for the perpetuation of slavery and the enforcement of State rights forced an enormous interest-bearing debt upon the people, which, in August, 1865, reached its highest point, and then amounted to \$2,881,530,294.96, requiring an annual interest payment of \$150,977,697.87. On the 1st of August next, when the Republican refunding operations will be completed, this Democratic debt will be reduced to \$1,797,643,700.00, with an annual interest charge of but \$83,778,777.50, showing a reduction in the principal of \$583,886,594.96, and of the annual interest charge of \$57,203,619.37; and we declare this debt shall be honestly paid in honest money, and to this end are in favor of keeping our coin circulation at its largest practicable volume, and of maintaining our paper currency where the Republican party has placed it—at par with coin; and to the further end that the dollar earned by labor shall be worth as much as the dollar earned by capital.

5. Concerning further financial legislation, we say, let us have peace, undisturbed by Congressional tinkering, that our business interests may revive, investments of more idle capital be encouraged, commercial interests fostered, and the general welfare promoted.

6. The profit arising from the coinage of gold and silver should inure to the benefits of the government, and not to the advantage of private owners of bullion, as this tends to diminish the burdens of the tax-payers, and no part of the tax-paying currency should be converted into the new tax-paying list.

7. We favor a wisely-adjusted tariff for revenue.

8. We demand a strict economy in the imposition of public taxes and expenditures of public money, and such just reduction and equalization of the salaries and fees of public officers as shall place them on an equality with like positions in private employment.

9. That we renew our expression of profound gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the Union, and denounce the removal of employees of this class by the Democrats in Congress, and the appointment, in their stead, of members of the Confederate army.

10. That we re-affirm the position of the Republican party heretofore expressed upon the subject of temperance and prohibition.

The vote on Governor was as follows:

John H. Gear, Rep.....	157,571
H. H. Trimble, Dem.....	85,056
F. T. Campbell, Gr.....	45,433
D. R. Dungan, Temp.....	3,258
Gear, over all.....	23,828

The campaign of 1880 was an exciting one. James A. Garfield was the Republican candidate for the Presidency; Winfield S. Hancock, the Democratic; James B. Weaver, the Greenback; Neal Dow, the Prohibition. The Republicans of Iowa were first in the field this year, meeting in convention at Des Moines April 7th, and nominating for Secretary of State, J. A. T. Hull; Treasurer, E. H. Conger; Auditor, W. V. Lucas; Attorney-General, Smith McPherson; Register of State Land Office, J. K. Powers. They also resolved—

1. That we insist on the nomination of well-known Republicans of national reputation for

ability, purity and experience in public affairs, and adhesion to Republican principles, for President and Vice-President of the United States, by the National Republican Convention.

2. That, as Republicans of Iowa, recognizing in the Hon. James G. Blaine a man of tried integrity, of uncompromising loyalty and patriotism, of commanding ability both as a leader and statesman, and a fearless advocate of the principles which have preserved the Union and given undying luster to the party of which he is the admired representative, we take pleasure in recording the fact that he is the preference of the Republicans of Iowa for the office of President of the United States. And while we pledge ourselves to support the nominee of the Chicago convention, we nevertheless declare it is our conviction that no other candidate will develop the enthusiasm or call out the number of votes that would be polled by the American people for James G. Blaine, as the standard-bearer of the Republican party in the national contest of 1880.

3. That the delegation of this convention to Chicago be instructed to cast the vote of Iowa as a unit; and that the delegation be further instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination for President of the Hon. James G. Blaine.

The Greenback party assembled in convention May 19th, at Des Moines and nominated Secretary of State, G. M. Walker; Treasurer of State, Matthew Farrington; Auditor of State, G. V. Swearingen; Attorney-General, W. A. Spurrier; Register of State Land-Office, Thos. Hooker. The following is the platform adopted :

We, the National Greenback Labor Party of Iowa, decide, as our first broad principle of faith, that that which is created is subservient to the power that created it.

Resolved, That all currency, whether metallic or paper, necessary for use and convenience of the people, should be issued and controlled by the government, and not by or through the bank corporations of the country; and when so issued

shall be a full legal tender for the payments of all debts, public and private.

2. That so much of the interest bearing debt of the United States as shall become redeemable in the year 1881, or prior thereto, being in amount \$782,000,000, shall not be refunded beyond the power of the government to call in said obligations and pay them at any time, but shall be paid as rapidly as possible, and according to contract. To enable the government to meet these obligations, the mints of the United States should be operated to their full capacity in the coinage of standard silver dollars, and such other coinage as the business of the country may require.

3. That as the producing classes are now enslaved by interest-bearing debt, therefore we are unalterably opposed to all bonded indebtedness.

4. That the payment of the bond in coin, originally payable in lawful money, was a gift to the bond-holder, and the payment of the soldiers in paper, when by contract payable in coin, was and is an unjust discrimination in favor of the bondholder; therefore, we demand, in justice to the soldier, that he be paid according to contract.

5. That we are opposed to the importation of Chinese semi-barbarous labor, regarding it as a paralyzing and degrading system, that will, unless checked, undermine American free-labor.

6. That we demand the immediate passage by Congress of a law for the equalization of soldiers' bounties similar to the one vetoed by President Grant.

7. That the right of suffrage, free press and speech, are the inalienable rights of every citizen of the United States.

8. That we denounce the discrimination between government clerks and government laborers, the clerks working six hours and the laborers ten hours.

9. That we are opposed to a large standing army, either national or State, in times of profound peace, eating out the substance of the people.

10. That we will continue to agitate the subject of reform in this State, until official salaries shall bear a just proportion to the incomes of the people who pay them.

11. That the last Legislature of our State, in failing to pass the innocent purchaser bill, the bill to reduce court expenses, the bill to protect the destruction of sheep from the ravages of dogs, the bill to cut down our tax penalties, the bill to reduce the rate of interest, have neglected the best interests of the State, and ought to be turned out of power.

12. That the State should not sell contract labor to compete with free labor.

13. That as citizens of Iowa we feel proud of, and extend our heartfelt gratitude to Messrs. Weaver and Gillette, for their noble and untiring efforts in the halls of Congress to secure the rights of the worthy toiling millions.

14. That we, as the National Greenback Labor Party, know no North, no South, no East, no West.

15. That all banks of issue and all monopolies must go,

The Democrats met at Des Moines; September 2d, and nominated a ticket as follows: For Secretary of State, A. B. Keith; Treasurer, Martin Blim; Auditor, Chas. I. Barker; Attorney-General, C. A. Clark; Register of State Land Office, C. A. Dougherty. They also resolved:

1. We, the Democracy of Iowa, in delegate convention assembled, endorse the platform of the party adopted at Cincinnati, and pledge our earnest efforts in its behalf.

2. The Democracy of Iowa are heartily in favor of the National nominees, Hancock and English, as they give a decided assurance of pure and more thoroughly careful administration of national affairs.

3. We are in favor of a judicious license law, and condemn all efforts to legislate against those natural rights which do not trespass upon those belonging to the whole community, and we applaud the action of our representatives at

Des Moines in the Eighteenth General Assembly for their manly and able opposition to the attempt at sumptuary legislation made by a Republican legislature.

The vote for Secretary of State stood as follows:

J. A. T. Hull, Rep.....	184, 166
A. B. Keith, Dem.....	105, 760
G. M. Walker, Gr.....	82, 780
Scattering.....	422
Hull over all.....	45, 204

In the campaign of 1881, the first convention held was by the Democrats, at Des Moines, June 18. They nominated for Governor, L. G. Kinne; Lieutenant-Governor, J. M. Walker; Judge of Supreme Court, H. B. Hendershott; Supt. of Public Instruction, W. H. Butler. The convention adopted the following platform:

The Democratic party of Iowa, in convention assembled, re-affirm the national platforms of 1876 and 1880, demand strict economy in all public expenditures, a strict accountability of all public servants, and declares—

1. For tariff reform, ultimating in simpler revenue system, with commercial freedom as its issue.

2. That we oppose all sumptuary laws, and the proposed prohibitory amendment to the constitution in all its steps and stages as the most offensive form of sumptuary regulation.

3. That the great agricultural and producing interests of the country should be emancipated from the burdens of monopoly put upon them by Republican rule, and as a feature of such relief, for the cheapening of transportation by government appropriations for improvement of the Mississippi river, its navigable tributaries and other water-ways.

4. That we execrate the constant official corruption grown into Republican practice, and that the demand of our national platform for civil service reform is freshly emphasized by the immoral spectacle of Republican factions dis-

turbing the public peace, not by the agitation of great measures of statesmanship, but by a vulgar quarrel over the partition of public spoils, and a squabble for the opportunities of official theft.

The Greenback convention was held at Marshalltown, June 2, and the following ticket nominated: Governor, D. M. Clark; Lieutenant-Governor, James M. Holland; Supt. of Public Instruction, Mrs. A. M. Swain; Supreme Judge, W. W. Williamson. The following platform was adopted by the convention:

1. The right to make and issue money is a sovereign constitutional power to be maintained by the people for the common benefit. We demand the abolition of all banks of issue, and the substitution of full legal tender greenbacks in lieu of their notes.

2. We oppose the refunding of the national debt or the issue of interest-bearing non-payable bonds upon any pretext, and demand the payment and destruction of those outstanding at the earliest possible moment.

3. We demand a gradual income tax, whereby capital shall bear a just share of the public burden.

4. We regard the act substituting a railroad commission for laws governing freight rates in the State as a fraud secured by the railroad companies through a Republican legislature, and demand its repeal. While we favor liberal national appropriations for the creation and improvement of water-ways, we demand laws protecting the people of Iowa from discrimination, pooling, watering of stock, drawbacks or rebates, and all unjust charges on the part of railroads, until such time as the people, who built most of these roads with land grants, taxes and subsidies, shall own and operate or fully control them.

5. We demand a revision of our patent right laws, placing a fair limit upon the royalties of inventors, and protecting the people from injustice.

6. We demand that all land grants forfeited by reason of the non-fulfillment of conditions by

railroad companies shall be at once reclaimed by the government, and henceforth that the public domain be reserved exclusively for homesteaders or actual settlers.

7. We demand absolutely Democratic rules for the government of Congress and State legislatures, placing all representatives of the people upon an equal footing, and taking from all committees a veto power upon proposed legislation.

8. We denounce as most dangerous the restrictions of the right of suffrage in many States, and its abolition in the District of Columbia, and demand equal political rights for all men and women.

9. Believing that all questions affecting the public interest should be decided by the people, we favor the submission of the proposed constitutional amendment to the popular vote.

10. We demand that all ballots in this State shall be of uniform size, color and material, and that each party having a State organization shall have one member on the election board of each township precinct.

11. We favor the abolition of the electoral college, and the election of President, Vice-President and Senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people.

12. In the furtherance of these ends, we ask the co-operation of all men and women, without regard to previous party affiliation or prejudice.

The Republicans met at Des Moines, June 7, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Buren R. Sherman; Lieutenant-Governor, Orlando H. Manning; Supt. of Public Instruction, John W. Akers; Judge of Supreme Court, Austin Adams. The convention also adopted the following platform:

We, the representatives of the Republican party of Iowa, demand anew of the people of the State their fullest confidence and support, because of the faithfulness of the party, in the State and in the nation, to party pledges; because of the marvelous devotion it has shown in support of the Union; because of its abhorrence

of slavery and polygamy, and of its successful efforts to crush the one, and of its persistent struggle to get rid of the other, sure to go on to its final extirpation; because of its active interest in the relief of struggling and oppressed humanity everywhere; because of its determination to abolish all inequalities of citizenship, to give all men of all races and nationalities in this land equality of civil and political rights; because of its efforts to establish temperance, to educate the people and build up all moral forces; because it has been earnest in its efforts toward honest and economical government, and has been swift to correct abuses when it has discovered them; because it has steadily maintained the financial honor of the nation, is rapidly discharging its great war debt, and has made the recent financial history of the government the marvel of nations; because it has protected the labor of the country, and built up its agricultural and manufacturing interests, and promoted the means of internal commerce by judicial legislation; because it is positive and progressive, and will, in the future, as in the past, prove its capacity to grapple promptly and successfully with every emergency of the nation, and with every question affecting the people's interests; and, finally, because it will secure a complete and lasting unification of the country, entire peace and concord, upon the statute basis of free schools, free speech, a free press and a free ballot.

In the spirit of the purpose that has redeemed former pledges and produced these results, the Republican party of Iowa resolves—

1. We re-affirm the Republican national platform of 1880, and insist upon its enforcement in its relation to the several affairs of the nation, the States and the Territories, in order that sound policies shall prevail in the nation, and ample protection be afforded to its citizens in all of their rights of citizenship in the several States; and that the territories be made as absolutely free from the debasing presence and pernicious influences of polygamy as the States now are of slavery.

2. We congratulate this country upon the election of James A. Garfield, and the national

administration upon the vigorous manner in which it has undertaken to ferret out fraud and suppress extravagance in public expenditures, to secure the personal and commercial rights of our people abroad, to deal justly with the Indian wards of the government, and upon the conspicuous success of its financial policy.

3. That we are in hearty sympathy with the spirit of recent conventions for supplementing and improving the great water routes of the nation, and cordially endorse all measures which look toward a practical and judicious improvement of the magnificent water-ways which nature has afforded us for cheaply transporting the immense commerce of the States, and therefore developing the immense resources of the interior of our national domain.

4. That we recognize railways as one of the most potent agencies in our national progress, but one which by reason of its relation to the people, must be kept subordinate to the interests of the people, and within the legislative control of Congress and the State. That in the spirit of its usefulness, it must be dealt with in fairness and without injustice. But we are in accord with the popular demand, that the unquestionable legislative power shall be used to protect the people from any abuse and unjust exactions.

5. That the plenary power of Congress over the subject of patent, should be so exercised as to protect the people against the wrongs and abuses which have been developed and are practiced under the present system of laws relating to patent rights, and we ask our senators and representatives in Congress, to lend their best efforts to the accomplishment of this end.

6. That the position attained in our commerce by American meats and live animals, demand the enactment of effective legislation by both the nation and the States, for the suppression of such diseases as are calculated to interfere with this important feature of our foreign trade.

7. That in pursuance of the uniform justice of the Republican party to observe the pledges and perform the promises made and given in its platform, we declare that the provisions in the

platform of 1879, for the submission of the so-called prohibitory amendment of the constitution of Iowa, to a vote of the people at a special and non-partisan election should be enforced, in order that the good faith of the party may be maintained, and that the people

in this government of the people, by the people, and for the people, may have an opportunity to express their wishes concerning the pending amendment, regardless of party affiliations, and with perfect freedom from all party restraint and influences.

CHAPTER XI.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS—A RETROSPECT.

In the limited space of this State history, sketches of the various Territorial and State officers cannot be given, though they would be of great interest. It is thought best, however, to insert sketches of the three Territorial Governors. These have been prepared by Hon. Samuel Murdock, of Clayton county, a gentleman than whom none are better qualified for the task.

ROBERT LUCAS.

In the spring of 1832 the celebrated Indian Chief, Black Hawk, in violation of the treaty of St. Louis in 1804, which he himself had ratified in 1816, and again partially ratified in 1831, started with his band, composing a part of the Sac and Fox Indians, ascended Rock River to a considerable distance, where he took up a strong military position.

Gen. Atkinson, with a large number of United States troops and volunteers from

the surrounding country, immediately pursued him, with the intention of forcing the cunning chief either to retire or give him battle. And in compliance with this resolution, he dispatched forward Major Stillman, with three or four hundred volunteers, to reconnoitre the position of Black Hawk. But Stillman had before him a "Warrior tried;" a man who had been born and cradled upon the battle-field; one who had followed his father through many a hard-fought battle with the Cherokees; one who had stood shoulder to shoulder with Tecumseh at Brownstown and the Thames; one who, by experience, understood both the tactics of the white man and the Indian; one who had mingled in the strife and carnage of every desperate and bloody battle along the whole western border for nearly half a century before. As soon as he heard that Stillman was approaching his camp, he made preparations to meet him, and in doing this he planned and accomplished one of the greatest and most

skillful military stratagems known to modern times.

Stillman, underrating the character of the man before him, rushed, with his whole force, into the very jaws of death; his troops were thrown into the worst kind of disorder, and fell around him dead and dying over the field.

Bravely did Stillman attempt to rally his men and bring them into order, which he came very near doing; but the eagle eye of an old warrior was looking over that field, and just at the moment when the tide of battle seemed to hang in a balance, this brave old warrior puts himself at the head of a chosen number of his gallant braves, and with a yell that sent a thrill through many a bold and daring heart, rushed to the charge, dealing death and destruction in his way.

Stillman ordered his men to fall back, but all was now utter confusion, and the retreat became a perfect rout. Thus, sir, commenced the short and bloody "Black Hawk War," a war in which few laurels were won, and nothing found to admire save the daring bravery of the savage commander. It is not my purpose to follow it further; its history is a history of the most disgraceful outrages and vile treacheries on the part of the Americans; and but for the noble conduct of the gallant Dodge connected with it, ought to be blotted forever from the recollections of American history.

The war ended by the capture of "Black Hawk" through the treachery of the Winnebagoes; and a treaty was concluded with him on the 21st of September, 1832, at Rock Island, by which he ceded to the United States a large tract of land, west

of the Mississippi, which became known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." This war had its important effects in the history of the Great West; it brought into notice the rich valley of the Rock river; it laid open to view the wealth and treasures locked up for past ages in the lead mines of Wisconsin; it opened to the view of the emigrant a rich and fertile valley, lying between the Mississippi on one side and the Missouri on the other; and long before the stipulations of the treaty of 1832 could be carried out, thousands rushed pell mell into the new land, mingling savage and civilized life together.

The National Legislature has never yet been able to keep up in making the necessary laws for their protection, with the great tide of civilization, as it rolls onward, year after year, upon the heels of retreating savages.

On the 20th of April, 1836, Congress passed a law for the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin, by the provisions of which the northern boundary of Wisconsin extended west in a zigzag direction from a point opposite the main channel of Green Bay through Lake Superior, touching the White Earth river, thence down said river to the main channel of the Missouri, thence down the Missouri to a point due west from the northwest corner of the State of Missouri, etc.; thus, you see, including within the bounds of Wisconsin all the lands and territory which now compose the great States of Iowa and Minnesota. It was soon evident that this arrangement could not last long; Young America had crossed the Mississippi, and had left a natural boundary behind him; stretching his eyes three hundred miles

west, his vision rested upon another, and with this in view, he demanded a separation, which no Congress at that time dared to refuse.

On the 13th day of June, 1838, Congress passed an act organizing the Territory of Iowa into a separate and distinct government. This was the era of many a darling project on the part of Young America, which he has since carried out to perfection and success; while at the same time it became the era of many a "bubble bursted" in the shape of fallen cities and deserted capitols. Cassville, below you, was once, in expectancy, a proud metropolis, and the seat of a more than Chinese Empire. The act took effect from and after the 3d day of July of that year, with all the requisites of a separate and independent existence.

Robert Lucas, of Ohio, the person whose name heads this article, was appointed by Mr. VanBuren, her first Governor, in connection with Willian B. Conway, of Pennsylvania, Secretary.

Governor Lucas, at the time of his appointment, was quite an old man, and far advanced in the decline of life; he had spent his best days in the service of his country. His youth was spent amid the strife and storms of a cruel and desperate border war. He was engaged in almost every battle from the Huron to the Thames. He had mingled personally in almost every skirmish on the frontier during the war of 1812, and his history was full of romantic adventures, hair-breadth escapes, and bold and daring encounters. He had seen the Great West territory pass from a howling wilderness, and become the abode of millions of freemen who could

cultivate their own vine and fig tree, worship at their own shrine, with none to fear or make them afraid. He had seen Ohio a despondency, a little colony, struggling for existence, with almost her entire male population drafted for a border war, and he left her for Iowa, the third among a confederation of States, the greatest, the most powerful, and at the same time the most proud and glorious republic the world ever saw.

He commenced his public career in Ohio in her infancy; he assisted, by his valor and courage, to drive back the murderous foe who hung upon the borders to glut his vengeance on the innocent child at its mother's breast. And not until the Indian had buried the tomahawk, and England had ceased to desolate her frontiers, did he quit his post and return to enjoy himself in the peaceful avocations of private life. He mingled in her halls and in her councils, and his name connected with almost every public act of that great State, which gave her prosperity and greatness; and as a tribute to his worth and a reward for his services, she conferred upon him, in his declining years, the office of Governor.

It was soon after his term of office expired in Ohio that he received from the President the Governorship of Iowa.

It was during his term of office as Governor of Ohio that the dispute arose between that State and the territory of Michigan, in relation to their respective boundaries, which came very near plunging both of them into a cruel, desperate and fratricidal war. The matter was settled, finally, by giving Ohio all she claimed; and in order to keep the youngest child of

the Republic in these days from being naughty, she was given a strip of poor territory, two hundred and fifty miles from her, and north and west of the main channel of Green Bay.

He commenced his career in Iowa with all the bouyancy of youth and better days, and looked forward with a great deal of interest to the day when he should see her a proud and noble State.

Scarcely had he time to look around him and gather information, in his new field of labor, before he found himself involved in another question of boundry, between Iowa and the State of Missouri. Missouri had set up a claim to a strip of country about six miles wide extending along the south line of our whole State; and on this strip of land she had several times attempted to collect taxes and enforce her laws.

The settlers resisted these claims of Missouri, and appealed to the Governor for protection. No sooner was their case made known to him than he resolved to call forth all the military force he could procure, and for this purpose he issued his proclamation. Hundreds responded to his call, and in a short time he had collected here and there through the territory a set of men who only wanted a nod from their commander, and they would have thrown themselves against odds into the very heart of Missouri. Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, had also called on his State for assistance, and he, too, was on his march with a desperate set of men to assert his claim. Had those two forces have met, nothing could have prevented a dreadful and fatal encounter.

But wise councils prevailed, and the legislature of Iowa, to its everlasting credit, drew up and passed a preamble and resolutions requesting both Governors to suspend hostilities until the first day of July thereafter. These resolutions had the desired effect; military preparations were suspended by both parties, and another cruel and fratricidal war averted.

The matter was afterwards submitted to Congress, where, through the influence of A. C. Dodge, with his uncle, Dr. Linn, who was at that time a Senator in Congress from Missouri; the matter was finally settled by giving to Iowa all she ever claimed.

Thus ended the celebrated "Missouri war," a war whose history is full of fun and anecdote, a war which has since furnished the theme for many an idle, but interesting romance; and a war which will only be remembered in machine verse and burlesque song; for

"Missouri shall many a day"

"Tell of the bloody fray "

"When the Hawkeyes and Pukes"

"First met on her border."

Governor Lucas never forgot the incidents of this war during his life; and long after the difficulties had passed away, he never could talk about it without flying into a passion at the conduct of Missouri. He cherished a holy hatred for the land of "Pukes" during his lifetime.

Not long after the difficulties with Missouri were settled, he got into a desperate quarrel with the legislature, and for a time, everything about the capital wore a beligerant aspect. It will be recollected that at that time the legislature was filled exclusively by young men; "mere boys,"

as it was said of them at the time, and a higher set of fellows than they were, could scarcely be found. They looked upon Iowa as their own and each of them looked himself as the future Senator, Governor, or chief justice of a future State, which he himself was at that time laboring to bring about; and the history of occurring events will show, that with a large number of them, their early anticipations turned out to be true; and with those who are still in obscurity, but yet in the prime of life, a bright and happy future is still before them. The Governor was an old man, and, as they thought, tinctured somewhat with "Foggyism," and they did not hesitate to declare that he was here for the office, and for the office alone, and that as soon as his term expired, he would return again to Ohio, as all Governors of new Territories have generally done. What wonder, then, that between such elements, there should, in the course of events spring up a collision.

The Governor attempted from time to time, to check these young law-makers in their public expenditures, and did not hesitate to call them a set of profligates. In retaliation for these acts on the part of the Governor, the legislature appointed a committee, consisting of James W. Grimes, since United States Senator, Chauncy Swan, who subsequently died at sea on his return from California, and Laurel Summers, afterwards United States Marshal for Iowa, to inquire into his power, and define his duties. This committee after due deliberation, gravely reported to the legislature, that the Governor had full power and authority to vote all acts of the legislature, of every kind, name and description, *except*

acts for the appropriation of money, and then asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. But the matter did not end here, for the legislature on the 16th of January, 1840, instructed their delegate to Congress, W. W. Chapman to use his influence in procuring a law, allowing the people to elect their own Governor, and provided in this resolution, that the Governor himself should circulate it. This resolution he took good care to approve, and actually sent copies of it to Washington city.

He was removed from the office of Governor, after the 4th of March, 1831, and John Chambers, of Kentucky was appointed to succeed him.

After his removal he returned to private life, and resided at Bloomington for a number of years.

He returned to Ohio and ran for Congress, but was defeated, after which he again returned to Iowa, and if I mistake not, was a member of the first constitutional convention.

Old age crept upon him at last, and he died a number of years ago, at Muscatine. He was always a Democrat of the Jacksonian school, and throughout a long public life he was strictly and religiously honest. He was not a man of much talent, but his long public life had made him familiar with the whole routine of public affairs.

With his intimate acquaintance with public men and public affairs, he could have written an admirable history of the Great West. But he has left nothing behind him save his own acts.

In person, he was tall and slender, and in his younger days, capable of enduring great hardships.

As her first Governor, and one of her truest and best friends, he will live on the pages of Iowa's history, when statues of marble and brass, shall have crumbled into dust.

JOHN CHAMBERS.

On the 4th day of March, 1841, William Henry Harrison was inaugurated President of the United States. He was carried into office through one of the most renowned and exciting political campaigns our country has ever witnessed.

During the administration of Mr. Van Buren, his immediate predecessor, our country, and indeed the whole civilized world, was visited by one of those great commercial revolutions which seems periodically to take place in the affairs of man. Never before had our country witnessed and felt such a universal depression of all kinds of business, nor could the most gifted seer in commercial pursuits tell how or when this great commercial calamity would end, or be remedied.

The people thought they could look back into the administration of General Jackson, when the deposits were removed, as the primary cause of all the distress in every ramification of trade which followed during the administration of his successor, and in order, as they supposed, to apply a remedy, and restore confidence and security again to the country, demanded a change in the affairs of the government.

For twelve years previous to 1840, the government had been in the hands of a

party calling themselves "Jackson Democrats," and from their long tenure in office, many of them had come to the conclusion that they owned them in their own right, and that almost every office in the gift of the President was a life tenure.

Acting upon this principle, many of these incumbents had become notoriously corrupt, and appropriated the money belonging to their respective offices to their own private and pecuniary profit.

These things, added to the commercial distress I have mentioned, increased the popular clamor for a change, and General Harrison was triumphantly elected President. And although the writer of this article heard him declare in a public speech that he would suffer his right hand to be cut off before he would remove a public officer for opinion sake alone, yet one of the first acts of his administration was the removal of Robert Lucas from the Governorship of Iowa, and the appointment of John Chambers, of Kentucky, to succeed him.

He arrived in Iowa a short time after he had received his appointment, and immediately took possession of his office.

He was a Whig, and of that Kentucky school of politics, in his day, which took rather a conservative view of public affairs. He was an old man, and had seen some service in his day. He was among the Kentucky volunteers on the frontier during the war of 1812, and distinguished himself in several skirmishes with the Indians, and was looked upon as one of Kentucky's bravest men. Everything in Iowa was in the hands of the Democrats; they had, since the formation of the Territory, filled every office; they had controlled and di-

rected its whole legislation; they had carved and cut every act to suit themselves. So that when the new Governor arrived he found Iowa in the hands of a joint stock company, with the shares above par, and none to dispose of at any price.

These same stockholders had been for several years accustomed to look upon his predecessor, although one of their own faith, with considerable distrust; and need we wonder that when a new man made his appearance among them, of opposite faith, that, for a time at least, he should receive the cold shoulder?

He had been appointed for four years, and in all probability would remain his time out; but four years was an age, at that time, to those who in fact controlled the destinies of a future republic.

A plan was therefore set on foot by those who owned the largest shares in the company, to bring about a revolution, to change the form of government, to establish a State; and, in obedience to this plan, the legislature, on the 16th day of February, 1842, provided that at the August election following, a vote should be taken for or against a convention to form a constitution for the State of Iowa. At this time the general government had paid all the expenses of the Territory, in hard money. At every session of every court, in every county throughout the whole Territory, the Judge, the District Attorney, and last, though not least, the United States Marshal, or one of his deputies, always appeared together. As soon as the court was over, and justice had been meted out with unsparing hand, the Marshal called up the Grand and Petit Juries, and the witnesses upon all criminal trials, cashed all their

accounts in half dollars, and they went their own way over the broad prairies, whistling or singing that good old tune, "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

Taxes they did not feel, for there was no occasion to gather them, and I know of no happier State on earth than where man can live and enjoy all the sweets of unrestrained liberty, be assured of protection from aggression and wrong, his fields and gardens yielding a bounteous return for the slightest touch of the hoe and the spade, upon his own soil, with a cabin reared by his own hands, and "children who cluster like grapes at the door," with a table covered by the choicest viands, the latch-string never pulled in, and at the same time a government scattering broadcast around him annually thousands of dollars in hard money, and asking nothing in return but good behavior. Such was the state of things in the Territory, at this time; and when the August election came, the people voted *against* a convention, and wisely concluded to remain a few years longer in a state of dependency, in order to enjoy, as long as possible, the benefits showered upon them by the general government.

During all this time the new Governor had not been idle. He had, previous to this, collected all the information he could in relation to the country. He had held a treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, and had succeeded in making a purchase of all their lands lying west of the Blackhawk Purchase and extending west to the Missouri, and north to the "Neutral Ground." By this treaty Iowa acquired jurisdiction to the Missouri on the west, and by an act

of Congress a criminal jurisdiction to the British possessions on the north.

Long before this treaty could be ratified at Washington, tens of thousands rushed pell-mell upon the "New Purchase," determined to make themselves "claims," and stand by them to the last. Troops were sent to drive them off until the stipulations of the treaty could be carried out, and in order to give time to the Indians to remove.

But before the troops had time to remove a few squatters in one portion, "claims" were made in their rear, adjoining one another, at the rate of fifty miles a day. So great was the rush for "claims" that it was no uncommon thing for the inhabitants of an Indian village to wake up in the morning, and to their utter consternation and surprise, find a log cabin or "claim shanty" which had been erected in their town during the night, while upon the door, perhaps, with chalk or coal, the unmistakable pictures of the bowie-knife and revolver, indicating, as the Indians well knew, the desperate character of him who sleeps within, upon that pallet of leaves and grass.

No troops could restrain them, and the officers gave up in despair, thus in a short time the Territory had received a large addition to her population.

The friends of a State government thought they could now, after so large an increase of population as this new purchase had brought about, venture again upon their darling scheme.

On the 12th day of February, 1844, the Legislature again provided that at the April election following a poll should be opened, and each elector interrogated "for

or against a convention?" This time it was made a party measure, and to be "for a convention" was a true test of a man's Democracy. The plan succeeded admirably, even beyond the expectations of the "share-holders," and upon counting there was a small majority in favor of a convention.

The delegates were elected at the August election following, and the convention, consisting of seventy members, assembled at Iowa City on the first Monday in October, 1844, and proceeded to form a constitution. After a few weeks deliberation, they produced what they called a constitution, but, upon inspection, it was found to be rather a rickety affair; it was, however, in accordance with the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty," submitted to the people for their rejection or approval, at the April election, in 1845. At the time of its formation, the convention, in defining the boundaries of the future State, had included on the north nearly the whole of what is now the State of Minnesota. Congress had, however, in anticipation of our coming, and in order to meet us half way, passed an act admitting us into the Union, but at the same time curtailing our boundaries, both on the north and west, cutting us off from the Missouri entirely. This act of Congress became known only a short time before the April election, and this fact, in connection with the unpopularity of the instrument itself, caused its defeat at the election which followed.

The legislature had wisely provided, at the session which provided for a convention, that in the event the constitution should be defeated, there should be an election for members of the legislature in

April, and that such legislature should assemble on the first Monday in May, 1845.

The election was held accordingly, and the Legislature assembled at Iowa City at the time designated.

Immediately after the organization, the Democrats called together a caucus, in which it was resolved to submit again the same constitution to another test; and, agreeable to this resolution, Shepard Leffler, of DeMoines, introduced into the Senate a bill for that purpose. This bill passed both Houses, and was submitted to Mr. Chambers for his approval. But he differed with the legislature in regard to their power to pass an act of that kind, and he returned it with his veto. The legislature, however, was too strong for him, and they passed the bill over his veto, and again submitted the constitution at the August election following. But the people by this time had got tired of the old thing. Copies of it had been handed from one to another until they were worn out; they believed the Governor was right in his veto; and the old man had the grand satisfaction in seeing his last public act in the territory triumphantly sustained by the people. It was again rejected by a large majority, and came very near defeating General Dodge for Congress, who undertook to pack it and run against R. P. Lowe, the present Chief Justice of the State.

Mr. Polk was inaugurated President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1845, and a short time after the close of the session of May, 1845, he removed Mr. Chambers, and appointed James Clarke, of Burlington, to succeed him. This closed the public career of John

Chambers, second Governor of Iowa. A short time after his removal by Mr. Polk, he returned to his home in Kentucky, where he soon after died.

He was a large, heavy man, round shouldered, and had rather a stooping gait. His manners were reserved, and at first sight you would not care about approaching him, but a little familiar acquaintance with him would make him a favorite.

A half hour's conversation with him, and he was as pleasing as a child; and take him all in all, he was about the most perfect specimen of Kentucky gentleman that was ever my lot to fall in with.

The longer he remained in Iowa, the more the people loved him.

I bid him farewell for the last time on the steps of the Capitol at Iowa City, when he wept like a child.

When he left Iowa for his own bright and sunny land, he left no enemies behind him. A noble hearted man, he fixed his name forever on the pages of our history, and he left us to mingle his dust in that land which gave him birth. So far as my acquaintance with him is concerned, I can truly say with Burns:

"An honest man now lies at rest,
One who on earth was truly blest;
If there's another world, he lies in bliss,
And if there's none, he's made the best of this."

JAMES CLARKE.

Sometime in the autumn of the year 1837, when the trees were in the yellow leaf, a printer boy of slender form and gentle appearance might have been seen

crossing the "Laurel Hills" of his own State. Behind him rolled the waters of the "Blue Juniata," on the banks of which he had spent, in merry glee, his youthful days. He had heard and read of strange countries that lay far off towards the setting sun, through which broad rivers run, and spreading landscapes unfolded to human eyes the most rare and magnificent beauty.

These things inspired his youthful mind with a spirit of wild adventure—"fields looked green far away" to his imagination, and he left the scenes of his early youth, severed the strong and loving ties that bound him to the land of his nativity, bid farewell to all that was dear to him on earth, and with his youthful gaze fixed upon that star which never sets, he launched forth into the wilds of Wisconsin, a stranger in a strange land, an adventurer seeking his own fortune, depending upon his own exertions, with no recommend save an honest countenance and genteel deportment. This young man was James Clark, who in after years became the able, talented and popular Governor of Iowa. He remained in Wisconsin, working at his trade as a printer, until after the organization of the Territory of Iowa, when he removed to Burlington, where the first legislature of Iowa assembled. After the death of Mr. Conway, he was appointed, by Mr. Van Buren, Secretary of the Territory, which office he filled with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. During the time he held this office he contributed, by his kind, gentle and amiable manner, to soften the feelings of hatred and distrust which at one time existed between leading men of the Territory.

Whoever had business at his office found him a kind, gentle, quiet, amiable man, always ready and willing to do whatever was desired of him, regretting, at the same time, that he could do no more. No man ever labored harder in an office than he did, and it always seemed to me that his whole pride and ambition was to serve some one, and by so doing make himself useful to his fellow man.

During the time he was Secretary he underwent great labor, but notwithstanding the large amount of business he transacted, he still found time to write for the press, and contributed many valuable articles touching the future greatness of Iowa.

After he retired from the office of Secretary, he returned again to the Printing office, and became the leading Editor of the Burlington Gazette. To the columns of this paper he devoted his whole energies, and by so doing, made it the leading democrat paper of the territory; a position which he has held to this day.

After the inauguration of Mr. Polk as President of the United States, in 1845, he removed Mr. Chambers, and appointed Mr. Clarke to succeed him as Governor of Iowa. Previous to his appointment, he had been elected by the people of his county; a delegate to the first convention which assembled to form a constitution for the State of Iowa. In this convention he distinguished himself, both for his talent and personal demeanor, and contributed to the pages of that constitution, these great elementary principles which lie at the foundation of human rights.

And, although that constitution was defeated, he still had the satisfaction of

seeing their spirit and meaning transferred to another, and still continued as the fundamental law of our State.

The first legislature, after he received his appointment of Governor, assembled at Iowa City on the first Monday of December, 1845. His message to the legislature after its organization is a model of style and clearness.

He set forth the importance of an early extinguishment of the Indian title to all the lands within the limits of Iowa, and urges the legislature to memorialize Congress to purchase a tract of land on the upper Mississippi for a future home for the Winnebagoes, and thus induce them to part with their title to a large tract of country known as the "neutral ground," a recommendation which the general government soon after acted upon and carried out.

As soon as the "Blackhawk Purchase" had been surveyed, and it was discovered that it contained within its bounds large tracts which were supposed to contain valuable mineral, these tracts were reserved from market, and the government set itself up as a great landlord to lease out these lands at a stipulated rent. Mr Clarke soon saw the evil and injustice of such a system upon the inhabitants of Iowa, and he set himself at work to break it up; and it was through his influence and exertions that the land was afterwards thrown into market.

There was not a barrier in the future greatness of Iowa that did not call forth his attention, and he had the grand satisfaction of seeing everything that he recommended for the benefit and prosperity of Iowa afterwards carried out, and carried

out, too, precisely, as he had suggested and wished. He seemed to be aware that he would soon be called upon to pass over the government, over which he presided with so much skill and ability, into the hands of the real sovereigns of the soil, and he was determined that nothing should be left undone by him to retard her future greatness.

On the 16th day of January, 1846, the legislature passed, once more, an act for the purpose of electing delegates to frame a constitution for the State of Iowa.

This time the friends of a State government took it for granted that the people of the territory wanted a constitution, so the legislature provided that at the April election following the passage of this act, the people of the territory *should* elect delegates to a convention. Accordingly, at the April election delegates were elected, and the convention, agreeable to said act, consisting of thirty-two members, instead of seventy as in the previous convention, met at Iowa City on the first Monday of May, 1846, and after a session of eighteen days produced a constitution, which constitution was submitted immediately following, and was adopted by them as their constitution for the State of Iowa,

Thus you see that Iowa, from a colony, a dependency, a territory, jumped, in the short space of seven months, from the time the act above mentioned first passed, to that of a sovereign independent State.

After the result was known, the Governor issued his proclamation for a general election in November following, at which election Ansel Briggs, of Jackson county was elected Governor of the State.

This proclamation was the last public act of James Clarke, for as soon as the new Governor was qualified, he turned over to him all the archives of his office, and returned once more to the printing office. Again he scattered through Iowa his beautiful editorials through the columns of the *Burlington Gazette*, until the name and fame of Iowa became known throughout the length and breadth of the land.

He appeared at the capitol at the first session of the State legislature under the new constitution, to which body he delivered an affecting and interesting farewell letter, then stood back quietly during the whole of the session, and gazed with indignation upon his countenance at the dreadful strife, storms and bitterness which was manifested during the entire session.

Never since the organization of the territory, had any man seen, or even dreamed of anything like it; every man seemed to look upon each other as being in his way to places of honor and profit, and it became a cut and thrust game. Both parties were without leaders, or if they had them, the leaders themselves stood in great need of being led.

Neither done anything—neither party could do anything. When one party made a move it was instantly checkmated by the other. Speech after speech was made, each one declaring himself a patriot and a true lover of his country, ready at all times to bleed and die for her. No one could do anything for the reason that none of the rest would let him. They ate, drank, grew fat, and returned to their seats, only to play the same game over again as on the previous day. They instituted a court for the trial of any offender

who should attempt to bribe any one of their number; and whenever such a tribunal is constituted, there is always sure to be some one to try.

Now and then during the session some poor devil was snatched up, arraigned and tried for indiscretely showing his money to some one of its members. But such trials only served to lionize the victims, and it looked to an outsider as if these scamps themselves had purposely committed these offenses in order to bring themselves into notice, and thereby claim themselves to be the victims of a cruel persecution.

In vain did they meet in joint convention for the purpose of electing Judges of the Supreme Court and Senators. Every vote, some anxious aspirant in the "lobby" would brighten up, thinking perhaps this time the lucky card would turn up; but, alas! for human hopes, he lacked just one vote of an election.

Your humble servant was an idle and curious looker-on at most of the interesting scenes which took place at this session, and if it was not for the notes that he took at the time, he could hardly tell at this day whether these scenes were real, or whether they were the productions of an idle and troubled dream.

They finally adjourned without electing either Judges or Senators, and the State toddled along very well, half State, half Territory.

This was the last time, I believe, that Mr. Clarke ever appeared at the legislature. He died soon after, at Burlington, with that horrible scourge, the cholera.

This closed the earthly career of a just and noble man, cut off in the prime of life and in the midst of a useful career.

He was married to a sister of General Dodge, and this fact being known at the time of his appointment as Governor, drew upon the Dodge family the title of the "Royal Family." But whatever might have been said in this respect, the appointment was due to Mr. Clarke, nor could it have been bestowed upon a better man, or one more competent to fill it.

He was the third and last Territorial Governor of Iowa, and, like the other two who preceded him, as soon as he had passed the office into the hands of his successor, he gently and calmly laid down and died. He was a tall, slender man, of a mild and amiable disposition, and had quite a feminine look. He left a family behind to mourn his sad loss. His history is without a stain or reproach, and throughout his whole life no man ever imputed ought against his character as a man and a citizen.

I have thus given you a few random sketches of the three Territorial Governors of Iowa, together with a few of the principal events in the history of Iowa, connected with their administration.

Most of the incidents contained in these sketches I have given from memory alone, having been myself an eye-witness of, and personally cognizant of many of the facts.

By these sketches you not only see the character and noble traits of the three good and wise men, but you see that under their care and protection, a young and thrifty State sprung into existence in the short space of eight years from the time when the whole Territory was the home of the savage.

OTHER TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Secretaries.

Wm. B. Conway, 1838, died 1839.
James Clark, 1839-41.
O. H. W. Stull, 1841-3.
Samuel J. Burr, 1843-5.
Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors.

Jesse Williams, 1840-43.
William L. Gilbert, 1843-45.
Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers.

Thornton Baylie, 1839-40.
Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges.

Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838.
Joseph Williams, 1838.
Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council.

Jesse B. Brown, 1838-9.
Stephen Hempstead, 1839-40.
M. Bainridge, 1840-1.
J. W. Parker, 1841-2.
John D. Elbert, 1842-3.
Thomas Cox, 1843-4.
S. Clinton Hasting, 1845.
Stephen Hempstead, 1845-6.

Speakers of the House.

William H. Wallace, 1838-9.
Edward Johnson, 1839-40.
Thomas Cox, 1840-1.
Warner Lewis, 1841-2.
James M. Morgan, 1842-3.
James P. Carleton, 1843-4.
James M. Morgan, 1845.
George W. McLeary, 1845-6.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governors.

Ansel Briggs, 1846-50.
Stephen Hempstead, 1850-54.
James W. Grimes, 1854-58.
Ralph P. Lowe, 1858-60.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860-64.
 William M. Stone, 1864-68.
 Samuel Morrill, 1868-72.
 Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872-76.
 Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876-77.
 J. G. Newbold, 1877-78.
 John H. Gear, 1878-82.
 Buren R. Sherman, 1882.

Lieutenant-Governors.

Oran Faville, 1858-60.
 Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860-62.
 John R. Needham, 1862-64.
 Enoch W. Eastman, 1864-66.
 Benjamin F. Gue, 1866-68.
 John Scott, 1868-70.
 M. M. Walden, 1870-72.
 H. C. Bulis, 1872-74.
 Joseph Dysart, 1874-76.
 Joshua G. Newbold, 1876-78.
 Frank T. Campbell, 1878-82.
 Orlando H. Manning, 1882.

This office was created by the new constitution, September 8, 1859.

Secretaries of State.

Elisha Cutter, Jr., 1846-48.
 Joseph H. Bonney, 1848-50.
 George W. McLeary, 1850-56.
 Elijah Sells, 1856-63.
 James Wright, 1863-67.
 Ed. Wright, 1867-73.
 Josiah T. Young, 1873-79.
 J. A. T. Hull, 1869.

Auditors of State.

Joseph T. Fules, 1846-50.
 William Pattee, 1850-54.
 Andrew J. Stephens, 1855-59.
 Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859-65.
 John A. Elliott, 1865-71.
 John Russell, 1871-75.
 Ruen R. Sherman, 1875-81.
 William V. Lucas, 1881.

Treasurers of State.

Morgan Reno, 1846-50.
 Israel Kister, 1850-52.
 Martin L. Morris, 1852-59.

John W. Jones, 1850-63.
 William H. Holmes, 1863-67.
 Samuel E. Rankin, 1867-73.
 William Christy, 1873-77.
 George W. Bemis, 1877-81.
 Edwin H. Conger, 1881.

Attorney-Generals.

David C. Cloud, 1853-56.
 Samuel A. Rice, 1856-60.
 Charles C. Nourse, 1860-64.
 Isaac L. Allen, 1865-68.
 Frederick E. Bissell, 1868-67.
 Henry O'Connor, 1867-72.
 Marcena E. Cutts, 1872-76.
 John F. McJunkin, 1877-81.
 Smith McPherson, 1881.

Adjutant-Generals.

Daniel S. Lee, 1851-55.
 George W. McLeary, 1855-57.
 Elijah Sells, 1857.
 Jesse Bowen, 1857-61.
 Nathaniel Baker, 1861-77.
 John H. Luby, 1877-79.
 W. L. Alexander, 1878.

Registers of the State Land Office.

Anison Hart, 1855-57.
 Theodore S. Parvin, 1857-59.
 Amos B. Miller, 1859-62.
 Edwin Mitchell, 1862-63.
 Josiah A. Harvey, 1863-67.
 Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1867-71.
 Aaron Brown, 1871-75.
 David Secor, 1875-79.
 J. K. Powers, 1879.

Superintendents of Public Instruction.

James Harlan, 1847-48.
 Thos. H. Benton, Jr., 1848-54.
 James D. Eads, 1854-57.
 Joseph C. Stone, 1857.
 Maturin L. Fisher, 1857-58.
 Oran Faville, 1864-67.
 D. Franklin Wells, 1867-69.
 A. S. Kissell, 1868-72.
 Alonzo Abernethy, 1872-76.

Carl W. Van Coelen, 1876-82.

John W. Akers, 1882.

This office was created in 1847 and abolished in 1858, and the duties then developed upon the secretary of the Board of Education; it was re-created March 23, 1864.

State Printers.

Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849-51.

William H. Merritt, 1851-53.

William A. Hornish, 1853.

Den. A. Mahoney and Jos. B. Dorr, 1853-55.

Peter Moriarty, 1855-57.

John Teesdale, 1857-61.

Francis W. Palmer, 1861-69.

Frank M. Mills, 1869-71.

G. W. Edwards, 1871-73.

Rich. P. Clarkson, 1873-79.

Frank M. Mills, 1879.

State Binders.

William M. Coles, 1855-58.

Frank M. Mills, 1858-67.

James S. Carter, 1867-71.

J. J. Smart, 1871-75.

H. A. Perkins, 1875-79.

Matt. Parrott, 1879.

Secretaries of Board of Education.

T. H. Benton, jr., 1859-63.

Oran Faville, 1863-64.

This office was abolished March 23, 1864.

Presidents of the Senate.

Thomas Baker, 1846-47.

Thomas Hughes, 1847-48.

John J. Selman, 1848-49.

Enos Lowe, 1849-51.

W. E. Leffingwell, 1851-53.

Maturin L. Fisher, 1853-55.

W. W. Hamilton, 1855-57.

Under the new constitution the Lieut.-Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House.

Jesse B. Brown, 1846-48.

Smiley H. Bonham, 1848-49.

George Temple, 1850-52.

James Grant, 1852-54.

Reuben Noble, 1854-56.

Samuel McFarland, 1856-57.

Stephen B. Sheledy, 1857-59.

John Edwards, 1859-61.

Rush Clark, 1861-63.

Jacob Butler, 1863-65.

Ed. Wright, 1865-67.

John Russell, 1867-69.

Aylett R. Cotton, 1869-71.

James Wilson, 1871-73.

John H. Gear, 1873-77.

John Y. Stone, 1877-79.

Lore Alford, 1880-81.

G. R. Struble, 1882.

Chief Justices of the Supreme Court.

Charles Mason, 1847.

Joseph Williams, 1847-48.

S. Clinton Hastings, 1848-49.

Joseph Williams, 1849-55.

George G. Wright, 1855-60.

Ralph P. Lowe, 1860-62.

Caleb Baldwin, 1862-64.

George G. Wright, 1864-66.

Ralph T. Lowe, 1866-68.

John F. Dillon, 1868-70.

Chester C. Cole, 1870-71.

James G. Day, 1871-72.

Joseph M. Beck, 1872-74.

W. E. Miller, 1874-76.

Chester C. Cole, 1876.

William H. Seevers, 1876-77.

James G. Day, 1877-78.

James H. Rothrock, 1878-79.

Joseph M. Beck, 1879-80.

Austin Adams, 1880-82.

William H. Seevers, 1882.

Associate Justices.

Joseph Williams, held over from territorial government until a successor was appointed.

Thomas S. Wilson, 1847.

John F. Kinney, 1847-54.

George Greene, 1847-55.

Jonathan C. Hall, 1854-55.

William G. Woodward, 1855.

Norman W. Isbell, 1855-57.

Lacon D. Stockton, 1856-60.

Caleb Baldwin, 1860-64.
 Ralph P. Lowe, 1860.
 George G. Wright, 1860.
 John F. Dillion, 1864-70.
 Chester C. Cole, 1864-77.
 Joseph M. Beck, 1868.
 W. E. Miller, 1870.
 James G. Day, 1870.

United States Senators.

Augustus C. Dodge, 1848-53.
 George W. Jones, 1848-59.
 James B. Howell, 1870.
 George G. Wright, 1871-77.
 James Harlan, 1855-65.
 James W. Grimes, 1859-69.
 Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1866.
 James Harlan, 1867-73.
 William B. Allison, 1873-79.
 Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1877-81.
 William B. Allison, 1879.
 James W. McDill, 1881.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1846-47—S. Clinton Hastings, Shepherd Leffler.
 1847-49—Wm. Thompson, Shepherd Leffler.
 1849-51—Wm. Thompson, Dan. F. Miller, Shepherd Leffler.
 1851-53—B. Henn, Lincoln Clark.
 1853-55—Bernhart Henn, John P. Cook.
 1855-57—Aug. Hall, Jas. Thorington.
 1857-59—Samuel R. Curtis, Timothy Davis.
 1859-61—Samuel R. Curtis, Wm. Vandever.
 1861-63—Samuel R. Curtis, J. F. Wilson, Wm. Vandever.
 1863-65—James F. Wilson, Hiram Price, Wm. B. Allison, J. B. Grinnell, John A. Kasson, Asahel W. Hubbard.
 1865-67—James F. Wilson, Hiram Price, William B. Allison, Josiah B. Grinnell, John A. Kasson, Asahel W. Hubbard.
 1867-69—James F. Wilson, Hiram Price, William B. Allison, William Loughbridge, Grenville M. Dodge, Asahel W. Hubbard.
 1869-71—George W. McCrary, William Smyth (died September 30, 1870, and succeeded by Wm. P. Wolf), William B. Allison, William Loughbridge, Frank W. Palmer, Charles Pome-roy.

1871-73—Geo. W. McCrary, Aylett R. Cotton, W. G. Donnan, Madison M. Walden, Frank W. Palmer, Jackson Orr.

1873-75—Geo. W. McCrary, Aylett R. Cotton, W. G. Donnan, Henry O. Pratt, James Wilson, William Loughbridge, John A. Kasson, James W. McDill, Jackson Orr.

1875-77—Geo. W. McCrary, John Q. Tufts, L. L. Ainsworth, Henry O. Pratt, James Wilson, Ezekiel S. Sampson, John A. Kasson, James W. McDill, Addison Oliver.

1877-79—J. C. Stone, Hiram Price, T. W. Burdick, N. C. Deering, Rush Clark, E. S. Sampson, H. J. B. Cummings, W. F. Sapp, Addison Oliver.

1879-81—Moses A. McCoid, Hiram Price, Thomas Updegraff, N. C. Deering, Rush Clark (died in May, 1878, and succeeded by Wm. G. Thompson), J. B. Weaver, E. H. Gillette, W. F. Sapp, Cyrus C. Carpenter.

1881-83—M. A. McCoid, S. S. Farwell, Thos. Updegraff, N. C. Deering, W. G. Thompson, M. E. Cutts, John A. Kasson, W. P. Hepburn, C. C. Carpenter.

PRESENT STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, Buren R. Sherman.
Secretary, John A. T. Hull.
Deputy Secretary, Wm. T. Hammond.
Auditor, Wm. V. Lucas.
Deputy Auditor, Rufus L. Chase.
Book keeper, L. E. Ayres.
Treasurer, Edwin H. Conger.
Deputy Treasurer, C. R. Chase.
Register Land-office, Jas. K. Powers.
Deputy Register, John M. Davis.
Sup't Pub. Inst., John W. Akers.
Printer, Frank M. Mills.
Binder, Matt. Parrott.
Adjutant-General, W. L. Alexander.
Superintendent Weights and Measures, Prof. N. R. Leonard.
Librarian, Mrs. S. B. Maxwell.
Assistant Librarian, Jessie Maxwell.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice—Wm. H. Seevers, Oskaloosa.
Judges—James G. Day, Sidney.
 James H. Rothrock, Tipton.
 Joseph M. Beck, Fort Madison.
 Austin Adams, Dubuque.
Att'y Gen.—Smith McPherson, Red Oak.
Clerk—E. J. Homes, Des Moines.
Reporter—John S. Qunnells, Des Moines.

HISTORY OF GUTHRIE COUNTY, IOWA.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

THE years are swiftly passing away, and with each revolving cycle the number of those bold, hardy pioneers, who first broke the way for civilization and planted the broad marks of progress upon the virgin sod of Guthrie county are decreasing. Death, with his remorseless hand is fast cutting down these argonauts, and the mantle of oblivion will soon cover their deeds and memories from human sight. But before they have quite all passed away to that rest "beyond the dark and rolling river," let history incline her ear to the tales of by-gone days—days of penury and want, days of trial and tribulation, days of careless ease and social enjoyment—and as the words fall from the lips of these noble pioneers, engrave them on her golden tablets.

No meed of praise is too high for these bold, heroic pilgrims, both men and women, who, turning their backs on the parental roof-tree and the comforts and

conveniences of their older homes within the pale of civilization, and setting their faces toward the setting sun, journeyed onward into the unknown land beyond, where they might carve them out a new existence and a new home in the virgin wilderness. No faint hearts were these, but men with strong sinews, bold spirits and nerve and backbone that did not shrink at the undertaking of conquering nature in her wildest mood. And that they succeeded it were needless to say; the result lies before us. Oft times in the bent form, and wrinkled brow, which is surmounted with the frost of many winters, is writ the tale of the sore struggle, but the keen glance and the bold step proclaims the proud consciousness of the victor.

Forty years ago all that part of the great state of Iowa, now comprising the county of Guthrie, was an unbroken wilderness, inhabited only by wild beasts, wild birds,

and their scarcely less wild congener, the nomad Indain, the latter of whom roamed at will over its broad prairies and 'neath its sylvan shades, fishing in its streams and rivulets, or hunting the game that abounded everywhere. The red man, seemingly living only for to-day, caring nothing for the future. The thought that the "palefaces" would penetrate this beautiful country occurred not to disturb his dreams, and he continued on with his daily life of hunting and fishing, and only varied the monotony of his lazy existence by a short, but bloody, passage-at-arms with some rival tribe. But the time must come when he must surrender this lovely heritage of his fathers and move onward to the sunset land, to give place to the hated white man. The time was soon to come when all nature must be changed; when the fair prairies with their gorgeous flowers and emerald sod must be broken up by the husbandman, and grain fit for the uses of civilized man sown therein.

Forty years ago the soil was as yet unwearyed by the plow, and the woodman's axe had never been heard; the rude cabin of the settler with its smoke curling heavenward, with an air inviting the weary traveler to come and rest, was totally wanting in the broad landscape, and there was not even the slightest trace of the coming civilization—nothing but emerald seas and luxuriant grasses.

"These, the gardens of the desert—these
The unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful;
As the young earth ere man had sinned.

Lo! they stretch
In airy undulations far away,
As though the ocean, in the gentlest swell,
Stood still, with all its rounded billows fixed,
And motionless forever."

But these beautiful prairies that but a few short years ago, lay basking 'neath a summer sun, without a trace of human habitation upon their broad bosoms, are now covered with fertile farms, thriving villages, commodious mansions and busy towns. The wilderness has been changed into the abode of man and the home of civilization. And the annals of the men and the times that wrought this wonderful transformation, it is the duty as well as the pleasure of the historian to collect and jot down upon these pages, so that when these heroes of the frontier shall have passed onward to their "great reward" they shall have left these lines behind them as monuments to mark their memories—monuments more enduring than stone or brass, even were their epitaphs written in letters of gold.

Even while they live, the recital of those early days when first they "stuck their stakes" in this their land of promise, the changes from the then to now will come uppermost in their minds, and the contrast will afford some food for thought. In those by-gone days the road hither was long and tedious, no roads, no bridges; the only mode of crossing the numerous streams that meandered across the path of the pilgrim was by fording or swimming. The only mode of transportation was the covered wagon, within whose protecting hood was packed the courageous wife and mother with her little ones, together with the few articles of furniture thought necessary to begin life in the "Far West." Letters from the dear ones, left in the home-nest, were like the proverbial angel's visits, "Few and far between." Entering upon possession of their new-found home, after the labor,

keen and arduous, of the father and husband had been rewarded by the completion of the humble cot, built of the primeval logs, the family settled down to the hardships and scant fare of pioneer life. No labor-saving machinery was there in those days to lighten the work in husbandry or domestic economy, only heavy manual labor, with the crudest of tools. No convenient mill or store at which to purchase the necessities of life, when "reluctant nature withheld her smile" and crops failed to meet the emergency. These were but a tithe of the trials and inconveniences of a new settlement, but how changed to-day. In place of the weary journey through mud, or dust, or drifted snow, thirty or forty miles to mill or distant village for provision, the only means of transport, the slow-paced oxen, or scarcely faster plodding farm-horse, now the iron steed of commerce, with rush and roar, dashes up almost to the door step of the farmer, and towns and villages with stores and mills dot these verdant hills and plains. Conveniences are brought to their very homes, and the mails, that were many weeks on their way in the past, now are hardly cold from the hands of the loved ones in the "old home" ere they are in the hands of the receiver. Ye newer-comers, compare, in your minds, the rude appliances of early days, both in the farm implements and the domestic helps to the labors of both man and wife; contrast the horse-power thresher with

the flail; the scythe and cradle with the self-binding harvester; the sewing machine with its humble sister, the needle, and thousands of other innovations and improvements with the makeshifts and ruder implements of former times.

The heroes and heroines of the early days, for women met the same fate with as bold a front as the sterner sex, have earned their place in history, and it is but meet that they should occupy it.

A history of the people is, *par excellence*, the history of the state, the nation or the county, and in these pages the people shall fill the prominent place. The annals of the lives of these, the "Pilgrim Fathers" of Guthrie county, have within them all the elements of tragedy or comedy, and the story of their conflict with nature and the vicissitudes of pioneer life shall be the principal theme of this history.

Thousands of facts are herein recorded, and individual sketches of hundreds of citizens, living and dead, are here placed in enduring form. These men and women are, or have been, actors in the drama of the settlement and development of Guthrie county. By inserting these sketches, in addition to other matter, is preserved, not only the recital of historic fact, but a subcurrent of individual deeds that run through it, like some minor chord in the grand melody, giving a realism to the narrative which could be imparted in no other way.

CHAPTER II.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF GUTHRIE COUNTY.

Nowhere within the broad domain of the young state of Iowa, is the county of Guthrie surpassed for its beautiful scenery; its rolling prairies, emerald seas beneath the summer sun, interspersed by hills and natural groves; its meandering streams like bright ribbons of silver rolling their pellucid waters in banks of richest hues. In agricultural resources and inherent wealth it ranks among the foremost of the bright galaxy of sisters that make up our noble state, and with a brighter future before it, the citizen who is happy in being an inhabitant thereof, and calls it home, may well be proud of it.

LOCATION.

Guthrie county is situated between the forty-first and forty-second parallel of north latitude, and is twenty-four miles square, and therefore contains sixteen congressional townships, or five hundred and seventy-six square miles. It lies in the fourth tier of counties from the south line of the state, and is the fourth from the west line. It is bounded on the north by Carroll and Greene counties, on the east by Dallas, on the south by Adair, and on the west by Audubon county.

This territory is subdivided into seventeen civil townships, most of which consist of a congressional township. These civil townships are named as follows, commencing with the northeast corner: Rich-

land, Dodge, Highland, Orange, Union, Seeley, Victory, Cass, Jackson, Valley, Baker, Bear Grove, Grant, Beaver, Thompson, Penn and Stuart.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The county of Guthrie stands among the foremost in the state in general agricultural and stock-raising resources, and fully meets all expectation in these lines. The surface drainage is most excellent, as numerous streams meandering throughout the county collect the surplus waters and afford all the water that is so necessary to the successful issue of stock-raising. The principal of these streams are the middle and south forks of the Raccoon river, with their silvery affluents, among which are Brushy, Bear, Beaver and Mosquito creeks, while the Middle river has its source within the limits of this county, and waters all of the southwestern portion. The larger streams all afford excellent waterpowers, which are, to a limited degree, utilized, but which, at some future day will prove a source of additional wealth to the resources of the county. The streams are generally clear, and roll their pellucid waters over beds of pebbly shale, and being mainly fed by springs that percolate through the loose deposit in the valleys, reaching the waters by subterranean ways, they are little affected by either extreme of wet or drouth.

Excellent well water is obtained at little depth in most quarters, except in the rolling uplands of the southwestern townships, where the bluff deposit must be penetrated to the underlying gravel beds, before a permanent supply of water is obtained. In many places this well water is, contrary to the usual course, quite soft, which pleases the fairer portion of the inhabitants of the hills, valleys and prairies of Guthrie county.

The general surface of this portion of the state is high rolling prairie, gently sloping toward the valleys, with some ridges along the streams, which are considerably rough and broken as compared with most portions of the county, but they are being occupied and are considered desirable farming lands. There is very little land that is too wet or sour for cultivation, nearly every acre of that reported as swamp land in the original surveys, having been entered for agricultural purposes. The valley of the Middle river is well defined, and like all streams that rise in the great divide, in this region, its waters are collected by a system of ravines, which reach up to the very crest of the water-shed, while in the western range of townships bordering on this divide, which separates the drainages of the mighty Mississippi and muddy Missouri, the prairies are gently undulating, presenting a marked contrast to the country to the eastward. Between the South Raccoon and Brushy fork, as well as between the latter stream and the Middle Raccoon, the same physical features are exhibited, being composed of symmetrical ridges, flanked by graceful declivities, and culminating in broad rounded summits, from one to two hundred feet above the valleys that nestle at

their feet. While the valley of the Middle Raccoon is narrow and usually bordered by more abrupt declivities to the eastward, the country sweeps away in long sweeping, gentle undulations, that are only interrupted by the shallow prairie streams that intersect that section and water its fertile soil.

The soil of Guthrie county, while affording two well-marked varieties, is noted for its fecundity and fertility. These variations of the characteristics of the superficial covering of the earth, are co-extensive with the two widely diverse deposits that mark this region of the country. A larger portion of the upland in the southwestern half of the county affords a light, fine, siliceous soil, which is derived from the bluff deposit, while in the eastern and northeastern townships is found the rich, black loam, so characteristic of the drift region. The native timber is mostly confined to the valleys and ravines, though there are some large tracts covered with a rich growth of oak and hazel, which were formerly swept by the prairie fires of early spring and late autumn, so that not even a shrub was found on them at the time of early settlement. Although this is emphatically a prairie country, what timber does exist is so evenly distributed that no considerable portion of the county is more than five miles distant from a good supply. Planted groves mature so rapidly that but a few years are required until timber for ordinary purposes can be obtained from them in large quantities.

MATERIAL RESOURCES.

As has been said, perhaps in agricultural resources there is no superior to Guthrie county in the state. Both the

deep black soil of the drift deposit, and the light colored or mulatto soil of the bluff region, are alike noted for their productiveness, and their warm forcing nature. Corn and wheat are the staple productions, while all the grains, grasses and vegetables common to central Iowa, are grown with a luxuriance unexcelled, amply rewarding the industry of the farmer. The natural advantages of Guthrie county for stock-raising are unsurpassed by any county in Iowa, possessing, as it does, numerous beautiful valleys and arable tracts of land on which the wild and tame grow with all the exuberance of their native soil, and while living streams and brooklets of sparkling water meander through nearly every section of the county. Before they were crushed out by the advancing footsteps of civilization, wild fruits in profuse varieties annually yielded rich harvests, showing that the more luscious and delicate cultivated fruits need only planting and judicious care and culture to richly repay the labors of the careful pomologist. Numerous orchards have been set out, and various other kinds of fruits cultivated, all of which have grown and produced with remarkable luxuriance.

Stone for building purposes is obtained from the lime-stone beds of the middle coal measure, although the supply of this material is not very abundant. That on Little Coon and Beaver creek, furnishes an excellent material for quicklime. Iron in the form of brown hematite ore is found in limited quantities in the coal measures, and is more largely disseminated throughout the sand and gravel beds, and is sometimes found in purer condition, as nodules, in other positions, yet it is the expressed opinion of

the state geologist, that the quantity is too small ever to have much value for economic purposes. Good brick clay and sand are obtained in sufficient abundance to meet any possible demand of the future.

COAL.

Lying, as it does, in the upper coal measures, this is quite an important factor in the future development of this county. Quite a number of shafts have been dug and considerable coal utilized, but no organized effort has been made toward mining as, no doubt, will be done at no distant day. At this writing several parties are prospecting for coal fields with a view to opening and working them on a large and extended scale. The whole of Guthrie county is underlaid with this invaluable fuel, and it is but a question of time when it will take its place among the foremost of the coal producing counties of the state.

BEE CULTURE.

By Thomas Chantry.

This subject has been neglected and has not kept pace with other industries; but in the last twenty years it has made rapid strides to assume its proper dimensions as an enterprise of great value.

Bees came along with the settlement of this country, and even prior to that time being found by the early settlers of the country, and affording them a substitute for the sweets so difficult for the new settlers to obtain, they were *wild* bees so unlike the present. They were found in the hollow trunks of trees on the margin of streams. William Stanfield was the most successful and diligent bee hunter in Thompson township, among the early settlers, and second to him was Lee Smith.

Jacob Johnson in the southwestern part of Thompson, hived a colony of black bees in the summer of 1866, and in the spring of 1877 he had *three* swarms, showing the increase to be very slow under the old process.

In the summer of 1875 Isaac Stanfield (commonly known as Pony Ike) bought a quantity of hives and ten or fifteen colonies of black bees of some one in Marshall county, and was intending to raise bees on a large scale. The following winter they all died, and Isaac remarked to his father (William), "Bees cannot be raised in Iowa;" how erroneous this was will be seen by the success of those who propagated the Italian bees. In the spring of 1875, S. B. Chantry bought of Isaac Stanfield one swarm of black bees and two hives, and during the summer his eldest son, Thomas Chantry, became deeply interested in them, studying their nature and watching them work. This colony swarmed three times, but had all left as soon as they could; young Chantry found one or two more, and they with the old swarm perished during the winter following. The next spring he visited the apiary of Mr. Carpenter, of Stuart, where he borrowed the work on Bee Culture, written by Rev. L. L. Langstroth. This work he read and re-read. In this he found that science had developed plans by which bees might be made a great success in this country.

The last week of August he found a colony in the top of a high elm tree, by sawing off the limb on which they hung, he secured them and safely wintered them through. These were black bees, but in June of 1877, he visited the apiary of E. Kretchner, and purchased an Italian queen for \$3.50; returning home she was introduced in the black colony which increased rapidly now, and soon prepared to swarm; they were divided by artificial means and the queen sold. Mr. Chantry has sold a great many queens, from this Kretchner stock and also from another stock bought in Oatman, Illinois. He has been very successful as a bee keeper, seldom losing a colony in winter. He practices "clamp wintering" with never-failing success. Mr. Chantry loves the profession' and is thoroughly posted. He has calls from a great many sources, to arrange and help others less educated in this art. He has made the keeping of bees in this vicinity both profitable and pleasant. To see the gentlemen and talk with him on this interesting subject makes one feel like going immediately into the business. His hives are all neatly painted and arranged in the orchard in a systematic manner; the bees seem friendly and do not attempt to sting one on going about among them. We advise all interested in this branch of business to visit Mr. Chantry and learn of his ways in bee culture.

CHAPTER III.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

To the readers of local history, the chapter pertaining to the early settlement of a country is of absorbing interest, and especially is this the case with the pioneers themselves, those who have witnessed the changes that have been made, who have seen the trackless wilderness transformed into a beautiful country, and filled with an enterprising and happy people. He herein reads, slowly and critically, every word, recalling, as he does, memories of the past, which, for a generation, have been buried among a host of recollections, and which now rise before him like the fantasies of a dream. His old associations, the deeds, the trials and battles against hunger and cold, while the settlers were few and far between, and wolves howled about the little log cabin, sending a chill to his heart, and the wind driving the sifting snow through the crevices—all arise like a picture, vividly before him. Often it is with pleasure he can recall these remembrances, viewing with satisfaction the thought that he has lived to see a thrifty and wealthy land, dotted with school-houses and churches, villages and towns.

But, perhaps, it will again be with somber sadness that the past will be recalled, as thoughts will spring up of the dark and painful side of early days. How a beloved wife, whose virtues, bravery and simplicity will always be remembered, or

a child, prattling in innocence, being called from earth to the eternal home, laid away under the cruel, cold sod in solemn quietude, by the rough, though loving hands of hardy pioneers. Time had partially allayed the sting, but the wound is now uncovered by the allusion to days gone by, and the cases are not a few where a tear of bitter sadness will course down a bronzed and hardened cheek in honor of the memory of those who have "gone before."

Notwithstanding the many disadvantages, and even sorrows attendant upon the first steps toward civilization, the adversities to be encountered, the pioneers led a happy life. The absence of the aristocratic and domineering power of wealth and position could not but be a source of comfort and satisfaction. Merit alone ensured equality, and this could not be suppressed by traditions. The brotherhood of man was illustrated in a sincere and practical way, and hospitality was not considered so much a christian trait as a duty to humanity.

Prior to 1848, the territory now comprised in the county of Guthrie was a vast expanse of prairie, inhabited by naught save the nomad Indians, and scarcely less wild trappers and hunters, the latter of whom only sought its territory for the purposing of trapping in its streams, or hunting among its hills. The confines of

civilization had but little more than crossed the Mississippi, and a journey through the territory west of the "Father of Waters" was a tedious, and often a dangerous task.

This county, lying as it does near the head waters of the Raccoon river, had no doubt been visited by white men, for these fertile valleys had long been the trail of hunter and trapper before actual settlers made their appearance. This portion of the state had been the home of the Masquakie Indians who, under a chief called by the whites Johnny Green, here hunted the wild animals that then so plentifully abounded. Little did they reckon on the "paleface" so soon dispossessing him of his heritage, or the day when he would be considered the interloper.

All was in the state of nature, the beautiful velvet carpet of the wild prairie unvexed as yet by plow, lay in virgin loveliness, until in the spring of 1848, when a single emigrant wagon, containing the household goods of John Nevins, appeared upon the scene to add life to the hitherto solitary desert. Slowly advancing over the prairie, looking the country over, the wagon rolled on until, reaching a point on section 1, in township 78, range 30, now in Jackson township, it stopped. Mr. Nevins, pleased with the beauty of the spot and its adaptability to culture, determined to make a claim here and at once proceeded to put up a cabin to shelter his family. He put up this family mansion, about twelve feet square, and plowed up a little land, planting therein the first corn in Guthrie county. Being of that class that nearly always precede the actual settlers, half aborigine, he spent the most of his time in hunting and fishing, depending

more on the rifle and fish-hook for the support of himself and his family than on the legitimate but more prosy, life of farming. Mr. Nevins was, at this time, about twenty-five years of age, and a son-in-law of John Bennett, one of the early settlers of Polk county. After a summer spent in this manner, he gathered his corn in the fall, and went home to the parental roof, near Des Moines, to spend the winter. Here he was compelled to stay until late in the spring, on account of the heavy fall of snow, and formidable crust that formed upon the top of that element, for this was one of Iowa's severest winters, and tradition says that much of the wild game perished by reason of the rigors of that winter.

The corn that Mr. Nevins left at his place was the salvation of his nearest neighbors in Dallas county, for they, soon brought to the verge of starvation, not being able to go after provisions with their teams, went to Nevins' crib and drew, upon hand-sleds, the corn to their homes, and making hominy therefrom managed to keep the wolf from the door. Mr. Nevins left this county in 1852 or 1853, going first to Des Moines, and from there to Kansas, where he is believed to be at present living.

The next to settle upon the territory now known as Guthrie county, was Benjamin Kunkle. This was in the fall of 1848. He had been for a short time a resident of Van Buren county, Iowa, but, in the latter days of the summer of that year, determined to go west, as his ideal of a home and country were not realized in that locality. So, hitching to his wagon he started on his journey in search of a home. On over boundless prairies, cross-

ing the numerous streams, that, with purling, pellucid waters essayed to stop his course, passing the occasional farm house that began to dot the emerald plain, past the little villages and hamlets just commencing to form, he pushed out beyond all these into the pathless wilderness, until he crossed the border line between Dallas and Guthrie counties, when he came to the conclusion that here he would rest and be content. He staked out a claim on section 36, in Jackson township. A Mr. Parrott came with Mr. Kunkle, who, having also made a claim returned to civilization and never came to settle on his land. This left Mr. Kunkle alone, and here in the great solitude, where the silence was so overbearing, with no companions but his horses and dog, with no other place of residence than his wagon to shelter him, but with a brave heart and willing hands, he set to work to make a home for his loved ones, that he had left back in the settlements.

He at once put up a cabin and did some plowing, as was necessary to hold his claim, and went back for his family, intending to bring them back in the spring, but high waters and other causes delayed him so much that it was the first day of September when they arrived at their future home.

In his haste to complete the cabin he had, as yet, cut neither doorway nor windows in it and they were obliged to wait while an opening was sawed out. They made impromptu beds upon the breast of Mother Earth, there being no floor in the cabin, closing the opening or doorway with a blanket hung on nails. Sweet was that sleep in their own new home. In the morning they arose early and went

out to view their new possessions. The cabin stood in a beautiful little grove, beyond which stretched in "airy undulations far away," the limitless prairie, the tall, rich grass, still clad in its summer garb of green, dotted thickly with flowers, many hued, like autumnal leaves, while in the distance might be beheld the graceful deer bounding along in native freedom. Thankful in their hearts that their lines had fallen in such a pleasant place, they set to with a will to make of this earthly Eden a home.

Benjamin Kunkle was a Pennsylvanian by birth, having been born in Perry county, in that state, on the 12th of March, 1806. He was the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Snyder) Kunkle, both of whom were members of old Pennsylvania families of German descent. On the 1st of October, 1831, Mr. Kunkle was united in marriage with Miss Barbara Elmon, Rev. Mr. Ungspaugh, a Lutheran clergyman, performing the ceremony. While in the state where he was born, Mr. Kunkle followed the trade of a blacksmith, at which he was an adept. In 1837 he removed to Champaign county, Ohio, where he still continued his calling for some nine years. In 1847 he made a further removal to Bonaparte, Van Buren county, Iowa, where after a short time spent at the forge, he quit and took up the profession of farmer, coming to Guthrie county in search of a farm. The first crop he had was corn, about twelve acres, and a small patch of potatoes, all of which yielded well. On the 12th of September, 1849, was born unto him a daughter, whom they called Melinda Jane, and was the first white child born in the county. Mr. Kunkle remained on the

farm he thus settled until April, 1882, when he sold out to Holly Miller and went to reside in Bayard where he still is living. He has four children living, the eldest, John, who married Lucinda Williams, lives near Dale City, in this county; Jacob, married to Martha A. Carter, lives in Osage county, Kansas; Henry, who with his wife, *nee* Elizabeth Rearick, lives still in Jackson township, and Melinda Jane, above spoken of, now the wife of George W. Mount, of Bayard. Several of Mr. Kunkle's children died in childhood; William, another son, enlisted at the beginning of the civil war in company I., Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and died at Memphis, in March, 1863, aged twenty-three years. Sarah A., a daughter, was married to Joseph Cummins, but departed this life on the 1st of January, 1853.

When Mr. Kunkle went after his family, he purchased twenty-four head of hogs, four cows, a team of breaking cattle, and twelve head of other cattle. These, together with his team, made quite a showing of stock for an early settler. Mr. K. says that he hunted considerably the first winter of his residence in the county, and venison and wild turkey was plenty at his house.

With Mr. Kunkle came J. W. Cummins, who made a claim in Jackson township, on section 4. He remained but a short time, when he returned to Wapello, but came back to his claim the following spring, and commenced to improve his farm.

Joseph W. Cummins, one of the prominent men of Guthrie, and the second permanent settler in the county, is a native of Sangamon county, Illinois, and was born on the 28th of June, 1828. He

is the son of William and Catherine (Cox) Cummins; his father is a native of Kentucky, and his mother of Virginia. Joseph's great grandfather was a native of Northern Ireland, and emigrated to America before the colonial revolution, and took a part in the struggle for independence, siding with the colonists. After the revolution he settled in Pennsylvania with his family, and where John Cummins, the grandfather of Joseph, was born. John was with Anthony Wayne, in his raid on the Indians, and served through the war of 1812. He then removed to Kentucky, where William Cummins was born, on the 17th of January, 1801.

In 1818, in company with his father, he moved to Sangamon county, Illinois. While William was yet unmarried, he bought with his father some wild land of the government and settled upon it. He was then married, and ere long they were blessed with a son, Joseph, who appears as the subject of our sketch. William was a private in Captain Abe Lincoln's company during the Black Hawk war; he moved with his family to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1848, where he remained till 1868, when he came to Guthrie county, where he died on the 25th of February, 1873. Joseph Cummins came to Guthrie county in August, 1849, and settled on section 36, town 79, range 30, and bought 240 acres of land, where he built a small cabin in which he lived from 1850 to 1854, and then sold to S. Mount. He then moved his family upon section 3 while he was cultivating the land and building a dwelling house south of what is known as the Brown farm. He then sold his land and moved on section 2, where he still resides.

Joseph was married on August 12, 1849, to Miss Sarah Kunkle, of Pennsylvania, who died on the 2d of January, 1856, leaving two children to mourn her loss, whose names are William B. and Arminda A. He was married again in 1857, to Mary Frazier, a native of Illinois, and by whom he has had four children, Arthur F., Walter A., Lincoln C. and Ella S. Mrs. Cummins died in September, 1870, and October 8, 1871, he was united again in marriage to Mrs. Emma Hollingsworth, of Earlham, Iowa, by whom he has had two children, who died in infancy. Mr. Cummins was a whig in politics, and the county being democratic, but still he was elected sheriff of Guthrie county, and held the position for three terms. He assisted to organize the republican party in 1856, and did faithful work for that party up to 1873, but since that time has acted independently, voting in 1876 for Peter Cooper, and in 1880 for J. B. Weaver.

He was the deputy for the county during the time of the Grange excitement. Mr. C. is a member of no church, but is in belief a Methodist. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Masonic fraternity. He was in the army for a short term of service as second lieutenant, in company C, of the Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and at the expiration of his term of service was honorably discharged. Mr. Cummins is known throughout the county as an honest and upright citizen, and is esteemed by all who know him. He has ever been a strong temperance man, voting for the prohibitory law of 1855, adopted in Iowa, also for the constitutional amendment. He has always favored universal suffrage regardless of sex, and was the first

man to introduce a resolution of that kind in a state convention in Iowa, in the anti-monopoly convention of 1875.

David and Russell Bay came into Guthrie county in September, 1849, settling on what is called Bay's branch, in section 33, in Cass township, just east of Panora. David some years ago emigrated to Texas, where he died. Russell went back to Illinois and also traveled to "that land from whose bourne no traveler ever returns."

John Davis, in January, 1850, settled a little southeast of the present site of Panora, where he lived until 1864, when he sold out, and following "the star of empire," removed to Oregon.

Nicholas Hartman, in March, 1850, settled a mile north of Mr. Kunkle's place. He remained a resident of this county until 1879, when he was induced to go west to Oregon, where he lived two years, but that country not meeting his expectations he returned in 1881, to Guthrie county, and continued a citizen thereof until 1883, when he died.

In May, 1850, Conrad Brumbaugh, a native of Pennsylvania, of German extraction, made a claim about a half mile west of the site of Panora, on section 31. Here he resided and tilled the soil until the day of his death in November, 1874.

With Mr. Brumbaugh, came Jacob Wilson, who located upon section 9. He has been dead these many years.

Andrew Brumbaugh also came with Conrad in May, 1850, and made a claim to a farm on section 7. He is now in Oregon.

Among others who made a settlement this same year, 1850, were John Van Order, Jacob Van Order, J. Shellhart, Michael Leinhart, Michael Mock, Daniel

Messinger, George Messinger, Joseph Ricks, Abraham Moore, Samuel Moore, Fred Fry, James Moore, Benjamin Denslow, Nathan Maynard and — McCullough.

Fred. Fry, who had his family with him, took up the land staked out by Mr. Parrott, who, having failed to come forward and claim it, had lost all right to it. This was on section 35, in what is now Jackson township. He came here from Indiana, and in 1857 sold out and left the country, and has passed out of the knowledge of the pioneers.

John and Jacob Van Order both made claims, on section 32, but did not stay long, selling out and going to Victory township. John is now in Oregon, and Jacob is dead.

J. Shellhart made a claim to a farm near the village, where he lived for several years, when he sold out and left the country. His present whereabouts is totally unknown.

In May, 1850, Michael Leinhart bought a claim of David Bay. This was on section 4, southeast of Panora. In November, of the same year, he moved his family here, from their old home in Dearborn, Indiana. On his way hither he stopped for a while with friends in Wapello county, who remonstrated with him, trying to induce him to alter his mind about settling "away out there," where his children would not have the necessary facilities for education. But all to no purpose, he would not be dissuaded, and he soon had his family in their new home. Like all the new settlers, their purse was light, yet their hearts were stout and brave, and their purpose fixed. Their first residence was a shanty, but the prospects of a

brighter future, and the real contentment that clustered around their humble hearth, made it a happy home, even among the pangs and privations of frontier life. They did not borrow trouble on account of the education of their children, Valentine and Saranda. On the 21st day of January, 1851, another child was born to them; this was a daughter, who they called Mary, and was the second white child who saw the light of day for the first time in the county. When Mary was but fifteen years of age, she received a first-class certificate and taught a district school, and she had never been out of the county to school either. She is now the wife of Jesse Johnson, the merchant at Wichita post-office, in this county.

Michael Mock made a claim in section 32, Cass township, where Reverend Samuel Anderson now lives. Mr. Mock removed to Polk county, and is now numbered with the great majority who sleep the sleep of the just.

Michael and George Messinger made claims on sections 13, township 79, range 30. These parties were from Delaware county, Indiana, and have left the county.

Joseph Ricks' land was in section 9, where he located in the spring of 1850. He removed from this county in 1857, after selling out to his neighbors, D. Brumbaugh and Jacob Wilson.

Benj. Denslow came to Guthrie county in the fall of 1850, and made a claim on section 4, township 79, range 30, in Jackson township. In the spring he brought his family, and on April 20, 1851, took another claim on section 35, in Jackson township. They lived as was the usual custom in a log-cabin with the regulation

prairie bed, and the house was furnished with home-made tables and benches. He is still a resident of Jackson township, and in the history of that township will be found a sketch of him together with that of his son.

Abraham Moore settled upon section 5, in Jackson township, where he lived until he died in 1874.

His son, Samuel Moore, located a claim upon section 35, in Jackson township and is still a resident of the county.

Nathan Maynard located upon section 13 in the lower part of Cass township, the farm afterward the property of James W. Foster. A sketch of Mr. Maynard will be found under the head of National, State and County Representation.

Mr. McCullough, with his family, came in the spring of 1850, and took up a claim near where Pearson's mill was afterward erected, and settled down to the hard life of a pioneer. Shortly after his settlement, he was taken sick with a severe bilious fever. Mr. Kunkle, with the large hearted generosity and sympathy characteristic of him, called to see him and gave him some pills, but instead of taking them himself, he gave them to his daughter, who was also sick, and who recovered. Kind-hearted neighbors, seeing his helpless state, turned to and built him a shanty, into which he was moved. After tossing on a bed of sickness, in August, 1850, he departed this life, and passed to another and a better country. The sorrowing pioneers gathered together and with ready hands, built a rude coffin out of oak plank, and Mrs. Kunkle furnished a sheet which was used as a shroud. The hearse was an old cart drawn by oxen, and the resting place chosen for his remains

was a beautiful bluff, just east of Morrisburgh, which had been picked out for a burying ground. Slowly through the timber and over the verdant prairies, to the place prepared for the reception of all that remained of the unfortunate man, the funeral procession wended its way. Without a word they lowered the coffin into its last resting place, in silence they threw back the clods upon the coffin, and without exchanging a word they retired to their cabins. No sermon or funeral oration was pronounced, yet the reverential silence, the manly tenderness, and many silent heartfelt prayers, as they consigned the body of their fellow-man to the charge of Mother Earth was no doubt as acceptable, and not one who took part in those mournful obsequies, will ever forget that event. This was the first death in the county. The family shortly after removed South, where the widow remarried. Mr. McCullough's body still lies in this spot, although all the other bodies afterward placed there have been removed to the Morrisburg cemetery.

Among those who made their appearance during the year 1851 were the following: Theophilus Bryan, John S., Addison and William Cave, Aaron Hougham, J. W. York, David Thompson, William Miler, Henry Harper, George Rohrer, S. G. Weeks, A. G. Weeks, Hiram Haskins, John and Daniel Messinger, T. M. Boyles, William and Isaiah Grames, Cornelius DeVander, Asa Cox, J. J. Morris, James, Benjamin and Jesse Moore, Peter and Israel Vandevanter.

Addison Cave settled on section 12, in what is now Penn township, but is now a resident of Dallas county.

John S. Cave, his father, a native of

Virginia, located upon a farm in Penn township, where he is still living, a surviving member of the grand old pioneers of Guthrie county.

William B. Cave also located in what is now Penn township where he now lives.

Aaron Hougham settled in 1851 in Jackson township, where he was elected the first justice of the peace. A history in detail of this pioneer will be found under the head of County Judge, in the judicial chapter, to which the reader is referred.

David Thompson picked out a farm on section 13, in what is now Penn township, where he lived some time. He is now in Nebraska.

William Miller located also in Penn, on section 12. After living here a year or two, he sold out and left the county.

Henry Harper made the choice of a farm on section 1, Jackson township. He now lives in Dallas county.

George Rohrer and Cornelius De Vander came together, and picked out farms on section 2, in Jackson. Rohrer sold out in 1853, and left; DeVander is in Oregon.

S. G. Weeks located a claim on section 31, in Jackson township in 1851, where he built a small cabin. He was a native of Kentucky, and was born about 1804. He came here from Warren county, Illinois, and at one time previous had resided in Park county, Indiana, where he was married to Miss Hannah Coleman, a sister of L. P. Coleman. He was the first clerk of the court in Guthrie county, and in common with other officials donated his salary to the county, there being nothing in the treasury to pay them with. He removed to Nebraska about 1860, and died there some six years ago.

A. G. Weeks, the son of Silas G. Weeks, made a settlement on section 26, in what is now Valley township, the first settler in in that part of the county, in the fall of 1851. He has since migrated to Missouri and been lost sight of.

Hiram Haskins made a settlement on the farm afterward belonging to William Swisher, west of Dale City, in what is now known as Beaver township. This was on section 3, and the date of his settlement was May 5, 1851. He died on this place on the 15th of May, 1854.

Daniel Messinger settled upon section 13, Cass township, but in the early "sixties" he left for Oregon.

T. M. Boyles settled in Jackson township in 1851, and was elected the first county treasurer. After serving as such for a few months, he resigned and left the county.

William Grames, and his brother Isaiah, settled in Cass township.

In the dim, uncertain light of twilight on an evening in May, 1851, a solitary emigrant wagon was seen slowly crossing the prairie. It halted at the door of the cabin inhabited by Conrad Brumbaugh. A hearty welcome from these hospitable people caused the tired and weary occupants of the wagon to alight. This little band of argonauts were Asa Cox, his wife and two children, who were kindly provided for by their cheerful-host and his amiable wife. Mr. Cox had come west in search of a home, and Mr. Brumbaugh, who fortunately had two cabins, generously offered him the use of one rent free, of which he was happy to avail himself until 1853, when he removed into the town of Panora, he building the second house in that town.

While they lived on Mr. Brumbaugh's place they had one cow in common, one milking in the morning, the other at night. Mrs. Cox says that, the best meal she was ever privileged to take was at the house of a neighbor in 1851, the fall after their arrival. She had been eating corn-bread all summer and was completely tired of it. Her neighbor had some wheat and said she should have a change. She therefore ground the wheat in a coffeemill and made some gems, which Mrs. Cox avers were so grateful to her that she will never forget them.

J. J. Morris, now a resident of Stuart, came to Jackson township in 1851, and located on section 35. The principal part of his business was speculating in claims, thereby often incurring the displeasure of sundry of the pioneers. It seems that shortly after his advent here, he either entered a piece of land claimed by another settler, or obtained wrongful possession of it some way, and a crowd of angry men went to his house to mob him. Mr. Morris met them at the door of Abraham Moore's cabin, where he was stopping, and drawing his six foot six inches of humanity to its greatest height declared he would shoot the first man who came across the fence, and, as he had a cocked pistol in his hands, and was just back from California, the twenty men taking a sober second thought, postponed their visit to some other day.

James, Benjamin and Jesse Moore settled on section 34, in Jackson township.

Peter and Israel Vandevanter settled in Victory township, the pioneers of this part of the county.

Prominent among the old settlers of the year 1852, were the following: Michael

Hay, S. H. Gander, Mathew and James Piper, William Redfern, Moses Hall, John and Benjamin Marlenee, R. R. Henderson, Thomas Henderson, Lemuel P. Coleman, Thomas M. Coleman, Henry Mains, J. F. Branson, G. Reynolds, E. J. Reynolds, Alexander Wasson, John Jackson and his sons, Joseph, William and Griffin, John Anderson, Thomas Moffitt, Orlando Moffitt, Peter H. Bryan, Horatio and Ozias Shaw.

The full details of these and all other and later settlements, is to be found in the township histories further on, where these matters are treated of at length, and which is here omitted to avoid useless repetition.

The old settlers had much to do ere they could gather around them the comforts of life, the conveniences of civilization. The life was a hard one, but they met it with a bold front, and the obstacles to their success were overcome. In those early days no railroads existed to bring to them all their furniture and the usual garnishment of their homes. A slow-plodding team drew all their little store, and a roof over their head was about all that they could expect when they arrived at their new homes in the wilderness. Of course the first few nights the beds were made-up on the floor of the cabin, which was often the earth, but as "necessity is the mother of invention" so the necessity of finding a more comfortable resting place stimulated the inventive genius of the pioneers and finally produced the "prairie-bunk." This was made of poles, usually hickory, crossing one end of the cabin, from the logs on one end to those on the other, with smaller poles laid across for slats. Some preferring the

old-fashioned "cord bed," used basswood bark for cords to lace the same with. This made a double bed, the old folks lying with heads one way, the youngsters with theirs another. A packing box, where one could be had, answered, very well, the purpose of a table, while smaller boxes and home-made stools answered for chairs. Dips made of deer suet, or "witches" made of any kind of grease in a tin dish with a wick in it, was the only substitute for lamps. Game of all kinds was plentiful, especially deer, and venison was nearly always to be found on the table of the settler. In fact some of them have made the complaint that they "had nothing to eat, no meat of any kind, no pork or beef; to be sure we had some venison and other wild game, but we soon got tired of that and longed for more civilized diet."

Those who brought wheat or corn with them fared well for a time, but those who failed to do so, at times suffered, as, on the first year of their arrival, after turning over the tough prairie sod, they had to break it up by sowing it with sod corn, which was good only for stock; then they had to wait another year before they could get any wheat raised.

The nearest mill was at Winterset, in Madison county, some forty or more miles away, and from this nearly all the bread-stuffs were hauled by ox-teams. The distance was great; the streams with no bridges; no roads, and, as ox-team travel is, at the best, but a slow mode of going, every effort was made to get something, that would answer the purposes of a mill, rigged up. Benjamin Kunkle had one, built by Jerome Paige, which consisted of a large concave stone fixed perma-

nently in the ground, and a convex one fitted into it above. A hole was bored in the top stone, into which a stake was driven, by which it was turned, and ground the corn or buckwheat. Another was built by Abraham Moore, which was fastened to the outside of his house. It consisted of a hopper of about a half a bushel capacity, and ground like a coffee-mill. A sack was placed under it, and into this the meal was ground. A bushel per hour could be ground with this. This was on section 5, in Jackson township.

Many families lived on corn, with an occasional meal of wild meat, for two years. For some time after they raised a crop of wheat, they often lived on bread and turnips, their only luxury being salt.

The water in the various streams was very clear, and fish were plenty therein, and we have it upon the authority of Mr. Kunkle that, in an hour or so, he could "gig" as many as he could carry, some of the pike being of enormous size.

HISTORIC FIRST ITEMS.

The first settler in Guthrie county was John Nevins, who in the spring of 1848, located on section 1, in Jackson township.

The first marriage in the county was that of George Messinger and Lucinda Casteel, who were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by Judge Bryan, on the 30th of March, 1852.

The first white child born was Melinda Jane Kunkle, on the 12th of September, 1849. She is now the wife of George W. Mount and resides in Bayard, this county.

The second birth was that of Mary Leinhardt, born January 21, 1851. She is now the wife of Jesse Johnson, of Wichita.

The first death was that of McCullough, who died in August, 1850, and was buried on the bluff near Morrisburg.

The first school in the county was held in Jackson township, about two and a half miles northeast of Mr. Kunkle's place in the winter of 1852-3. It was taught by Spencer Catlin, who was a man who came from Indiana with his family. The school was held in a cabin just vacated by George Rohr. Among the scholars were John, Jacob, William and Henry Kunkle, several of the Cave children and one or two of the children of Mr. Tannehill, of Dallas county.

The first religious services were held by Rev. Mr. Hare, a Methodist minister of Des Moines, in the winter of 1851, at the

house of Benjamin Kunkle. There was present upon the occasion the following pioneers: Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Kunkle, Mr. and Mrs. John W. York, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Cummins, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Denslow, Fred Fry and his mother, and David and Russell Bay.

The first wagon making shop was opened by John Cline in the spring of 1856, at Panora.

The first carpenter in the county was Richard Gilbert, who came to Panora in 1853.

The first blacksmith in the county was Benjamin Kunkle, and the second was Andrew Brumbaugh.

CHAPTER IV.

INCIDENTS, ANECDOTES AND REMINISCENCES OF EARLY DAYS.

The following account of personal matters is given to show the disadvantages under which the hardy pioneers procured the homes which now seem so comfortable. Whatever of romance adhered to the hardy colonists, was abundantly compensated for by hard work. Contrast the journey of that devoted party through the roadless and bridgeless tract between their destination and Chicago, with a party on a like journey to-day. Instead of weeks of labor and toil, privation and suffering, with cold and hunger, a seat is taken in a

palace car at noon, in Chicago, an unexceptional supper is partaken without leaving the train, the passenger retires upon a downy couch, and in the morning awakes to find himself at his point in central or northern Iowa, having lost only half a day on the journey. Those who enjoy these blessings would be less than human if they were not filled with gratitude to these early settlers who paved the way, and actually made the present condition of things possible. At that time the confines of civilization were on the lakes;

Chicago had not many thousand people; Milwaukee was just beginning to be a village, and Dubuque was a mere vidette, an outpost of civilization. There was nothing in the now great state of Iowa, except the intrinsic merit of the location, to attract people from their more or less comfortable homes in the East, or on the other side of the water. The hope as to the future, which "springs eternal in the human heart" was what lured them on, and although those that came were usually regarded by the friends they left as soldiers of fortune, who, if they ever returned at all, would indeed be fortunate. They were a sturdy race, who realized the inequality of the struggle in the old states or countries, and resolved to plant themselves where merit would not be suppressed by traditions.

The men who came were, as a rule, enterprising, open-hearted and sympathizing; they were good neighbors, and so good neighborhoods were created, and they illustrated the idea of the brotherhood of man more by example than by quoting creeds, with a bravery that never blanched in the presence of the most appalling danger, they nevertheless were tender, kind and considerate in the presence of misfortune, and their deficiency in outward manifestations of piety was more than compensated by their love and regard for humanity. And if this meed of praise is justly due to the men, and it certainly is, what shall be said of the heroic women who braved the vicissitudes of frontier life, endured the absence of home, friends and old associations, whose tender ties must have wrung all hearts as they were severed. The devotion which would lead to such a breaking away, to follow a father, a husband or a

son into the trackless waste beyond the Mississippi, where gloomy apprehensions must have arisen in the mind, is above all praise. The value of the part taken by the noble women who first came to this uninhabited region cannot be over estimated. Although by nature liberal, they practiced the most liberal economy, and often at critical times preserved order, reclaiming the men from despair during gloomy periods; and their example of industry constantly admonished him to renewed exertion, and the instincts of womanhood constantly encouraged integrity and manhood.

As to the effects of frontier life upon those who have secured homes west of the Mississippi, a few observations may not be inappropriate.

Years ago the Rev. Dr. Bushnell, a noted divine in the East, preached a sermon on the barbarous tendencies of civilization in the West, and on this the reverend gentleman predicted an urgent—and we almost said, frantic—appeal to Christianity to put forth renewed and strenuous efforts to save the West from a relapse into barbarism. This tendency was supposed to result from the disruption of social and religious ties, the mingling of heterogeneous elements, and the removal of the external restraints, so common, and supposed to be so patent, in older communities. Dr. Bushnell did not have a sufficiently extended view of the subject, for in looking over the history of the past, we find that in a nomadic position there is never any real progress in refinement. Institutions for the elevation of the race must be planted deep in the soil before they can raise their heads in beauty and majesty toward heaven, and bear fruit

for the enlightenment of nations. The evils of which Dr. Bushnell was so afraid are merely temporary in their character, and will have no lasting impression. What actually happens is this, at first there is an obvious increase of human freedom, but the element of self government everywhere largely predominates, and the fusion of the races which is inevitable, will in due time create a composite nationality, or a race as unlike as it must be superior to those that have preceded it. Even now, before the first generation has passed away, society in the West has outgrown the irritation of the transplanting, and there are no more vicious elements in society here than in the East, as the criminal statistics will abundantly show.

During the exciting campaign of 1852, although the great majority of the people of the county at that time were staunch democrats, still four men were found who voted for Winfield Scott, the whig candidate. These gentlemen were: J. W. Cummins, J. H. Gander, John Anderson and David Bay. A good story is told in regard to this campaign that will bear repetition here. This is it:

A hickory pole had been raised in the court-house square, at Panora, by the democratic electors to testify to their joy over the election of their candidate, President Pierce. Mrs. Walter Tuttle, although the wife of a good democrat, feeling aggrieved that her husband was not of her way of thinking, and piqued at his having assisted in the raising of the pole, determined on revenge. One night, at midnight, accompanied by her brother, Henry Cox, then a small boy, after borrowing an auger of Henry Brumbaugh, started on the errand of dire vengeance.

Arriving in due time at the foot of the obnoxious pole she commenced to bore holes in it, to weaken it, which would insure its fall. She had got three holes through it and started the fourth, when the certainty of success and the fear of detection, deflected the auger from the right line, and it broke in two in her hands. Angry feelings now surged up in her bosom, and mortified pride rebelled at the failure, but choking them down she was fain to gather up the broken tool and return home. When the attempt was discovered a reward was offered for the detection of the offender, but in vain; it never was found out, but suspicion, in some way, became attached to a totally innocent party, F. Shellhart, who, though they could not prove him guilty, so neither could he prove himself innocent, and he fell under the ban of the more active politicians. The real facts of the case were never known until long years afterward, when it was only time to laugh over the odd incident.

Among the many laughable incidents of early days, one is told of Thomas Roberts, of Cass township, that will bear telling, although not occurring in this county. A party of the settlers from this locality had gone to Des Moines on business, and while there it rained so hard and raised all the streams, and knowing that they would be unable to ford the creeks and rivers on their way homeward, they purchased a skiff and a long rope and loaded them into their wagon. When they came to Walnut creek, on their homeward journey, they took the wagon apart and sent it over in the skiff. They then sent one end of the rope over by William Tracy, who landed on an island

near the west bank. The other end of the rope was fastened to the bridle of the larger of their team of mules, supposing that the smaller would follow. Tracy stood in the water up to his knees, pulling in the rope hand over hand, working like a beaver. When the mules entered the current of the stream it took the little one down stream. "Uncle Tom Roberts" stood upon the bank and seeing this conjured up all kinds of imaginable trouble, a forty-mile walk among the worst, started down the bank at a run, calling out, "bray, Tracy, bray." But that gentleman, totally unmoved by his cries, hauled leisurely away at the rope with the other mule at the end of it, while Roberts shoo'd and called and yelled, and finally succeeded in scaring the little "long-ear" across. When all were in safety and proceeding on their way, Roberts demanded the cause of his friend's refusal to coax the creature over by braying. "Well, Mr. Roberts," he replied, "I am willing to do almost anything in reason, but from making a jackass of myself you'll have to excuse me."

When Joseph Kenworthy came to Guthrie county in 1856, he at first resided with his brother Enoch until he could put up a cabin for himself. This dwelling when finished was but 11x12 feet in size and, although built of lumber, was without any floor. A table, which had been in Mrs. Kenworthy's family for forty years, had been brought with them, and its possession gave them that much advantage over their neighbors. Chairs they had none, and for a year they were compelled to put up with a bench, then David Tomlinson made him some chairs out of hickory poles. Their bedstead was the ordi-

nary prairie bunk, but they being a little aristocratic peeled the bark from the soft maple poles of which he made his bedstead (the first settlers never had occasion to use this word in the plural). They (the poles) were so smooth and white as to excite the envy of his less fortunate neighbors. Mrs. Joseph Kenworthy was very enthusiastic in her praises of the new country, and as she thought over the novelty of the situation and congratulated herself upon her freedom, would often indulge in pleasant reveries of the future. One evening, just after she had removed her shoes preparatory to retiring, she was awakened from one of these delightful musings by a peculiar noise that "struck terror to her soul." She bade the little ones (her adopted daughter and a little son of E. Kenworthy) climb upon the bed. She then called to Mr. K. who was out doors, to come and kill a rattlesnake. He took the iron bar from the end of his wagon and came laughing, expecting, not to kill a snake, but to quiet a woman's fears. As he approached the door, his snakeship gave him a salute that made him "laugh out of the other side of his mouth." He bade Mrs. K. to jump upon the bed, and just as he raised his weapon to strike, the wind blew out the only light, a skillet of lard with a rag wick. While darkness prevailed the snake rattled so fiercely and in such close proximity to the bed, that its occupants, with clasped hands and blanched cheeks, made up their minds to bid farewell to this fair land, if not from choice, of necessity. Mr. Kenworthy struck a light in time to see the intruder start out through a chink beside the door; he nailed him to the floor with the iron bar or rod, which his wife held

while he climbed out through the window and with a tent pole dispatched the enemy. Possibly they slept sweetly that night, but it is extremely doubtful.

During the hard winter of 1855-56, the early settlers suffered much from the inclemency of the weather, and their small stock of cattle was much diminished by the want of sufficient fodder and the extreme cold. The first heavy fall of snow had been crusted over, when another snow-storm came up, and covered the frozen surface. On a beautiful bright Sunday morning on the 6th day of January, 1856, the tracks of some seventy-five elks had been seen going up the Lone Grove creek, in Baker township, and Jesse Mock, a nephew of Mrs. William Sheeder, taking a double-barreled gun determined to go out after them and endeavor to procure some venison. Brightly shone the sun from an almost cloudless sky, making the broad white mantle of the earth glisten and shine with an intense light. The young man, for he was but a mere lad of fifteen, started for the creek, but after getting some distance from home, the heavens were clouded over, and dark angry clouds soon covered the face of the sun. Out of the bleak, cold northland, the sighing of the wind could be heard, and soon a gale came down upon the doomed boy, that raised the light snow in whirling masses around him. To add to all this, one of the terrible blizzards of Iowa set in, and the boy, blinded with the snow, and chilled with cold, attempted to turn homeward. Wandering this way, and then that, he at last succumbed to the terrible storm-king, and surrounded by the warring elements, laid down and died, after every effort that he could make was

unavailing. Not coming home that night, search for him was instituted next morning, which was continued from time to time without success. Nor was he found until the 10th day of May, 1862, over six years after; his bleached bones one boot, and his gun were found by Elijah Bierge about seven miles northwest from his home, lying where it is supposed he perished amid the howling of the winds, and was covered by the snowy pall that wrought his death.

A Mr. Cooper and a Miss Fleak were both hired to work for a prominent farmer, near Lynn Grove. As Cupid lurks in the lower, as well as the higher, walks of life, the little rogue whispered pretty stories in their ears, and, as is usual in such cases, they agreed to tread life's rosy path together. In short, as soon as an opportunity presented itself, they would "get married." The opportunity came one-day when C. was working on the prairie, in buckskin breeches and colored shirt, and Miss F. was kneading dough in the kitchen. Squire Owen was seen driving along the winding road over the prairie, and Miss Fleak called to him to come in. She then sent one of the farmer's little boys to bring the prospective bridegroom, while she returned to her kneading-board. Pretty soon the groom came in, wiped the perspiration from his face with his shirt sleeve, while the soot-to-be bridesprinkled flour over her hands, rubbed the dough therefrom as well as she could, walked proudly into "the room," with her sleeves rolled above her elbows, and fragments of dough clinging to her finger nails, and took her place beside the happy groom. They were married then and there, and spent their

honey-moon, she in the kitchen and he on the prairie, and doubtless were as happy as if they had taken a wedding tour.

The winter of 1849-50, was excessively cold and stormy. As an offset to this, the next winter, 1850-51, was mild and pleasant. On the 20th day of May, 1851, it commenced raining, and rained for forty days and nights, without a single intermission of twenty-four hours. The streams were so swollen as to be impassable, and the crops were much injured.

In 1853, cattle lived out doors nearly all of the time until the last of February, when there was a deep snow fall, that lay on the ground until April.

From the Guthrie *Sentinel*, it is seen that snow fell in December, 1856, to the depth of many inches, drifting to the depth of fifteen feet in some places. This winter was very severe, stunting the cattle to such a degree that they did not sufficiently recover to endure the following winter of 1857 when many of them perished.

EARLY EXPERIENCE IN DODGE TOWNSHIP.

By David Hidlebaugh.

But few settlers came to this township previous to the year 1870, and these were scattered here and there along the "Middle Coon," and the township, at that time, was a comparatively new country. But as soon as there was any improvement there were a number of visitors, who were well received and made welcome to the best of our poor accommodations. Neighbors, in the hospitable way of pioneers, would go five or six miles to help each other in the hard work necessary to open up an undeveloped country, and all was peace, and each tried to help one an-

other to get along. When election time came around they would confer together, and tell one another how they intended voting before going to the polls. In Arcadian simplicity they thus dwelt together, and each knew his neighbors' affairs as well as his own. If sickness invaded any cabin, all soon knew it, and all were more than willing to help and care for the invalid, and bear the burden of their inconvenience. All our produce had to be hauled to great distances before we could reach a market, as there was no railroad in the northern part of the county, and Jefferson, Greene county, was our nearest trading point. This was some twenty miles away over terribly bad roads, that at some seasons of the year were well nigh impassable. The severe winter of 1872-3 will long be remembered as a very cold one, with two feet of snow, and that drifted into great banks, so that we could scarcely get from one cabin to another. A great sorrow fell upon us that winter, for death came among us and ten or twelve of our little number were called hence;

"God touched them with His finger, and they died."

William Horine, a young man of promise, and a great favorite in the community, fell a victim to the lung fever. Then came the scarlet fever, and two daughters of my brother William drooped and fell beneath the stroke of that terrible destroyer; next Charles Corsant was called upon to mourn the loss of his two little ewe lambs. Henry Sampel lost one nestling, as did several others, and mourning was in nearly every house. Almost every child that fell sick with that disease that winter laid down its little life, and left its

sorrowing parents to miss its prattle. Our great want was the great lack of medical aid, as the doctors had to be brought from far-away centers of civilization. Doctors Enfield, of Jefferson; Bower, of Guthrie Center, and Reynolds, of Panora, did their best, but, as they had to stay some two or three days whenever they came here, their home patients were the sufferers, and it was hard to draw them to us. But now there is a great change in the country; it is all settled up now, and fenced, groves and orchards planted, and we have a good railroad through our township, and we begin to feel as if we were well settled and happy.

CYCLONE.

John Dierdorff, of Richland township, relates the experience of himself and family, and that of a neighbor, in a wind-storm that almost assumed the proportions of a cyclone. On Sunday, June 18, 1871, about six o'clock in the evening, Mr. Dierdorff and a cousin, Peter Dierdorff, were doing up the necessary work around the farmyard, and, at the particular moment, were watering their team of mules, when a nephew cried out, "Oh, uncle, see that storm coming!" They looked, of course, but paid no attention to it, and had no fear, as they had never had any experience of the power wrapped up in a wind-storm. They finished their labors, put the mules back in the stable, and proceeded to the house, which they reached just as the storm came down and round about them with a terrible rush and a roar. Everything that was loose flew before the blast, and the trees and shrubs thrashed around in apparent

agony. The men got into the house, and it was about time, for it took their united strength, assisted by Mrs. Dierdorff, to hold the door closed. The pressure of that wall of wind slowly forced the house from its foundation until it had moved about four feet, when the storm passed on, leaving the building careened on to the north side of it. A neighbor of Mr. Dierdorff's, a party by the name of Milton Garber, did not come off so well. Mr. Garber was, at that time, living on the farm now occupied by Mr. Dierdorff, and when the storm struck his house it met a certain amount of resistance until the wind, in its wild fury, tore it all to pieces, scattering their household goods to the four quarters of the earth, and seriously injuring Mrs. Garber. Nothing was left to mark the spot where once had been a happy home, even the stove being moved some three hundred yards.

EARLY DAYS.

A Retrospect by James Carbery, of Valley Township.

I came to Guthrie county with my father, in 1855, when I was some twenty-one years of age, and we settled in Jackson township. We came, as did all the immigrants of those days, by teams, and from the time we left Iowa City, on our way westward, we found no roads laid out, nor bridges spanning the numerous streams. All was as wild as when first made. The mode of crossing the shallower creeks and rivers was by fording, while primitive ferryboats, were our means of getting over the deeper ones. These ferryboats were constructed in the rudest manner. Rough logs were split in two and placed one on another in boat fashion,

were so pinned by wooden pins, and then daubed with clay. No nails entered into their construction. They were then swung across the river by a rope.

The cabins of the settlers were all log-cabins, rudely constructed, made of logs just large enough for three or four men to handle, and daubed with mud to keep out wind, snow and rain. The floors, where we had any, were made of punch-eons split from the logs by the woodman's ax, and had what was called a shake roof. Logs in every part, sills, joists, roof fastened with logs, in fact, a house of native timber, no nails. The door often of shakes with wooden pins and hinges. Our fireplaces were built of rough stone, large enough to hold a whole load of wood.

The cabins were but 14x16, in the most instances, and yet they were made to accommodate as many as three or four families, or twelve to fifteen individuals, and have room for strangers and visitors. These buildings had, often, no windows, but in the winter time we could see daylight through the roof, and many is the time we have found in the morning, upon awakening, some three or four inches of snow upon the covering of the bed.

EARLY DAYS.

By Thomas M. Coleman.

Of the hardships, privations, toils, trials, hopes and fears of the first settlers of a new country, the pen can give but an imperfect idea.

There were dangers those coming in after years never think of having been encountered by those who led the way, and laid the foundation for our present prosperity. But, notwithstanding all oppositions, the progress has been far be-

yond the most sanguine expectations. But we live in an age of wondrous changes, and when we look back at the great difference between the present and when we started in life, we cannot realize how it came. Very few can grasp hold of the car of progress and keep up, without getting dizzy, as they look back into the receding past.

And while we rejoice in the grand achievements of to-day, we wonder that we set so much store on what we once termed a splendid success, now that we see it so far surpassed by the progress of the present.

I feel at a loss for words to describe the past, so it may be understood now; and I feel inclined to lay down my pen, but my friends and the publishers are so urgent. I will try, although it seems too much like writing of myself, so much of what I have seen is so closely connected with my own history.

Coming into Guthrie county the 5th of November, 1852, I have witnessed nearly all the changes it has undergone, from an Indian hunting-ground, the home of wild animals, to the beautiful farms, the pleasant homes, and thriving villages and towns, with which it is now dotted all over; but how can I tell it?

The change of races of men and animals is not much greater than the changes in methods and facilities for work, business, and education, as I saw them, thirty to fifty years ago.

My father and grandfather before me were pioneers, always in advance of conveniences and benefits of older settlements, always deprived of many advantages we prize so highly now; but they were always looking and working for the

better things. The promotion of religion, morality, and good government, was always of the utmost importance to them, as they have been to me, yet I feel a regret that no more has been accomplished, and that I can not give a better account of things I have known to be going on around me.

I built the fourth house in Beaver township; and like all other houses of that day, it was made of logs, covered with "clapboards," and floored with "puncheons." The roof split out of oak, and the floor basswood, smoothed with an ax. Our chimneys were built up of "sticks and mud," or tough sods. Our fire-place was always broad enough for a friend or a stranger, although we always cooked and warmed by it, when cold enough to need fire to sit by; and it seems to me, our food was more savory then than now, but may be our appetites were sharpened by watching the broil or roast so long before it was ready for the table.

Our first crops of wheat were "tramped" out, or beaten out with a "flail," on the ground, and cleaned by the wind, or by two men taking a sheet and fanning with it while another would hold it as high as he could and let it fall so as to blow the chaff out, but there was enough dirt in it to keep most people from chewing it very fine. The mill then had no smut machines, and with the dirt and smut, I have seen bread as black as most of our Iowa soil; and this accounts for the eating of a great deal of cornbread by the first settlers, as their wheat crops were not very good.

Until Anderson's mill was built, it looked very much as if starvation was in sight sometimes, to the fattest of us.

In the summer of 1852, after failing to get anything to make bread at any of the mills east of us, Henry Mains and one of his little boys started west and turned south in Cass county and went into Missouri, about a hundred and fifty miles from home. Two nights and three days he was out of sight of human habitation, with no road or track to guide him; and he says, as he laid in his wagon at night and listened to the snuffing and the snapping of the wolves around him, "it was a little lonesome," and the thought of those at home with short allowance of food did not help it any. He staid so long the other settlers were fearful of some accident to him, but he came at last and brought bread and gladness to the little settlement. After we had a mill in our county it was often difficult to get to it from our side, as we had two rivers to cross, and no bridges or ferries; so in time of high waters we would take our grain across in a canoe and swim our horses and wagons across the best we could, and often had a bit of fun as well as danger in doing so.

Our trading was done at Des Moines for several years, and I am satisfied that I made one hundred trips there and back in the first fifteen years, and had many a narrow escape in crossing rivers, sometimes on poor ice, or swimming or fording deep water, or in terrible storms, and houses few and far between; sometimes alone and sometimes with those whose presence increased the dread of peril. But whatever had to be met by pioneers, as a rule, was met with all the force of mind and muscle at command; they were not the men to sit down and wait for something to turn up; and the expedients

resorted to under adverse circumstances, often showed the ingenuity of men whose wits were put to the test to provide food and clothes for themselves and families. And the vein of humor that said, "Make the best of a bad job," often gave merriment at the jokes a man would get off at the grotesque appearance of his own team, implement, or whatever it was that showed a departure from usual methods or fashions. Quaint looking teams, wagons, plows, or even clothes, were often met with. One of our first county officers had a pair of pantaloons that no one of the family or neighbors could tell what color or kind of fabric they had originally been, they were so patched with different kinds and colors of cloth, but they kept the cold out; and so did the wolf, or coon skin cap, or coat, or buckskin pants. And as Lord Kame's idea of beauty, "the most perfect adaptability to the use intended," was accepted then, none of these things lessened the respect for the *man*: as the best each one could afford was the top of the standard of fashion, and made all so attired equal, whether it was broadcloth, homespun, or buckskin.

We had no railroads, and so had to transport everything with teams, and it would be an incurable case of the blues that would not be driven away by sitting around the camp-fire with a squad of teamsters some pleasant evening, as they halted on their journey, to or from market, two hundred miles from their homes. This writing revives the recollection of many a pleasant trip, with jokes, anecdotes, and pleasant converse, giving a rest to mind and body; but it also revives the thoughts of mud, and cold, stormy trips, trying to the utmost both men and teams;

and I think what a grand good thing a railroad is.

The early settlers of Guthrie county, it seems to me, were a remarkably pleasant, neighborly, hopeful, energetic set of men, ever ready to lend a helping hand, or give words of cheer to those who needed or happened to be despondent. Most of us coming from heavy-timbered states, the lack of timber was alarming, and the force of the winds and furious storms gave terror to those who had never witnessed such things before. The winter of 1856-7 was of unusual severity and the cause of much privation. The snow drifted terribly, and teams could not pass up and down Beaver from early in December until about the 20th of March. We had to go out on the ridges to the "old divide stage road," which was kept open part of the time, but there was very little travel across the country—only one team, I believe, from our neighborhood to Panora, the county-seat, all winter; and it was a fearful journey, over snow-drifts and crusted snow that broke down with the horses so their legs were bruised, until it was very hard to get them along at all. I often wonder how it was so few persons were frozen, in the long journeys often made, and houses so far apart. Our Iowa blizzards were then a source of real danger; no houses, fences, or anything else to show where the roads were. So there was great danger of getting lost, and but little prospect of getting to a place of shelter. Garret Miller was lost in a very bad stormy night, coming home from the Panora mill, and laid out, but, fortunately, he had a quilt, and enough presence of mind to get under the snow, and escaped with frozen ears and fingers.

Some were frozen to death. I think one among the best men we ever had, Elza Lank, perished in this way; and though I used to say I often enjoyed a "battle with the storm-king," there is till this day a sadness comes over me whenever I see or hear of such a winter storm, for it wakens memories of one I loved, who perished by the cold monster. He certainly was a true friend of mankind, and was the first temperance talker I ever listened to. But after all his hard work for our first prohibitory law, he was taken away before it was fairly tried.

Danger and privation were leagued, or at least, very close together; and it may sound strange to people who are crowding each other, but I know of no privation harder to bear in early times, than the great lack of human faces. As we gazed about us in our loneliness and saw so few of our kind, many a time at the sight of a stranger a tear has stolen down the cheek, half of joy for the added presence of another human being, and half regret that far away friends were not with us. And as friend longed for friendship, and enjoyed the converse of even a stranger, with added force did christian hearts yearn for the fellowship and love of brethren and sisters, and to hear the gospel preached, to buoy them up on their lonely pilgrimage.

But I think good was wrought out of the rough experiences and privations many of us passed through. In my journey to this country I learned the need of shelter, by being often refused lodging or food, and with firm resolve I determined never to turn anyone away that needed or deserved shelter and food, and have sacredly kept the resolution.

It was on the lone prairies of Guthrie county, with a thirty miles' space between me and my next neighbor on the west, and no one knew how far north or south to the next one, that I learned how broad the great bond of human brotherhood was; and here the woof, if not the work, of the mantle of christian charity, was so woven into my being, that creeds and churches made no difference as to the protection and warmth of affection it fostered, or the aid it afforded.

As proof of how we wanted to see our county settled up, I might say, but for the work of two or three men, our swamp land, that afterward yielded over thirty-five thousand dollars would have been given for a fifteen hundred dollar bridge, and the settlement of one hundred and fifty emigrants in our county.

As to the political affairs of our county in early times, I suppose there are others who are better able to give them than I am. In those days I was a democrat, but was called an "off ox," because there were so many things in the republican platform that I believed in, and so many things in the other that I would not swallow, and when I voted as a member of our board of supervisors to give one hundred and fifty dollars to our first company of soldiers in the war of the rebellion, it was, to say, the "last hair that broke the camel's back," and made one of the liveliest political storms I ever witnessed in Beaver, and I have seen several. Our old county-seat fights drew out everything that ever enters into a political contest, only shotguns, and other brute force; and there were many laughable and droll things occurred to relieve the monotony of our pioneer political contests.

But there is one thing my mind keeps recurring to of which I must speak. I told you, kind reader, how we felt the lack of faces to look upon, and regretted the absence of friends, so you can see the thinning of our ranks by death would be doubly sorrowful.

The scarcity of numbers made our loss more severe, and added to the fears of some who feared this country was not suited to the settlement of the white race, and that disease would yet depopulate the country. Many a mother has shuddered at the recital of the story of some old Indian who said Iowa would raise no children; and as victim after victim, young and old, fell beneath the dreadful stroke, many a heart burdened with sorrow entertained fears that our settlement here was a mistake and in the end might yet prove a failure. Several, urged by such fears, left the country; and when I landed on the west side of the South Coon, at the house of my father, who had come the spring before, and found eight sick ones, and only one little girl able to wait on them,—if they had been able to travel, and we had had money to go on,—we would all have left the country, and hurried away from the scenes of so much sickness and privation, with so little we could see to ever repay us.

In 1853 there were several additions to our settlement, among them Christian Miller, my wife's father; a man we had all known for years, and known to honor, and many of us to love and look to for counsel. No man, probably, that ever came here believed stronger in Iowa than he did. He was delighted with the country, and we rejoiced in his words of encouragement and christian exhortation;

but in a few short months he was gone; and although we sorrowed with our burden lightened by his consolation and "hope in his death," yet words cannot tell of our loneliness and sorrow, as we realized our loss of one we looked to as our leader. His father had died a few days before, and another, the one it seemed we needed most, to be taken so soon from our little band pressed a deeper grief on every heart.

There were others yet to follow soon, and one by one we have witnessed the departure of so many for *a better country*, and such a host of our dearest friends are "over there," that notwithstanding the great faith we have in what we often call the "grandest and noblest state of its size on this green earth," we look forward with anticipations of joy to a settlement in "that better country," a city paved with gold, where privation and toil is over, and joy and peace and rest will so fill the soul that these light afflictions, which are but for a moment, shall work for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. But while here we expect to do that which our hands find to do with our might. Labor makes rest the sweeter, and as in the past, Guthrie pioneers did not sit repining in hopeless sorrow, but worked with might and main to achieve success, so may we hope that they may ever go on, endued with that courage and fortitude that has conquered so many opposing elements, surmounted so many obstacles, with hope as an anchor to the soul, guided by divine wisdom, until grander victories may yet be achieved, and still more of the structure of our christian civilization bear the impress of the workingmen and women who laid its foundation years ago in Guthrie county.

Many a time we never knew whether good would come of our labors or not, but I feel more than repaid for the humble part I have been permitted to perform, and the grand results shown to-day in our county makes me wonder at the success, although I have watched it growing for over thirty years. But my paper is too long for one so imperfect and I will quit, regretting that I have not been able to write more of interest to the readers of our County History.

A REMINISCENCE.

By Mrs. G. W. Harlan, now of Twin Lakes, Colorado.

It is with scruples of delicacy the writer takes up her pen to attempt an autobiography. How few of us are satisfied with our incomplete life. Comparatively speaking, there are a few luminaries who seem to shape their own destiny, but the great bulk of mankind are more or less controlled by circumstances. We seem but indifferent barks, floating to that unknown sea, which sooner or later swallows up all humanity. We drift along conscious alike of our own weakness and our seeming inability to surmount them. But not to be tedious it will, perhaps, not be out of place to go on with the "short and simple annals" of our own common place history. G. W. Harlan was born and raised in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The writer was born in Cecil county, Maryland, but was brought up in the former county; am of Quaker extraction and my husband partially Presbyterian. Were married in 1849, when I was seventeen years old. Mr. Harlan's occupation from that time until we moved West was a dry-goods merchant and a dealer in live

stock. Losing heavily in the latter, we concluded to try our fortune in Iowa. We moved into Guthrie county in the spring of 1857, along with my parents. We joined farms and located on the raw prairie; Elwood Brown, my father, along Brush Fork, and Mr. Harlan along the Coon, down past where the two streams meet. Here for twenty-two years we spent our life and brought up our large family, some of whom are still residents of the county. The principal part of my father's family were grown up before he left Pennsylvania.

I often think how verdant eastern people were and *are* in the practical realities of a prairie pioneer's life. But by experience, the dullest scholar will in time learn something. I well remember our first garden, chosen in an opening along the river which was soft and easily cultivated. We made our potato patch on a rich bank out from among great high weeds, which at that time grew thick for miles up and down the Coon. They grew higher than a man's head. There was a man who lived three or four miles down the river, who had a large drove of hogs he let loose in summer to forage wherever suited them best. They lived principally on those large weeds which we called "pig weeds," not being acquainted with their botanical name. One August Sabbath we hitched up our "one horse shay" and went out on a prospecting tour around the little hamlet of Guthrie Center, which in those days was very modest and made few pretensions. While we were gone "Wiley's hogs," perhaps partaking of the same curiosity, migrated into our potato patch, and did some plowing in their own interest. They meandered still further up

the river into new patches. This got to be such a nuisance that it caused our men to use many epithets not in accordance with Scripture. These wild hogs were quite ferocious if they were *not* as noisy as the coyotes, and one day after they had been making their usual raids, Mr. H. went out with his dog and javelin in mighty wrath intent on some desperate victory. He flung his javelin (the pitch fork) right into the old leader's back. She and all her followers turned upon him, and made him feel that prudence was the better part of valor; he climbed the first tree he came to, and he didn't climb slow either. While making the dog beat an inglorious retreat they kept their eyes up the tree, and with erected bristles and other demonstrations gave him to understand that it would not be wholesome for him to come down among them. By and by they got tired and trotted off, leaving him alone in his glory.

He concluded the only way to head off those porkers was to fence. Elm was the material to be used, and any one acquainted with it knows that it was not an easy task to split those rails in the middle of the summer. For several years our experience was very much as other "old settlers." Our tables were not graced with luxuries. Sugar and coffee was not an every-day fare. Our pumpkin pie for the first winter or two, was made out of dried squashes, without sugar. Our pumpkin sauce was made by boiling down in water melon juice. But our greatest support was our cow, which really kept the "wolf" away. My husband would never kill "Old Red," and she died of old age. She was always a privileged old character, and could lay down a fence equal to a man. Somehow

in those old days, our appetites accorded with the times, and everything tasted palatable. When we commenced to cultivate sorghum we stepped into quite a luxury. What good plum and pumpkin butter we old settlers used to make of it. It was several years before we could use coffee as an every-day luxury, even on through war times. My father's family were our nearest neighbors, and we used to pass away the winter evenings very pleasantly in each other's cabins—playing chess, reading history or stories. How those cold blasts used to howl around our homes before the "cottonwoods" were large enough to shelter. But some strange comfort every state attends, and we had our mercies to count. Friends from the East sent us the "Atlantic" and "Harper's" for several years. And one of our nearest neighbors, Derwin Willey, used to lend us the New York *Tribune*, until we were able to renew our subscription. In those days we thought we could not live without the *Tribune* and the other periodicals. Mr. Willey died in '63 and we missed him very much as a neighbor. His widow, Mrs. Clarinda Willey, still lives on her part of the home place, surrounded by her worthy family. She is a noble type of womanhood, modest and unassuming, but with those sterling qualities of mind and heart which endear her to all who know her.

Mrs. Thomas Seely was another neighbor who was a lovely, gifted woman. Refined and cultured, she kept herself posted on the best literature of the day, and had a happy faculty of imparting her knowledge to her friends. Isolated as we then were from the advantages of large towns, the society of these two neighbors was a

companionship that cheered many a weary and discouraging hour, when we "used to boil, and broil, and toil," "and mend the frock, and knit the sock, and the cradle did rock, all for the good of the home;" while our men "did sow, and mow, and hoe, all for the good of the land." Hours long since passed away but still replete with pleasant memories. In those days Captain Thomas Seely was opening up his fine farm; B. Levan his orderly arranged home; George Headly, William Hellyer and William J. Revelle were all breaking up large farms. Also Captain Snedaker and James McCluen up Brush Fork were opening up theirs. All these men were good neighbors. Captain Seely is well known all over the county as one of the old leaders of the republican party in Guthrie county. Further down the Coon there was a tract of land called the Going's settlement, now divided up into splendid farms, the greater part of which is now owned by Harmon Reed and others. Time and space will not permit to tell all the little anecdotes and incidents that happened to us all, and our jokes at one another's expense. One of them at Billy Revelle's, is too good to keep. He kept bachelor's hall in those days where he now lives. The winter before the war broke out, he and one of his hands bunked together. One cold winter day they killed a hog and shoved it under their bed, where it froze solid. Whenever they felt a little "lank" for pork they would haul out the frozen swine, cut out their slices, and shove it back in its covering, which by the way was its own hide and bristles. It lasted them this way pretty much all winter. Quite an unique and economical plan.

Reason C. Darby was the man's name who marched off the next summer with Billy to the war, and died a hero's death on the battlefield of Pea Ridge. He was respected and honored by all his comrades.

I well remember one of our first winters when we made a quarter of beef last us all through the winter, by cutting it in small pieces, pickling it a few days, then hanging the pieces to the joists. Once in the middle of every week we boiled a piece with beans. On Sunday we would have biscuit, by this way making a hundredweight of flour last as long as the meat. Oh, those tough, rough, happy old days when youth and strength surmounted every care. Soon the war times came, ushering in new and all-engrossing topics. Never, can any of us forget those thrilling days when our country called for our loved ones to go. The first company of men was soon organized from all parts of the county. Company C, of the 4th Iowa was destined to perform a brilliant part in the history of the war. When this company was organized, the ladies of Guthrie Center sent forth an invitation to other ladies from other parts of the county to meet at the county seat and prepare a uniform for our boys. The mothers, wives, daughters, and sweethearts flocked from all parts of the county, and a uniform was soon improvised of grey flannel shirts, white pants with blue stripes, and black glazed caps. How proud we were of our white-panted heroes, so soon to meet the bloody realities of terrible battles. In those trying times what acquaintances were formed; friends never to be forgotten. How many pass before my vision as I write. I see the sweet face

of Mrs. Colonel Nichols, who with Mrs. Dr. Gustine and Mrs. Charles Haden, wore the palm of beauty in those war times. What added to their charms, they never seemed to know it.

Other sweet womanly faces pass before me. Mrs. Thomas Roberts, Mrs. Phil. Roberts, Mrs. Hanyan, Mrs. and Miss Campbell, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Blue, Mrs. Dyson, of Cass; Mrs. Kenworthy, Mrs. Lonsdale, Mrs. Cummins, Mrs. McClary, Mrs. Wells McCool, Miss Jenny Mount, Miss Ellen Leech (now Mrs. Hubbard, of Stuart), from Jackson township. From Bear Grove, Mrs. Perry Crooks and Miss Maggie, her daughter; also Miss Beck. From Thompson, the two Misses Porter. From Center, Mrs. Wm. Mann, Miss Harriet Bike (now Mrs. Alanson Hill, of Mento), Mrs. Seely, Mrs. Samuel Reed, and Miss Hester (now Mrs. Luther Motz), Mrs. Culbertson, and Mrs. Theodore Reed, Mrs. Wm. Tracy and her daughter, Miss Belle, Mrs. Charles Huxley, and Miss Clev, Mrs. and Miss Ewing, and the Misses Levan, and Miss Julia Holsman, all of whom became familiar faces, and were loyal patriotic women during the war. Among the many good women of those days was Mrs. William A. Mann, a noble, queenly woman, who with her husband, made their home a place of welcome and hospitality. He enlisted in Co. Q, 29th regiment, and died in a hospital at Keokuk. Was brought home and buried. His wife soon followed him to the grave. How we missed them, no words can tell.

Never will we forget our flag presentations to our two companies, Company C, at Guthrie Center, and Company G, at Panora, and our young ladies, beauteously

arrayed in the national colors. The writer had the honor of reading the address and presenting the flag to Company C. Though we all, soldiers and friends, were but a small part in integral numbers, yet that grand old hymn, "America," sounded just as sweet to us as in more pretentious places, and we felt just as deeply the terrible realities so soon to come upon us, and our adieus were just as heartfelt. We worked just as hard in our sanitary meetings, where we interchanged sociality and devised ways and means for the comfort of "our boys." If what we sent did not get to them, somebody else's dear ones might get the articles; anyhow, like bread cast upon the waters, we would send them. Our heroes we had dedicated were, like every place else, the flower of our youth; we knew they either had to die for their country, or come back crowned with honor. Glorious and sweet is the memory of those who died, and still cherished in our friendship are those who came back crowned with honor. It is an honor to be called their friends, and the pleasantest thought to husband and self wherever we may go is, that those old friends in Guthrie county may still think us worthy of their regard.

NOTES AND MEMORIES OF AN OLD SETTLER.

Contributed by Joseph W. Cummins.

Some of the first things in the settlement of what is now Jackson township, Guthrie county, Iowa:

The first cabin was erected by John Nevins on lot 15, section 1, town 78, range 30. In the spring of 1848, he broke up a portion of said lot and planted it to corn, which yielded well that season for

sod ground. At the proper time he gathered in his little crop of corn; snugly housed it in a rail pen and covered with long slough grass (which by the way makes a very good covering), and having their fall work all done up concluded that they would visit a brother-in-law, Mr. Benjamin Bennett, who lived near Fort Demoin, as it was then called. By so doing they could kill two birds with one stone, to wit: visit their friends and also purchase their winter's supply of clothing, groceries, etc. Had they known what was in store for them in the near future, they no doubt would have remained in their little cabin. The fall of 1848, was what would be termed a wet fall. More than the usual amount of rain had fallen, when on the 7th day of November, it commenced to snow great big old-fashioned flakes, none of your little fine drifting stuff, and the snow continued to fall until it reached the very unusual depth of four feet, upon the level. The wind came from the northeast during the time it was snowing; wind changed to the northwest and turned very cold. The snow was wet and heavy, and froze at once so that the crust would bear the weight of a man. Hundreds of deer and elk perished that winter. Shut in by the deep snow, they easily became the prey of wolves, which at that time were abundant, and almost exterminated the elk and deer.

Mr. Nevins remained at Mr. Bennett's until the next spring, sometime in April, before he could return to his claim. He returned with the full determination of selling his claim the first opportunity that presented itself, and go where such deep snows were unknown.

In the fall of 1851 Mr. Nevins sold his claim to one Conner Harper of Indiana. Mr. Nevins moved southwest, and settled in Missouri or Kansas, where he soon dropped his bundle and passed over to that other shore where the barking of the pesky "coyotes" and the recollections of musty corn-bread would no more disturb him. In the spring of 1849, the hardships through which the early pioneers had passed had disheartened them to a great extent, and being the first winter that many of them had passed in Iowa, they feared that the same kind of winters would be very common in this climate, so many of them pulled up stakes, as the saying is, and left the country, some going to Missouri, others to Illinois. One old lady, who was interviewed upon the subject, declared that the "Iowas" was to cold for her, and she was going back to "Elinois," where the horns and tails of oxen wouldn't freeze off. Strangers, I tell you that Iowa is a hard place; it's h—ll on women and oxen.

Those that remained went to work with a will, saying that they had seen such hard times that they would endeavor to raise something to live upon the next winter, and endeavor to get even for the hardships they had experienced. In this they succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations, for everything they planted seemed to grow almost to perfection, far exceeding anything they had ever seen where they had come from. Soon they became perfectly reconciled to their new homes with their wild surroundings. The settlers of to-day can not form even a faint idea of the beautiful scene that the prairies presented in their original and natural state from what

they can see around them now. On the right hand and on the left, all around, far and near, was this beautiful panorama of nature spread out before them.

Guthrie county was organized in the spring of 1851. The first election held in the township was on the first Monday in August following, at the cabin of one Fred Fry. At this time the population of the county was 222; the number of votes cast was thirty-nine. The names of those who voted at the first election in Jackson township are as follows:—Abram Moore, James Moore, Samuel Moore, Benjamin Moore, Fred Fry, H. Haskins, James Haskins, S. G. Weeks, A. G. Weeks, Aaron Hougham, J. W. York, Benjamin Denslow, Benjamin Kunkle, G. W. Roher, John Nevins, Henry Harper, Mathew Piper, J. W. Cummins, David Daily, and Jerome Paige; the two last named lived in Dallas county, but it was more convenient for them to vote in Guthrie. Mr. Paige was elected constable and served in that capacity for some time—nothing irregular about that in those days. At this election Aaron Hougham and J. W. Cummins were elected justices of the peace for Jackson township.

At the second election held, which was the presidential, in 1852, there were but four votes in the county given to General Scott, the whig candidate, which were as follows: In Cass township, John Anderson and David Bay; in Jackson township, S. H. Gander and J. W. Cummins. The first marriage in the township was that of Israel Vandevanter and Rachel Moore, in the spring of 1852, married by J. W. Cummins, J. P. The first marriage of parties living in the township, was that of

James Haskins and Lucinda Weeks; they were married in July, 1851, before the marriage mills of Guthrie were a-going. The first white child born in the township and county, was Malinda Kunkle, born September 12, 1849, and now the wife of George W. Mount, Esq., of Bayard, Iowa. The first death in the township was a small child of a Mr. Osander, who lived but a short time in the township. It was in the fall of 1851 that the ruthless hand of death was laid upon the sweet little innocent babe, and Mr. and Mrs. Osander, strangers in a strange land, were compelled to consign to Mother Earth the mortal remains of their dear babe. It was buried on a beautiful bluff, near the old town of Morrisburg, near by the grave of McCullough. Though no stone marks their resting place, and their graves are annually plowed over, as long as memory lasts with some of the old pioneers, they will not be wholly forgotten.

In the spring of 1855 a cemetery was laid off near the town site of Morrisburg. The land was given by James Moore for that purpose. Soon after being laid off, the mortal remains of all those buried on the bluff were removed by kind friends and placed in the new cemetery, save that of McCullough and the child of Mr. Osander. When the last trump shall call, no doubt but they will come forth as readily as if their graves had been marked by stones and flowers. As before stated, in the fall of 1851 Connor Harper moved on to the place vacated by Mr. Nevins. He remained but a short time; became dissatisfied with the country, sold his place to a brother, Charles Harper, who came to the country in 1852, who remained on the place up to his death,

which sad event took place in March, 1863. His wife, Nancy Harper, has lived on the place since his death. There was some three hundred acres of land in the original Nevins tract. Nancy Harper was a daughter of John McDowell; was born September 28, 1815, in Pulaski county, Kentucky; moved to Indiana in 1822, married to Stephen Moon, September 9, 1838; moved to Iowa in 1841. In August, 1847, Mr. Moon died, leaving her the care of three children, the oldest, Sarah Jane, afterwards the wife of S. F. Stults, now of Menlo. John and James Moon enlisted in Company H, 39th Iowa volunteer infantry in 1862; was captured at Corinth, Mississippi, July 7, 1863, and died in Andersonville, Georgia, in the spring of 1864.

Mrs. Moon was married to Charles Harper in October, 1852. By that union she has one son, A. J. Harper, who she now lives with, who tenderly watches and cares for her, and will continue, to do so until she is called to that better land that lies beyond the confines of earth where, no doubt, she will be permitted to meet those dear soldier boys of hers who yielded up their young lives as a sacrifice upon the altar of their country; well may she be proud of her noble boys. She has now in her possession the musket-ball that James was wounded with at the battle of Parker's X Roads.

SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN ANDERSONVILLE,
GEORGIA.

James McMullen of Company C, 4th Iowa infantry, and John and James Moon of Company H, 39th Iowa infantry. In the language of Governor Carpenter, would say these men need no eulogy;

their records are made; their place in the hearts of their countrymen is secure. It is our duty to gather their ashes into "history's" golden urn as an example and inspiration to the living. Captain W. S. Winder said when he was laying out the Stockade, "I'm going to build a pen here that will kill more d—n Yankees than can be destroyed in the front." Further comment is unnecessary.

"Let eternal infamy pursue the wretch, to naught but his ambition true."

The first post-office in the township was Allen, named in honor of Captain Allen, U. S. A. J. W. Cummins was appointed postmaster, his commission bearing date, August 16, 1852. The office was kept in his cabin, where he first settled, on the southwest quarter of section 36, town 79, range 30. In the spring of 1854, Mr. Cummins resigned, and Wesley Mount was appointed after Fairview was laid off. The office was removed to that place, and the name changed to that of Fairview. This was in 1855. The office was afterward removed to Dale City, where it still remains.

Rather an amusing incident occurred previous to the establishment of this office. The democrats being in the ascendency, desired, of course, that one of their number, a Simon-pure democrat, should be appointed; therefore, petition after petition was forwarded to the post-office department, but no appointment came; finally they demanded an explanation why their petitions were not granted, and were told that under the whig administration of Millard Fillmore, "*Loco-Focos*" were not appointed to office. Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, was then acting as assistant postmaster-general,

and George B. Warden, one of the old pioneers of Dallas county, and by the way, a radical whig, was postmaster at Adel at that time. Through this office all their petitions passed. Warden being well acquainted with the political antecedents of the applicants, kept Fitz Henry Warren posted, so finally they were driven

to the extremity of recommending the only whig in the township. The petition was promptly forwarded to the department, marked O. K. by Warden, and in a very short time the appointment came all right. Some of the men who made their mark on that petition, thought Jackson was still president.

CHAPTER V.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

By an act approved December 21, 1837, all that portion of Iowa lying west of Johnson county, comprised within the limits of townships 77, 78, 79, 80 and 81, to the Missouri river was formed into one county under the name of Keokuk, or as the name was generally spelled at that time, Kee-o-kuck, after the noted chief of the Sacs, or Sauks. This name is translated in the treaties with that celebrated aborigine as "Watchful Fox," but has been later given the interpretation of "He who has been everywhere." Within this tract lay all of the present county of Guthrie. In 1840 the county was abolished and this part of the state lay undivided until 1851. when Guthrie county was established and named. The county as originally found had its eastern and western boundary lines six miles to the eastward of the present lines respectively. But, however, the legislature at the same session, established the present

boundaries. At the same session its organization was ordered and Honorable William McKay, at that time Judge of the fifth judicial district, delivered the necessary papers to Theophilus Bryan, with directions to proceed to the proper organization thereof.

By the same bill that set off the county, Isaac H. Walters, David Bishop and Lewis Whitten, respectively of the counties of Marion, Madison, and Polk, were appointed commissioners to locate the county-seat.

The record books of the county give the following account of the proceedings of the organization:

Theophilus Bryan, who had been appointed organizing sheriff of Guthrie county, after duly qualifying according to law, on the 8th of July, 1851, proceeded to lay off the said county into townships for election purposes. By this division Guthrie county was made to con-

tain but two townships, Jackson and Cass. Jackson township was bounded as follows: "Beginning at the east line of Guthrie, county where the Middle Coon river crosses the same, thence up that stream, with the meandering thereof to the section line running east and west between sections 9 and 16, in township 79, north, range 30 west, thence west, with said section line to the west line of the county, thence south to the southwest corner of said county, thence east, with the county line, to the southeast corner of said county, and thence back to the place of beginning, along the east line of the county."

Cass township included all of the remaining or north two-thirds of the county.

Public notice was at the same time given that an election of officers of the new county would be held in the respective townships on the first Monday in August, 1851.

The polls in Jackson township were located at the house of Frederick Fry, and those in Cass township at the residence of Andrew Brumbaugh.

In accordance with the notice given, the election took place on the date, and at the places, above mentioned, and resulted in the choice of the following officers: Theophilus Bryan, county judge; Silas G. Weeks, clerk of the district court; Thomas M. Boyles, treasurer and recorder; Michael Messinger, sheriff; James Moore, supervisor; Alderson G. Weeks, county surveyor; William Carson, prosecuting attorney.

Under an act of the General Assembly, entitled, "An Act to locate the seats of justice of certain counties therein mentioned," which was approved January,

1851, Isaac H. Walters, David Bishop and Lewis Whitten were appointed commissioners to decide the locality best suited for the future county-seat of Guthrie county. These commissioners, with the exception of Mr. Walters, who did not serve, after viewing the ground, made the following report:

That having taken the requisite oath, and having been qualified as the law requires, we proceeded to select the following site as the proper location and seat of justice of the said county of Guthrie, in the State of Iowa: The southeast quarter of section 32, in township 80, north of range 30 west, as the said seat of justice of Guthrie county. And the name given, by which said seat of justice is to be designated, is Panora.

Signed by us this 25th day of September, 1851.

DAVID BISHOP,
LEWIS WHITTEN,
Locating Commissioners.

This document is further authenticated by the authority and signature of Theophilus Bryan, county judge.

On the 16th of October, 1851, the following entry appears upon the record of the county court:

It was ordered that a town be laid out on the southeast quarter of section 32, in township 80, north of range 30 west, of the following dimensions:

Nineteen blocks, exclusive of the public square, the blocks twenty rods or three hundred and thirty feet square, with alleys passing through them both ways, sixteen and one-half feet wide. Each block to be divided into eight lots, and each lot to be seventy-eight feet and one-half inch wide, and one hundred and fifty-six feet and nine inches in length. Each and every street to be eighty feet wide, except West street, which is to be forty feet wide. The streets and alleys running north and south and east and west at a variation of 10 degrees, and crossing each other at right angles.

T. BRYAN, County Judge.

Michael Messinger, sheriff and *ex officio* assessor of Guthrie county, returned his

assessment roll for the year 1852, on the 29th of May of that year, and the aggregate of the different species of property in the county, and the value thereof was as follows:

Land, 1,360 acres.....	\$3,200
Horses, 48 head.....	1,795
Cattle, 248 head.....	3,214
Sheep, 108 head.....	134
Swine, 406 head.....	345
Carriages and vehicles, 41.....	1,293
Moneys and credits.....	2,363
Household furniture.....	156
Property not enumerated.....	447

Total value of taxables.....\$12,947

Number of those liable to poll-tax, 49.

On the 26th of July, 1852, the county judge made an order levying the first taxes of the county on the above valuation; the amount to be divided as follows: For state revenue, one and a half mills on the dollar; county fund, including support of the indigent, six mills; school fund, one mill; road fund, three mills and \$2.00 road poll tax, and a general county poll tax of fifty cents.

In these early days it was a hard struggle to keep the wolf from the door, and the county treasury was seldom overflowing with wealth. On the 6th of September, 1852, there being nothing whatever in the hands of the treasurer, the various officers of the county put their names to the following document, which is unique of its kind:

The undersigned, county judge, clerk of the district court, treasurer and recorder, sheriff and other officers and persons who are entitled by law to compensation from the county treasury, for our salaries and compensation for the services by us rendered to the said county; in view of the depressed state of the treasury of said county, do mutually agree to relinquish all claim for which

we would be entitled to pay from the county treasury, for services heretofore rendered, up to and including the first Monday in August, 1852.

Witness our hands this 6th day of September, A.D., 1852.

THEOPHILUS BRYAN,
Organizing Sheriff and County Judge.

SILAS G. WEEKS,
Clerk of District Court.

MICHAEL LINEHART,
Treasurer and Recorder and Township Trustee.

MICHAEL MACK,
Township Trustee.

BENJAMIN KUNKLE,
Township Trustee.

BENJAMIN DENSLOW,
Township Clerk.

JOSEPH W. CUMMINS,
Clerk of Elections.

Shortly afterward, on the 9th of September, the treasurer made the following report to the county court: "No revenue of any kind received since the 26th of March previous, but had received five dollars for fees," whereupon, the court ordered that the treasurer have the authority to appropriate the said five dollars to his own use.

The government of the county having now been put in running order, it became necessary for the proper transaction of its business that a suitable court-house should be erected. Accordingly the county judge made the following order, under date of June 6, 1853: "That a court-house be erected on the public square in the town of Panora, for the use and benefit of the county of Guthrie, of the following size and dimensions: A good substantial frame building, forty feet square, and two stories high, to be built of good material. The inclosing of the said building to be placed under contract as soon as practicable and to be completed on or before the first

day of November, 1854; and that the funds arising from the sale of lots in Panora, the seat of justice of said county, be appropriated to pay the expenses of erecting the said court-house, after paying the incidental expenses of locating and surveying said seat of justice."

At the election in August, 1854, James Henderson succeeded Judge Bryan as county judge and took up the reins of government when laid down by the latter.

On the 1st of September, 1857, Aaron Hougham assumed the judicial ermine, and taking up the reins of county government entered upon the discharge of his official duties. During his administration the townships of Center and Thompson were organized and the boundaries of the old ones somewhat changed.

On the 10th of May, 1858, the first board of equalization of Guthrie county was convened. This assembly was in accordance with a law of the state, approved by the Governor March 22, 1858.

With the opening of the year 1859 commenced the contest for the county-seat, that has so often convulsed Guthrie county, as detailed elsewhere in this volume.

On the 1st of January, 1860, a new judge entered the office in the person of T. E. Harbour, who held the position of supreme arbitrator of the county until January, 1866, when the principal part of his duties devolved upon

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The first meeting of this board was held at Guthrie Center, the seat of county government, on the 7th day of January, 1861. There was present the following members: Thomas M. Coleman, Beaver; Joseph

Dyson, Cass; Nathan Davis, Bear Grove; S. H. Hammond, Orange; A. Littlejohn, Highland; Collin Marshall, Penn; Jesse B. Moore, Jackson; D. B. Reese, Thompson; Thomas Seeley, Center; Isaac H. Sutton, Dodge.

After they had assembled the board proceeded to organize, first determining by lot the respective terms of office, which resulted as follows: T. M. Coleman, Jos. Dyson, Nathan Davis, S. H. Hammond and Thomas Seeley drew the two-years' term, and the balance that for one year. Collin Marshall was elected chairman for the ensuing year, and rules of order were then adopted.

The first warrant for the payment of money under the supervisor system was granted to Theodore Parrish, clerk of the board, to defray his expenses to Des Moines, whither he was sent to purchase books, stationery, etc., for the use of the county, and was for ten dollars.

In September, 1861, however, Thomas Seeley resigned his position as a member of the board of supervisors of the county, and William Holsman, of Center, was appointed to fill the vacancy, which he held until the 14th of October, when John Parrish presented his credentials to fill the same office and was duly sworn in.

The board of supervisors for the year 1862, first convened upon the 6th day of January and was composed of the following gentlemen: Thomas M. Coleman, Beaver; Nathan Davis, Bear Grove; Joseph Dyson, Cass; S. H. Hammond, Orange; A. Littlejohn, Highland; John Parrish, Center; D. B. Reese, Thompson; Addison Caves, Penn; Jacob Culbertson, Dodge; Benjamin Marlence, Jackson; Williams Ivers, Union. The board pro-

ceeded to organize and elected Thomas M. Coleman chairman.

A petition having been presented to the last board for a vote on the re-location of the county-seat at Panora, they granted the prayer and ordered the election, which took place in April, 1862, and resulted in the choice of Panora as the seat of county government, and this board, on a due canvass of the votes, ordered the removal thither of the county books and offices. The May session of the board was, therefore, held at that village.

A petition was there presented by the American Emigrant Association, embodying a proposition for the purchase, by that company, of all the interest of Guthrie county, in and to the swamp lands of the county. This, after mature deliberation, was denied, and the proposition declined.

On the 7th of June, Jacob Culbertson resigned his position as a member of the board of supervisors, and that body appointed David Vanguilder as supervisor from Dodge township to fill the vacancy. In September Joseph Dyson also resigned from the board, and was succeeded by W. Gustine.

At the meeting of the board held on the 29th of November, 1862, the following resolution was presented by Mr. Gustine, and adopted:

WHEREAS, It appears from the report of his Excellency, Governor Kirkwood, in regard to the several quotas of men furnished for the war by the several counties of the state of Iowa, that Guthrie county is credited for only one hundred and twenty-eight men, leaving a deficit to be filled of ninety-six men, and

WHEREAS, It appears from the enrollment lists for said Guthrie county, as returned by Mr. Han-yan, the drafting commissioner of the United States for said county, and the report issued by

the Adjutant-General, that said county has sent into the service one hundred and three men, and that since the call for six hundred thousand additional volunteers, this county has sent, as volunteers, one hundred and forty-seven additional men, making the aggregate of two hundred and fifty volunteers from Guthrie county, therefore be it

Resolved, By the board of supervisors of Guthrie county, that to require a draft of ninety-six men additional, after it has so promptly responded to the call of the country, sending, according to just calculation, two hundred and fifty men, twenty-six more than the quota, would be doing injustice to the citizens and an injury to the industrial interests of the county.

Resolved, That we believe, when his Excellency is apprised of this mistake, that he will rectify it.

Resolved, That the clerk of the county court forward to the Governor a copy of these resolutions, respectfully soliciting him to rectify the mistake, and do justice to the citizens of Guthrie county.

The primal meeting of the board for the year 1863, occurred upon the 5th of January, at which assembly the following members took their seats: T. M. Coleman, Beaver; T. Moffitt, Dodge; Charles Smith, Orange; David Bailey, Center; J. W. Gustine, Cass; Addison Caves, Penn; Nathan Davis, Bear Grove; William Ivers, Union; Benjamin Marlenee, Jackson; D. B. Reese, Thompson; A. Littlejohn, Highland.

On proceeding to organize, T. M. Coleman was chosen chairman. But little was done by this board except the regular routine business of the county.

On the 4th of January, 1864, the new board met at the court-house in Panora. It was composed of the following gentlemen, who, after duly qualifying, took their seats, and proceeded to transact the business of the county: David Baily, Center; T. M. Coleman, Beaver; Nathan Davis, Bear Grove; J. W. Gustine, Cass;

Charles Smith, Orange; William Ivers, Union; Joseph Lisle, Highland; Enoch Kenworthy, Penn; R. H. Davidson, Dodge; David Vanguilder, Jackson; J. S. Gifford, Thompson.

Upon organization, William Ivers was elected chairman.

One of the first actions of this board was to pass the following resolution:

Resolved, By the board of supervisors of the county of Guthrie, and state of Iowa, that we will appropriate out of the county treasury, of said county, the sum of one hundred dollars to each volunteer from this county, under the last call of the President for volunteers, to be paid as follows: Twenty-five dollars on his being mustered into the United States service, twenty-five dollars in six months thereafter, and the balance at the expiration of twelve months from the date of mustering into the service, to be paid to said soldier on his order.

Resolved, That, as soon as any person is mustered into the United States service from Guthrie county, and produces a certificate from the mustering officer for the state of Iowa, to the clerk of Guthrie county, Iowa, that he be authorized to issue a warrant for the amounts specified.

At the June session, however, the above resolution was made retroactive, so as to give the same bounty to *all* volunteers who had been credited to this county, under the call, whether they had enlisted prior to the passage of the resolution or not.

On November 14, 1864, Enoch Kenworthy, resigning his place as a member of the board, W. J. Haines was appointed to represent the township of Penn in his stead.

The board of supervisors that first met upon the 2d day of January, 1865, was made up of the following members: William Ivers, Union; Joseph Lisle, Highland; J. S. Gifford, Thompson; David

Vanguilder, Jackson; R. H. Davidson, Dodge; James Cline, Cass; Samuel Reed, Center; E. W. Moore, Beaver; Joshua Prior, Bear Grove; S. H. Hammond, Orange; W. J. Haines, Penn. On organization, R. H. Davidson was chosen chairman of the board.

At the regular session, held in June, however, it being shown that William Ivers and James Cline had removed from the county, thereby creating vacancies in the board, that body, by a unanimous vote, elected Levi Bailey, of Union township, and Jacob Wilson, of Cass, to fill the places thus made vacant.

On the 4th of September, 1865, this board passed the following resolution, by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That a bounty of one hundred dollars be paid to each soldier, who has not heretofore been paid the same, and who volunteered from Guthrie county, into the service of the United States, and was credited to this county, and who has served the term of one year in said service, and to all soldiers of this county who have died in said service, by reason of disease contracted in said service, or from wounds received; and that the clerk of the board of supervisors be instructed to issue warrants, as above indicated, after the vote of the people is ascertained upon the question of a special tax for the payment of the persons above alluded to.

The question of the special tax for the payment of this soldiers' bounty, was ordered to be one of the points to be decided at the regular election in October. At that time the people indorsed the action of the board, and by a majority of two hundred and eighty-four, ordered the levy of the special tax.

On the 1st day of January, 1866, the board convened at Panora, and contained the following gentlemen: E. W. Moore,

Beaver; Joshua Prior, Bear Grove; Samuel Reed, Center; S. H. Hammond, Orange; William Ivers, Union; Thomas Moffitt, Dodge; D. L. Chantry, Thompson; R. J. Patterson, Highland; Levi Brumbaugh, Cass; A. W. Leach, Jackson; J. W. McPherson, Penn.

The new members having been duly sworn, took their seats and proceeded to effect a permanent organization, and elected William Ivers, chairman for the ensuing year.

The members of the board for the year 1867 assembled together for their first meeting on the 7th of January, at which time the following gentlemen took their seats: D. L. Chantry, Thompson; William Ivers, Union; R. J. Patterson, Highland; Thomas Moffitt, Dodge; A. W. Leach, Jackson; J. W. McPherson, Penn; E. L. Prior, Bear Grove; Thomas M. Coleman, Beaver; Levi Brumbaugh, Cass; John Teter, Orange; G. W. Bike, Center. Thomas Moffitt was elected chairman.

The board for the year 1868 was composed of the following members: Levi Brumbaugh, Cass; George W. Bike, Center; T. M. Coleman, Beaver; John H. Teters, Orange; John P. McEwen, Bear Grove; Silas Morgan, Union; John Clark, Dodge; John Nation, Jackson; Jacob Smith, Penn; James Ewing, Thompson; R. J. Patterson, Highland.

John P. McEwen was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

At the June session, Joshua Prior appeared and was sworn as a member of the board, from Center township, in place of G. W. Bike, resigned; and Edmund Pickett was also sworn in as a member from Bear Grove, vice J. P. McEwen, resigned. As this latter gentleman was

the chairman, the board entered upon an election to provide a successor, and the choice fell upon Thomas M. Coleman.

The board for 1869 held their first meeting at Panora, January 4, at which time the following members, after due qualification, took their seats: R. J. Patterson, Highland; John Nation, Jackson; John Clark, Dodge; Levi Brumbaugh, Cass; John Mitchell, Richland; Charles Smith, Orange; Edmund Pickett, Bear Grove; J. W. Haines, Penn; E. W. Moore, Beaver; Joshua Prior, Center; William Ivers, Union; J. Ewing, Thompson.

L. Brumbaugh occupied the chair as presiding officer. As Mr. Ivers, in June, was elected auditor, to fill the vacancy made by the retirement of William Elliott, C. C. Nesselrode was elected to represent the township of Union on the board.

On the third of January, 1870, was the first session of the board for that year. The following gentlemen, after duly qualifying, entered upon the discharge of their duties: L. Brumbaugh, Cass; J. S. Mitchell, Richland; C. Smith, Orange; E. Pickett, Bear Grove; E. W. Moore, Beaver; Joshua Prior, Center; James Truax, Dodge; A. Sutton, Grant; R. J. Patterson, Highland; Eli Boots, Jackson; W. J. Haines, Penn; C. C. Nesselrode, Union; J. A. Jefferson, Thompson.

L. Brumbaugh was, on organization, elected chairman for the year.

At the June session of this board a petition was presented to the board, signed by Joshua Prior and others, praying the supervisors to order a vote to be taken on the question of re-locating the county seat at Guthrie Center. After due deliberation the "Solons" of the county

granted the petition, and ordered the election by an unanimous vote. This was however defeated at that time.

At the September session, W. A. Bascom presented himself as a member of the board, in place of A. Sutton, of Grant, who had removed from that subdivision of the county, and after being duly sworn, took his seat with his colleagues.

The board for the year of 1871, met for the first time at the court-house at Panora, on the 2d of January, at which time the following gentlemen were duly sworn, and entered upon the discharge of their official duties: R. J. Patterson, T. E. Harbour and J. A. Jefferson. Mr. Patterson was duly elected chairman.

The members of the board for the succeeding years was as follows:

1872—R. J. Patterson, T. E. Harbour and A. J. Cave; Mr. Patterson still continuing to preside.

1873—R. J. Patterson, A. J. Cave and D. L. Chantry, with the same chairman.

1874—A. J. Cave, D. L. Chantry and William S. Mount. A. J. Cave was elected chairman for the year.

1875—D. L. Chantry, W. S. Mount and

T. M. Coleman, with the first named in the chair.

1876—W. S. Mount, T. M. Coleman and William Anderson, Mr. Mount as the chairman for the year.

1877—T. M. Coleman, William Anderson and W. S. Mount. Mr. Coleman was the presiding officer.

1878—William Anderson, W. S. Mount and H. L. Miller. Mr. Mount being called to the chair.

1879—W. S. Mount, H. L. Miller and W. W. Bailey. Chairman same as last year.

1880—H. L. Miller, W. W. Bailey and Jonathan Stevens. The first named acting as chairman.

1881—W. W. Bailey, Jonathan Stevens and H. L. Miller. Mr. Bailey was elected chairman for the year.

1882—The same as the previous year.

1883—J. R. Bates, W. W. Bailey and T. P. Reed, with the first named in the chair.

The present board is composed of the following gentlemen: W. W. Bailey, T. P. Reed and J. R. Bates. Mr. Bailey occupies the chair.

CHAPTER VI.

OTHER OFFICIAL MATTER.

In this chapter it is designed to present the various official matters, which, although too brief to place in a chapter separately, are too important to be ignored. These items have been mostly gathered from the records of the county, although some have been gained in fragments during interviews with those familiar with the subject.

MATRIMONIAL.

This is a matter which always attracts attention when treated historically, and is especially interesting to the younger portion of the community, who, their time not yet having come, still walk "in maiden meditation fancy free," dreaming of the prince that will "a-wooing" come, or picture the charms of the future mistress of their household.

In various lands the marriage rite is solemnized in different ways and by different ceremonies; in all, the acts of the contracting parties must be understood by each, and by the community in which they live, as being a mutual agreement to hold the relations toward one another as man and wife. In this state a license has always been required; or in lieu thereof, for a number of years, a couple could be married by publishing their intentions through a public assembly, although in Iowa it was never practiced to any great extent.

The first marriage that appears on the

record books of Guthrie county was solemnized on the 30th of March, 1852, more than thirty years ago. The contracting parties were George Messinger and Lucinda Casteel, who were united in the "holy bonds of matrimony" by "his honor," Theophilus Bryan, county judge.

In early days young men and maidens were not married in the grand style which usually characterizes the marriages of the present period. They did not wait until riches came before they married, as is too much the case in this money-loving age, but chose their mate without regard to this point and settled down to live in simple and comfortable style, and they generally lived happily and gained the respect of their neighbors by attending to their own business. There were no "diamond weddings" in those days, and the extravagance that now often attends the marriage ceremony was then unheard of. The old folks were plain, economical and hospitable people, and the young folks were imbued with the same attributes that characterized their fathers and mothers. They were willing to commence house-keeping in a style corresponding with their means, trusting to the future for larger houses and more expensive furniture.

There are many rich anecdotes of the rustic marriages in early days, but where possible they are treated in connection

with the history of the townships in which they occurred. How, when the time came, the blushing and rosy maid would drop her milk pails, throw off her apron and tying on her sunbonnet, clamber into the lumber box wagon, while "John" in his over-alls and farm boots would take up the whip, and the oxen would move off with the bridal procession to the "Squire's" who did the "jining of the knot."

One of these anecdotes, which is not located and therefore cannot properly be placed in the townships, is here given. In an early day a young couple, fresh from the wilds of the frontier, sauntered into one of the pioneer villages, entered a store and, confronting the proprietor, told him that "they wanted to get married." "Why," said the merchant, "I—I—can't do any marrying." "Well, if you can't I'd like to know who can. We're goin' to get married, you bet," said the aspiring young bridegroom with a gushing look at the damsel at his side. "I tell you," said the merchant; "you go over to the postmaster. I think he can do the job for you." The young couple started off with great joy to find the man who could marry them. They found the postmaster and told him that they had come to "git married." This rather dazed the mail man who told them "he couldn't marry them." "But," says the bridegroom, "the man over there in that store said you could, and I guess he ought to know." "Well I guess he ought; that's so," said the postmaster. "It seems to me that I've seen something about marrying somewhere in the instructions to postmasters. Yes, I guess that's all right." Accordingly the couple were ranged in front of him and

in the most approved style he pronounced them "Mr. and Mrs., as provided by the United States postal regulations. Go your way, keep your mouths shut, and you'll be happy." As they turned to leave, he remarked, "only a dollar a piece, please."

The following is a list of all the marriages that occurred in the county for the first few years after organization, as taken from the record in the office of the clerk of court:

George Messinger and Lucinda Casteel, married by Judge Bryan, March 30, 1852.

Israel Vandevanter and Rachel Moore, April 15, 1852, by Joseph W. Cummins, a justice of the peace.

William Queen and Rachel Anderson, September 4, 1852, by Judge Bryan.

Walter Tuttle and Sarah Cox, September 8, 1852, by Theophilus Bryan, county judge.

Elijah J. Reynolds and Eliza Anderson, June 28, 1853, by Rev. George H. Clarke, the first marriage by a clergyman in the county.

Henry Brumbaugh and Matilda Stanton received a license to marry also the same year, but the records are silent as to the exact date of the ceremony or the name of the party performing the same.

The marriages during the year 1854, were as follows:

F. M. Coleman and Deborah Haskins, August 24, by J. W. Cummins, J. P.

Richard Gilbert and Isabel M. Campbell.

William B. Cave and Mary Hougham, February 27, by Benjamin Marlenee, J. P.

Thomas Turner and Mary Elizabeth Mitchell, February 19, by Rev. Willis Reynolds.

Jonathan Morris and Sarah A. Rey-

nolds, April 23, by Rev. Willis Reynolds, an elder of the United Brethren.

James Harris and Nancy Jane Ritz.

Isam R. Reynolds and Mary Anne Anderson, May 18, by Mr. Reynolds.

Artemus McClaran and Wealthy E. Reynolds.

Benjamin Davis and Sarah A. Martin.

Samuel Anderson and Nancy J. McClaran, August 10, by Rev. Willis Reynolds.

John W. Moody and Clarissa C. Henderson, August 28, by J. J. Owens, J. P.

Hiram Mason and Eliza Fulton, September 22, by James Henderson, county judge.

Joshua Ricks and Sarah J. Wasson, December 3, by E. W. Twining.

Those taking place during the year 1855 were as follows:

Cornelius Vandevanter and Mary Catherine Rohn, January 30, by Rev. D. S. Tannehill.

John Bovley and Emily A. Conderon, May 4, by Judge Henderson.

Theophilus Bryan and Emeline Boblett, April 5, by Rev. E. M. H. Fleming.

Horton Besong and Rachel Hunt, May 20, by Rev. W. Reynolds.

Peter S. Millan and Mary A. Downing, May 31, by Thomas M. Coleman, J. P.

David S. Lamb and Francis J. Young, June 14, by Rev. Reynolds.

Jacob Kunkle and Martha A. Carter, May 6, by Rev. D. W. Harper.

John Lamb and Hannah A. Young, August 2, by Rev. W. Reynolds.

Joseph Moore and Rebecca Williams, June 24, by Benjamin Marlenee, J. P.

Daniel Messinger and Elizabeth A. Henderson, May 24, by S. M. Harris, J. P.

W. R. Godwin and Margaret A. Harbour, June 7, by Rev. E. M. H. Fleming.

Edmund B. Robertson and Sarah A. Brumbaugh, August 16, by Squire Harris.

Robert Morris and Tamer Lamb, May 26, by Judge Henderson.

Benjamin Wiggins and Sarah J. Maynard, June 3, by the same party.

Samuel F. Stults and Sarah J. Moon, July 19, by the judge.

Moses Clarke and Minerva Moffitt, the same date, by the same.

Elihu Morrison and Matilda Jane Fleak, June 10, by Rev. William Knott.

John McClellan and Matilda Coleman, September 13, by Esquire B. Marlenee.

John Boblett and Elizabeth Hosier, September 30, by J. J. Owens, J. P.

Henry North and Mary Ann Betts, October 2, by Esquire Owens.

Lucas Hogeline and Martha Prentz, December 13, by the same.

Robert Robertson and Mary Ann Wolf, December 31, by the same party.

Luther Strait and Lydia Tuttle, November 28, by Thomas Moffitt, J. P.

Calvin Ranck and Sarah E. Fickle, October 4, by Judge Henderson.

The following is, in shorter form, a list of the marriages occurring in the year 1856:

Simon Wright and Maria Louisa Wright, February 12.

Henry T. Maulsby and Elizabeth Lank, February 21.

John Haskins and Nancy Jane Edgerton, March 31.

Jonathan Decker and — Marlenee, March 31.

Stephen Tuttle and Sixy Brown, April 26.

John Kunkle and Lucinda Williams, April 21.

Adam Ingram and Hanna M. McMillan, May 29.

Clark Potter and Harriet L. Weeks, May 7.

James Heass and Alcinda Paul, May 13.

Thomas E. Chantry and Ruth A. Coleman, August 17.

Grant Parkerson and Fanny A. Comstock, July 9.

John W. West and Sarah J. Anderson, September 11.

Charles Hammond and Eliza McGeorge, September 13.

James McClaran and Matilda Reynolds, September 25.

Andrew White and Margaret Messenger, October 9.

J. S. Real and Joanna Reynolds, September 25.

William Knowlton and Barbara Ritz, October 7.

Jacob Smith and Susan Hogelin, September 21.

The following table shows the number of marriages contracted from 1852 to 1883, inclusive:

1852.....	4	1868.....	41
1853.....	2	1869.....	54
1854.....	13	1870.....	58
1855.....	25	1871.....	61
1856.....	18	1872.....	55
1857.....	14	1873.....	81
1858.....	24	1874.....	97
1859.....	24	1875.....	86
1860.....	30	1876.....	104
1861.....	24	1877.....	104
1862.....	20	1878.....	116
1863.....	18	1879.....	111
1864.....	27	1880.....	134
1865.....	58	1881.....	136
1866.....	59	1882.....	138
1867.....	49	1883.....	160

It is curious to note the fluctuations of the matrimonial market as shown by the foregoing table; how the state of the times

causes a falling off or an increase of the number. Observe how, in 1856 and 1857, when the financial panic swept like a wave over the country, how the number drops down, only to again rise in the following three years. In 1861, the war caused the usual depression in the number of matrimonial ventures, and kept it at a low ebb until 1863, when it began to increase as the "boys came marching home." In 1865, when all the battle-scarred veterans had returned, the market jumped to an abnormally high condition, and which it kept for some years; and in fact, with the exception of single years here and there, when a failure in the crops, or some agricultural shortcoming made a stringency in the money market, it has been steadily on the increase.

One of the county judges of Guthrie county was accustomed to enter upon the minute book the granting of the marriage licenses after this form, which is taken *verbatim et literatim* from that volume:

"Now comes John Jones and Annie Smith, and ask that a *mariage lysons* be granted to them, and they being known to me, and in *good condition*, the same is hereby granted."

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENTS FOR GUTHRIE COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1883.

Number of acres exclusive of town
property, 377,268.

Value of the same \$2,895,659

Total exemption for trees planted. 84,775

Total after deduct'g exemptions, \$2,810,884

Aggregate realty in towns and
villages 532,532

Aggregate value of railroad prop-
erty 352,871

Aggregate value of personal prop-
erty 957,507

Total valuation of Guthrie Co., \$4,653,794



Chas Ashton



Mrs Chas Ashton



JOHN W. FOSTER

REALTY VALUE IN TOWNS.

Bear Grove.....	\$ 1,020
Bagley	12,720
Bayard	29,550
Herndon and Jamaica	21,962
Montieth	1,890
Dale City.....	1,400
Panora.....	100,975
Stuart.....	190,895
Guthrie Center.....	107,640
Casey.....	32,930
Menlo.....	31,550
Total.....	\$532,532

VALUATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The first assessment of taxable personal property in the county was returned to the proper officers on the 29th day of May, 1852, now near thirty-two years ago. The assessment of live stock was as follows:

	No.	Value.
Horses.....	48	\$1,795.00
Cattle.....	284	3,214.00
Sheep.....	108	134.00
Swine.....	406	345.00

Total.....\$5,488.00

The assessment of live stock for 1883 is shown by the following schedule:

	No.	Value.
Cattle.....	22,685	\$270,763
Horses.....	8,385	282,725
Mules.....	522	23,040
Sheep.....	2,295	2,959
Swine.....	15,832	38,825

Total value, 1882.....\$618,312

Total value, 1852.....5,488

Increase.....\$612,824

The absolute value of the live stock in the county at this time would doubtless aggregate \$1,500,000, and yet the herds and flocks will have rapid increase in number and value.

POPULATION.

The population of Guthrie county is largely made up of American-born citizens, the number of those of foreign birth, according to the enumeration of the general government taken in 1880, being in all 925, or about seven in every hundred. They are all, however, both native and alien, a hard-working, industrious class, as is abundantly testified by the fact that the county occupies a place among the recognized leading ones of the state. The time of the great majority of the citizens is taken up by agricultural pursuits, yet a healthful proportion find employment in mercantile and industrial enterprises, and mechanical pursuits.

In the spring of 1847, there was not a white man within the boundaries of the county of Guthrie. The following table will show the rapid increase in the population, which, with each year, made great strides, except during the eventful epoch of the great civil war.

1851.....	222	1865.....	3,349
1852.....	300	1867.....	3,906
1854.....	722	1869.....	5,219
1856.....	2,149	1870.....	7,016
1859.....	2,764	1873.....	8,017
1860.....	3,058	1875.....	9,683
1863.....	3,205	1880.....	14,394

The population will now number 18,000 souls.

The population of the various townships and towns in the county, as given by the censuses of 1865, 1875 and 1880, were as follows.

	1865.	1875.	1880.
Baker.....	459
Bear Grove.....	201	524	688
Beaver.....	115	539	1,300
Menlo, town of.....	441
Cass.....	1,460	1,717	2,224
Panora, town of.....	526	795
Dodge.....	140	204	460

	1865.	1875.	1880.
Grant.....	222	662	
Highland.....	82	317	608
Jackson.....	699	819	895
Dale City.....			74
Orange.....	76	278	400
Penn, including what is now Stuart.....	309	1,531	2,354
Stuart, town of, in Guthrie county.....			1,525
Richland.....	473	624	
Seeley.....			438
Thompson.....	238	755	1,058
Casey, town of.....			473
Union.....	79	286	233
Valley.....		578	1,194
Guthrie Center, town of.....			571
Victory.....		587	797

The whole population of the county in 1880, was 14,392, divided into 7,634 males and 6,760 females; there are in this amount of citizens, some 6,143 native-born Iowans, and 925 whose birth-place was in some foreign land, and but two colored people.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

The first entry upon the records of Guthrie county, which affected land, was a mortgage which was made upon December 1, 1852. In this instrument, Samuel Carpenter mortgages to Benjamin Green, the school-fund commissioner of the adjoining county of Dallas, lots 7 and 10, in section 10, township 78 north, range 30 west, and containing, in all, eighty acres, for seventy-five dollars, money loaned, which was to draw 10 per cent interest. This mortgage was acknowledged before G. W. Noel, a justice of the peace of Dallas county, on the 4th of February, 1852, and it was satisfied, as appears on the record, upon the 27th of April, 1858.

The first deed entry upon the books

in the recorder's office, bears the date of June 22, 1852. This is a conveyance, whereby John and Mary Culbertson, of Johnson county, sell to Benjamin Marleene, one of this county's most prominent men, the following described property: The southwest quarter of section 25, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 26, all in township 79 north, range 30 west. The consideration is put down at \$185, and the deed, which is a full warrantee, was acknowledged before one M. Rino, a notary public in and for that county, upon the 1st of January, 1853.

TOWN AND VILLAGE PLATS.

The plats of the various towns, villages, additions, etc., are recorded upon the books of the county, upon the days and dates as set forth here:

Panora.—This is the first town laid out in the county, and was surveyed by James Laverty, and the plat filed for record on the 18th of November, 1851. Guthrie county was the proprietor of the land and town, it having pre-empted the same by the hands of Theophilus Bryan, the county judge.

West Milton, surveyed August 22, 1855, for John Pearson, proprietor, and the order of the court by which it was recorded bears the date of September 7, 1855.

Morrisburg, owned by James Moore and Jonathan Morris, and deed of dedication signed March 26, 1855.

Dalmanutha was laid out by D. B. Reese, and plat filed for record May 26, 1855. Thomas Seeley was the surveyor.

Guthrie Center was laid out by E. B. Newton and William M. Tracy, and the plat was filed for record May 6, 1856.

Bull's First Addition to Panora, filed for record by Henry M. Bull, August 6, 1856.

Bull's Second Addition to Panora, filed for record August 16, 1856.

Wilmington, plat filed for record by Ephraim W. Betts, August 27, 1857.

Pennsburg, filed for record by D. Bowles, December 1, 1854.

Wilkins, filed for record February 16, 1859.

Williams and Reynold's Addition to Panora, filed for record February 27, 1865.

Casey, filed for record by A. G. Weeks and R. H. Marshall, January 12, 1869.

Guthrie, now known as Menlo, filed for record by B. F. Allen, the famous banker of Des Moines, on the 8th of July, 1869.

Wood, Moody and Pollard's Addition to the town of Casey, plat filed for record April 28, 1870.

Stuart, plat filed by Charles Stuart, Joseph Kenworthy, B. F. Allen and John F. Tracy, on the 29th of September, 1870.

Joseph Kenworthy's First Addition to Stuart, filed for record November 28, 1870.

Dale City, filed for record by John Lonsdale, July 8, 1871.

Joseph Kenworthy's Second Addition to Stuart, filed September 9, 1871.

Greenwood Cemetery, plat filed for record on the 11th of July, 1871.

Gingrich's Addition to Guthrie Center, filed September 27, 1871.

Kenworthy's North Addition to Stuart, filed June 13, 1872.

East and Western Additions to Stuart, filed June 26, 1874.

Coz and Crandall's Addition to Stuart, filed September 7, 1874.

Hollingsworth's Addition to Stuart, filed June 5, 1876.

William A. Elmore's Addition to Stuart, February 19, 1876.

Ordway's Addition to Guthrie Center, filed September 9, 1876.

Kenworthy's Last Addition to Stuart, filed January 12, 1876.

Martin and Kile's Addition to Guthrie, filed July 27, 1876.

McIntire's First Addition to Guthrie Center, filed April 19, 1877.

Hollingsworth's Second Addition to Stuart, filed April 6, 1877.

Fogg's Addition to Stuart, filed September 6, 1877.

Denning's Addition to Casey, filed August 31, 1877.

Wood's First Addition to Casey, filed October 25, 1877.

Coz and Crandall's Addition to Stuart, filed February 28, 1878.

Tracy's Addition to Guthrie Center, filed September 24, 1880.

Wetmore's Addition to Guthrie Center, filed September 25, 1880.

Clippinger's Addition to Guthrie Center, filed December 31, 1880.

E. J. Reynold's First Addition to Panora, filed February 17, 1880.

Cline's Addition to Panora, filed June 3, 1880.

Hay's Addition to Panora.

Robert's Addition to Panora, filed April 14, 1881.

Monteith, filed for record March 19, 1881.

Glendon, filed for record November 15, 1880.

Saltzman's Addition to Panora, filed February, 21, 1882.

Herndon, filed February 6, 1882.

Allenville, filed January 13, 1882.

Allen's Addition to Allenville, filed May 13, 1882.

Anderson's Addition to Panora, filed September 30, 1881.

Yale, filed October 11, 1882.

Van West, now known as Jamaica, filed February 21, 1882.

Bagley, filed February 21, 1882.

Bayard, filed February 21, 1882.

Moore's Addition to Glendon, filed December 24, 1883.

The records of this office consist of about 101 books in all, divided as follows: Thirty-two deed records of county property, and nine indexes thereunto; nine books of deed records and two of indexes of village property; eighteen books of mortgages and four of indexes; nine miscellaneous records and three indexes; nine chattel-mortgage record books and three

indexes; two plat and one field-note records.

TREASURY.

The following is the first report made by the treasurer of the county of Guthrie, and is inserted here as of historic importance. The judge's minute book has the following entry:

"On the 9th of February, 1852, Thomas M. Boyles, the first treasurer of Guthrie county, resigned his office, and filed the following report:

" 'The receipts into the treasury up to February 9, 1852, amounted to the sum of eighteen dollars and fifty cents (\$18.50), being the amount of lot funds on hand.'

"And his vouchers amounted to the sum of eighteen dollars and fifty cents (\$18.50), being payments made on warrants numbered 1, 2 and 3. Had received no fees and made no charge against the county for his services, and delivered the books and papers pertaining to his office to the county judge."

CHAPTER VII.

POLITICAL.

It is the design to group in this chapter all the items of interest connected with the political history of Guthrie county, the principal issues which occupied the attention of the people during the various campaigns since the organization of the county, both general and local, so far as

information can be obtained, and following this, a complete abstract of the votes polled at every election. There is always a fascination in the reading of political history of a nation, state or country, and especially is this true in our own free land, where, in the eyes of the law, all are upon

an equality; where it has been shown that even the humblest—the railsplitter, the tailor, or the tanner-boy—can attain the highest honor that can be bestowed upon an American citizen. It is delightful to see merit thus rewarded, and we are pleased with the onward progress of one from the humble walks of life, as step by step he mounts the ladder of fame. Even if we fail in reaching the highest pinnacle, we flatter ourselves that possibly our children may.

There is an excitement about a political campaign which nearly all enjoy, and, although to the disgrace of the parties using, personalities are often indulged in, as a general thing all yield gracefully to the verdict of the people. This speaks whole volumes in favor of the American institutions.

The third general assembly of the state, which was held in Iowa City, in 1850-51, divided all of the territory west of the county of Dallas into counties, and named this after Captain Edwin Guthrie, captain of a company of Iowa volunteers in the war with Mexico, who was wounded at Paso de Ovejas, and died shortly after at the Castle of Perote.

Hon. William McKay, who was at that time the judge of the fifth judicial, of which this formed a part, appointed Theophilus Bryan organizing sheriff for Guthrie county. On the 8th day of July, 1851, he proceeded in his official capacity to divide the county into two townships or election precincts, as detailed elsewhere, and make the arrangements for the election of the proper officers to carry on the regular affairs of the county.

In the early part of August, 1851, at the time of the usual elections, the follow-

ing officers were duly elected: Theophilus Bryan, county judge; S. G. Weeks, clerk of the courts; T. M. Boyles, treasurer and recorder; James Moore, assessor; Frederick Fry, prosecuting attorney; A. G. Weeks, county surveyor; Aaron Hougham, school-fund commissioner; Samuel Moore, inspector of weights and measures; Michael Messinger, sheriff.

At this time the entire population of Guthrie county consisted of 222 persons, and at this, their first election, thirty-nine votes were polled. The names of all those who voted at this election have happily been preserved, and as a matter of history are here given. They were, Abraham Moore, James Moore, Samuel Moore, Benjamin Moore, Fred Fry, H. Haskins, James Haskins, S. G. Weeks, A. G. Weeks, Aaron Hougham, A. W. York, Benjamin Denslow, Benjamin Kunkle, G. W. Rohrer, J. Nevins, Henry Harper, Mathew Piper, J. W. Cummins, David Dailey, Jerome Paige, Michael Messinger, John Messinger, George Messinger, Daniel Messinger, David Bray, Michael Mock, Andrew Brumbaugh, Joseph Ricks, John Davis, T. M. Boyles, John Vanorder, Theophilus Bryan, Michael Leinart, Conrad Brumbaugh, Nicholas Hartman, William Grames, Peter Vandeventer and Nathan Maynard. It is said to be a fact, that the first ballot box used in Cass township, at this election, was of the most primitive description, being no less than the teapot belonging to "Aunt Hannah Bryan." As the qualified electors were all democratic, and of but one mind, there was but one ticket in the field, and therefore no contest, but the novelty of depositing a ballot for the first officers of Guthrie county, drew out all the voting

population, and there was, therefore, considerable excitement, although no strife. Fun and frolic held high carnival and a good time was held by all.

Unfortunately for the historian, all the records of the elections from this date until that held August 4, 1856, have been suffered to perish and cannot be given, a loss that is to be deplored. A thorough search through the various county offices affords no light on the subject, and this interregnum must go down to posterity unfilled with the various campaigns which crowded this interval. Commencing with the year 1856, we will resume the thread of the narrative, trusting that no blame will attach to the historian for not placing upon record the inaccessible.

Former issues dividing the political parties had disappeared in 1856, and new issues were being rapidly formed. The old whig party had ceased to exist, and upon its ruins had been erected two other parties, one having for its central truth opposition to the further extension of African slavery, and the other, that native-born American citizens must, and should, rule America. These parties had, of course, absorbed many of the members of the old democratic party. The American party not being opposed to slavery, or, at least, making no opposition to it, either in the states in which it existed or in the newly formed territories, where it had been made subject to admission by the repeal of the Missouri compromise, had become a numerous body in the South, with many adherents in the North. The republican party basing its claim for popular suffrage upon its advocacy of freedom in the territories was, of course, not permit-

ted an existence in the Southern states to whose interests it was inimical, as they viewed it, and of necessity was confined to the free states. The first state convention of the newly organized republican party was held at Iowa city, February 22d, and placed a ticket in the field for state officers and adopted a platform in accordance with the principles of equal rights and firm opposition to slavery. The democratic convention met at the capital, June 26, and nominated a ticket and adopted a platform in accord with that of the national convention at Cincinnati. The nomination of James Buchanan and John C. Breckenridge were enthusiastically indorsed. John C. Fremont was the republican candidate for president, as was Millard Fillmore of the native American party. In Guthrie county but little excitement seems to have been displayed over the national questions and the few issues before the people were settled by fair majorities. The total vote at this time reached the figure of 301.

The election in April, 1857, was for two state officers, viz.: register of state land office, and superintendent of public instruction, and for the clerk of the district and county court. Joseph Dyson was successful in being elected to the latter office, polling a vote of 218 votes out of a total of 582, the balance being somewhat divided.

The August election of this same year (for two elections were held each year at that time), was for county officers and the constitutional amendment, or rather for the new constitution of the state. The republicans by this time assuming quite a following in Guthrie county, placing in nomination a full ticket for the

various offices, which was as follows: Richard Gilbert, for county judge; S. E. Zinn, clerk of the court; James S. Mount, treasurer and recorder; Alexander Wasson, prosecuting attorney; Richard Squires, sheriff; J. T. Blair, coroner; Lindley Stanton, surveyor. The democrats nominated Aaron Hougham, for judge; John J. Jones, treasurer and recorder; Isaac M. Whealiss, clerk of the court; W. M. Kain, prosecuting attorney; Levi Brumbaugh, sheriff; Joseph Dyson, coroner, and W. L. Henderson, surveyor. Hard work was done by both parties, and election day was a warm one, but the time had not yet come when the formerly predominant party were to "meet their Waterloo." The total vote polled was 475. The democrats elected their entire ticket by quite small majorities, except in the office of treasurer and recorder. Here the contest was warm, but W. S. Mount added to the strength of his party a strong feeling of personal popularity and defeated his opponent by a majority of seven. Aaron Hougham was elected judge with a majority of six, while the other successful candidates could boast of majorities running from twelve to thirty-seven.

An election was held in October, 1857, for governor and lieutenant governor, and state senator and representative in the general assembly. A lighter vote was polled and less excitement prevailed than at the last election. A total vote of 360; Ralph P. Lowe, republican, for governor, receiving 168 votes, against Ben M. Samuels, democrat, 192. W. P. Davis was elected state senator, although in Guthrie county, his competitor, D. O. Finch, received a majority. Leroy Lam-

bert was elected Representative under the same circumstances.

The October election in 1858, was for state, judicial and county officers and member of Congress. No special interest seems to have moved the people as the total vote was only 448, and on some offices less than 400, resulting in a victory in most cases for the democratic faction.

In April, 1859, there was a special election on the question of re-locating the county-seat, removing it from Panora to Guthrie Center. The fight was warm and bitter and was between the east and west portions of the county. Like all county-seat contests, the conflict was long and fierce and personal animosities engendered that long years have entirely failed to remove; 574 votes were polled and Panora succeeded in keeping the seat of government by the small majority of twenty; a close shave.

In October, 1859, there were both state and county officers to be chosen, and the contest was so sharp that it will be long remembered by those who participated in it. All along the line the work was strongly contested, the democrats having a majority of only six on state officials, although the vote polled was full 520; D. M. Harris, the candidate for representative having in Guthrie county a majority of one. T. E. Harbour was elected county judge by a majority of thirteen. B. F. Hook overcoming his opponent H. C. Robb, for the office of treasurer and recorder by a majority of thirty-three. William Holsman was elected sheriff, and E. B. Fenn county superintendent, the latter by the majority of eighty-four. The other offices were just as closely contested and warm times were had.

A special election was held in Guthrie county in April, 1860, at which was again submitted to the qualified electors the question of removing the seat of county government from Panora to Guthrie Center. As is found in fuller detail elsewhere, a strong contest was developed, the friends of each town striving to the uttermost to carry their point. Warm work was done by the several partisans, and each was confident of success. When the votes, however, were counted, it was found that Panora had 308 votes, and Guthrie Center 327, giving a clear majority to the latter village of nineteen, and in consequence the county seat was removed to that fortunate "burg." As the full history of the various contests for the seat of government is given in the chapter devoted to that subject, it is here dismissed.

The country was now becoming deeply moved over questions which stirred the popular heart as none had ever done before. The storm had been gathering ever since the repeal of the Missouri compromise; the struggles in Kansas had deeply intensified the feeling of the people of the North, and John Brown's attempt upon Harper's Ferry had been skillfully managed, so as to arouse and heat the people of the South. That the territories of the United States should be forever consecrated to freedom, was the solemn determination of a large majority of the people of the North, and that the boundaries of the institution of slavery should not be further enlarged. The South, seeking its perpetuation by means of enlarged political power, determined that it should not be restricted, but should have enlarged privileges. The questions dividing parties were thus chiefly sectional, and

pointed directly to war. In this state of public mind the republican party met in national convention at Chicago, for the purpose of placing in the field candidates for the offices of president and vice-president. The names of Seward, Lincoln, Chase, Blair and Bates were proposed for the chief office. In the convention it was plain to see who was the favorite of the onlookers, whose sympathies were of course enlisted in favor of Illinois' candidate. Every mention of Lincoln's name was received with cheer after cheer. Three ballots only were taken, and on the last Abraham Lincoln received a majority of all the votes cast, and was made the unanimous choice of the convention amid the most intense enthusiasm. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was selected as the candidate for vice-president.

The democratic national convention was called to meet at Charleston, South Carolina. The friends of Stephen A. Douglas were active in urging his claims to the nomination for the presidency, many of the delegates from the Northern states being instructed to use all honorable means to that end. The claims of Douglas were stoutly contested by the leaders of the democracy of the South, and it was evident, some time before the convention assembled, that it would be difficult to come to an agreement, especially as the rule of the democratic national convention required a two-thirds vote to nominate. Meeting in the city of Charleston, April 23, 1860, the convention remained in session ten days, at the expiration of which time no nominations had been made, many of the delegates from the Southern states withdrawing. After taking fifty-seven ballots, it

was found impossible for any candidate to receive a two-thirds vote of the entire body, so many delegates having withdrawn. Adjournment was then had to Baltimore, at which place, on the 19th of June, the convention met, but even here no agreement could be reached between the factions. After six days' struggle, however, Stephen A. Douglas was nominated for president, and Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, for vice-president. The nomination of Douglas was received with the wildest enthusiasm. Mr. Fitzpatrick declining the nomination for second place on the ticket, Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, was offered the nomination, and accepted it.

That portion of the convention which seceded held a convention June 23, and nominated John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for president, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for vice-president. A "Union Conservative" convention was also held, at which John Bell, of Tennessee, was nominated for president, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for vice-president.

With four presidential candidates in the field, the exciting questions growing out of the institution of slavery and the threats of disunion by a portion of the South in the event of the election of Lincoln, tended to make the campaign one of great interest. "Wide-awake" and "Invincible" clubs, and organization of "Hickory Boys" on the part of republicans and Douglas democrats, respectively, tended to increase the excitement. Large and enthusiastic meetings were held by each party in all the leading cities and towns, and even in many of the smaller villages. The names of the "Rail-Split-

ter" and the "Little Giant," evoked the greatest enthusiasm.

The republican state convention met in Iowa City, May 23, nominating a state ticket, and adopting a platform indorsing the action of the national convention at Chicago, approving its nominations, and favoring rigid economy in state matters. The Democratic convention met at Des Moines, July 12, nominated a state ticket, and passed resolutions indorsing Douglas and Johnson. The Bell and Everett combination was strongly opposed as of the "milk-and-water stripe."

In this county the strife was as warm and the contest as close as anywhere in the state. There was but one county officer to be elected—clerk of the courts—consequently there was but little to detract from the great national questions. Abraham Lincoln received 326 votes in Guthrie county, and Stephen A. Douglas 302; majority for the former twenty-four. The various state officers received just the same votes and majorities, plainly showing that party lines were strictly drawn, and scoring the first decided victory for the dominant party. Theodore Parrish was elected clerk of the courts, having 312 ballots, and his opponent, William E. Houston, 301.

The war for the Union was in progress during the political campaign of 1861, and issues growing out of the war were rapidly forming. The republicans were first to meet in convention, assembling in Des Moines, July 31, and nominating a candidate for governor, and other state officers; adopted a platform heartily supporting the government in its assertion of the right to coerce, denouncing the doctrine of secession, maintaining the

supremacy of the constitution, and declaring in the most forcible language that the rebellion should be put down at any cost. The democratic state convention passed resolutions also, unequivocally condemning the action of the seceding states, but declared it to be the legitimate result of the successful teaching of the "irrepressible conflict," and also denying the right of the government to perpetuate the Union by force of arms. State sovereignty was endorsed, and declared the opposite doctrine to be fraught with disastrous consequences. The campaign in Guthrie county was intensely interesting, the almost equal balance between the two parties calling forth all the energies of each. On state officers, after a long and bitter conflict, the democrats of this county carried the banner of victory, although the majority (one) was not much to boast of. James F. Wilson, who was the republican nominee for congressman, received a majority of seven in this county, owing to his popularity. For county officials the matter of political bias was disregarded in several instances and personal worth and acquaintance weighed more with the voter than party dictates. James Berry was elected county judge, defeating C. Haden, by a majority of ninety-five. T. E. Harbour succeeded in capturing the office of treasurer and recorder from two rival claimants. The office of sheriff seems to have been the bone of contention, however, E. A. Porter defeating Phil. Roberts by but two votes. The total vote was 567.

Again at a special election held on the 7th of April, 1862, did the question of county seat come to the front. This time the partisans of Panora rallied their hosts

and receiving some 355 votes, while the town of Guthrie Center had but 278, claimed the merited victory by a majority of seventy-seven. Thus there were factions within factions, and while the country was deeply engaged in war for its existence there were battles—bloodless though they were—being fought in our midst.

The Union army had met with several reverses during the year 1862, and a gloomy feeling pervaded the minds of the people, having its effect upon the canvass for state officers. The democrats met in convention at Des Moines and adopted a platform in which they expressed themselves as in favor of using all constitutional means for the suppression of the rebellion, and opposed to any scheme of confiscation and emancipation; opposed to any suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*; declaring the superiority of the white race over the black, and opposed to the purchase of slaves. The republicans in their platform, adopted at Des Moines, resolved that it was the duty of every man to help maintain the Government, condemned the course of secession sympathizers, and asked all favorable to giving the national administration honest support to co-operate with them.

In Guthrie county the vote was lighter than in the previous year, and not much interest was betrayed even in the contest for county offices, many of the latter polling a less vote than their ticket had on state officers, a feeling of despondency and supineness over the "loaves and fishes" not often displayed. The republican nominees for state officers received in the county 213 votes, and the democrats 250. Theodore Parrish was elected

clerk of the court, receiving 358 votes, while J. W. McPherson had but thirty-six. Thomas Coleman walked away with the office of surveyor, having no opposition. The total vote was 463.

In 1863 the democracy met at Des Moines, on the 8th of July, and nominated a candidate for Governor in the person of Colonel William M. Stone, late of the 22d Iowa volunteer infantry, and other state officers. Questions, growing out of the war, still afforded issues between the parties. The writ of *habeas corpus* had been suspended by the president; martial law had been declared in some of the states not in rebellion, and the proclamation of emancipation had been issued. These measures the democrats, in convention assembled, by strong resolutions condemned and opposed, while the republican convention, which convened on the 17th of June, indorsed and approved all of these measures.

In Guthrie county, the republicans turned out in grand force, and gave a good majority for their candidates on the state, legislative, and judicial tickets. On county matters, they also swept the field, capturing every office by majorities ranging from fifty-one to ninety-two. The total vote polled this year was 555.

In 1864 Abraham Lincoln was renominated by the republicans; associated with him on the ticket was Andrew Johnson, the Union Governor of Tennessee. The democrats put in nomination General George B. McClellan, for the presidency, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, for the vice-presidency. The republicans of Iowa held a convention at Des Moines July 7, and adopted a platform indorsing the renomination of Abraham Lin-

coln; and paying high tribute of praise to the loyal soldiers and soldiers' wives, who were daily making sacrifices that the Union might be preserved. The democratic state convention met at Des Moines, July 16, and selected a state ticket, but adopted no platform. A peace convention was also held at Iowa City, August 24, which adopted resolutions denouncing the war and its further support, and rejecting the equality of the negro with the white man. This was the darkest period of the war, and, although the feeling was intense, yet it was not manifested so much in the campaign as usual.

In Guthrie county, the vote on the general ticket was about the same as the previous year, but on county officers there was a large increase reaching as high as 667. A large number of the freemen of the county did not vote at all upon the presidential or state candidates, reserving all their energies for the contest on county offices. Lincoln received 280 votes and McClellan 273, and the various candidates for state honors but a slight majority of eight each. William Maxwell had 465 votes for the office of clerk of the court, and Theodore Parrish 322, giving the office by the handsome majority of 143. Charles Haden was elected recorder by a majority of 123, although his opponent, Aaron Hougham, was a man of deserved popularity. The other candidates of the Republican party were elected by about the same majorities.

The republicans were first in the field in 1865, meeting in convention, at Des Moines, June 14, nominating a ticket and adopting the usual platform. The "Union Anti-Negro Suffrage" party met

at the Capital, August 23, and adopting a platform in which they indorsed the administration of Andrew Johnson; resolved that they were opposed to negro suffrage; that the soldiers of the late war deserved well of their countrymen, and that their sympathies were with them; and placed in nomination a full ticket, composed nearly entirely of veterans of the war. The democrats met in convention the same day, but made no nominations, the party supporting the "Soldiers' Ticket," as it was called.

Not much interest was taken in the campaign in Guthrie county compared with some other elections, but a very fair number of votes were polled, averaging about 670. Republicans and democrats had full county tickets in the field, and the former were successful by majorities ranging from thirty-three to fifty-eight. The vote for governor stood, William M. Stone, republican, 329; Thomas H. Benton, Jr., democrat, 275; G. S. Bailey, independent, twenty-nine. At this election was submitted to the people of the county, the question of levying a special tax to pay off the bounty offered to the soldiers of the county, which was emphatically indorsed by a vote of 409 "for," and only 125 "against."

The campaign of 1866 was fought on the issue of reconstruction in the Southern states. The republicans, in convention, resolved that the people who subdued the rebellion, and their representatives in congress, had the right to reorganize the states that were in rebellion. This was denied by the democrats and a portion of the republicans. The conservative republicans, or those who were opposed to congressional action, met in convention

and nominated a state ticket. The democratic convention adopted a platform and nominated two candidates, resolving to support the ticket of the conservatives or "Liberal Republicans."

In county affairs nothing of interest occurred. There were at this time some four offices to fill, clerk of court, recorder, superintendent of schools and surveyor. William Maxwell was re-elected to fill the onerous position of clerk of the court, by a majority of forty-five; Howard Brown that of recorder by a majority of fifty-two, and Elwood Brown and J. W. Nation received the greatest number of votes for the respective offices of superintendent and surveyor.

The general issues dividing the parties in October, 1867, were the same as in the preceeding year. Full state and county tickets were nominated and put in the field by both parties. The republicans were again successful by small majorities, averaging about sixty. Three candidates were seeking the suffrage of the people of the county, at this time in the persons of Ira P. Wetmore, Philip Roberts and N. C. Cox. The first named was elected by a plurality of one over his next competitor.

The year 1868 brought with it another presidential campaign. The republican national convention met in Chicago and placed in nomination Ulysses S. Grant, the victorious Union General, associating with him Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana. The democratic national convention nominated Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair, Jr., for president and vice-president. The financial question began to be a leading issue, especially with reference to the payment of the bonds in coin or

greenbacks, the republicans favoring the payment in coin, the democrats opposing. The latter, also, by resolution, favored the abolition of the national banking system, and the substitution of United States notes for those of the national banks. This, in turn, was opposed by the republicans. Full state and county tickets were nominated, and in Guthrie county the vote was a very full one, being 961. On the state offices the republicans carried the county by a majority of 133. There were two county offices to be filled, clerk of the courts and recorder; in each of which the party lines were drawn so closely that the majorities did not differ materially from the state vote.

In 1869, B. F. Murray, the republican nominee for state senator received all the votes of Guthrie county except five, there being no opposition. On account of the retirement of William Elliott, the last county judge, who should have been auditor, this newly created office was vacant and Elijah C. Mount, a brave and gallant soldier, succeeded in being elected to fill it, defeating his opponent, William Ivers, after a lively contest, by a majority of 151. Joseph Kenworthy was chosen treasurer by a majority of only twenty, having one of the most popular men in the county, J. D. Lenon, to oppose him.

The campaign of 1870 was devoid of interest so far as regards the state offices, but in the county an intense feeling was developed over the subject of the relocation of the seat of justice. The partisans of Panora and Guthrie Center again joined issue, and a vote was taken on the question of placing it at the latter village, but which was defeated by a majority of twenty-nine. This question tinged the

whole canvass, and the location of the candidates entered largely into the conflict, and had its effect on the result.

The campaign of 1871 has nothing interesting in it to the general reader either in general or local affairs. The official vote given elsewhere will show the result.

The movement known as the liberal republican had a large influence politically in 1872, having virtually dictated the democratic nomination for the presidency, and the platform of principles on which their campaign was conducted. The liberal republicans were those connected with the republican party who were opposed to any extreme measures in the reconstruction of the Southern states, and who believed the time had come when past issues should be forgotten and new issues formed; that the hand of reconciliation should be offered the South, and a united country, working together to build up the waste places of the Southron's home. Many of the most able men of the republican party, including Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, Lyman Trumbull, John M. Palmer and others, united in this movement. In May a national convention was held by this party at Cincinnati, which nominated Horace Greeley for president and B. Gratz Brown for vice-president. The following is a synopsis of the resolutions adopted:

1. Equality of all men before the law; equal and exact justice to all, without regard to race, color or previous condition.
2. Opposition to the re-opening of all questions settled by the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution.
3. Demand for the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion.

4. Local self-government; supremacy of the civil over the military, and demand for the largest individual liberty consistent with public order.

5. Denunciation of the existing system of civil service.

6. Demand for a system of federal taxation which would not unnecessarily interfere with the industries of the people; reference of the tariff to the congressional districts.

7. Demand for civil service reform, and for the election of president for a single term only.

8. Maintenance of public credit and denunciation of repudiation.

9. A speedy return to specie payments.

10. Thanks to the citizen soldiers and sailors of the republic.

11. Opposition to further grants to railroads.

12. Cultivation of friendship with all nations; regarding alike dishonorable, either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

The democracy in convention ratified the nomination of Greeley and Brown, and adopted the platform of the liberal republicans. The straight republicans renominated President Grant, and associated with him on the ticket Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for vice-president. The disaffection among the democrats in consequence of the nomination of Horace Greeley, a life-long political enemy, was so great that a third ticket was nominated, at the head of which was Charles O'Connor, the distinguished criminal lawyer of New York. The democrats and the liberal republicans met in state convention and nominated a ticket composed of two democrats and three liberal republicans, and

passed a resolution indorsing the nomination of Greeley. The liberal ticket in this county met with but little encouragement, receiving less than the usual democratic vote. The campaign was warm on general issues. Total vote 1,515. The republican majority about 600.

The question of capital versus labor engaged the attention of the people in 1873. The republican state convention met at Des Moines, June 25, and after nominating candidates, adopted resolutions declaring against monopolies, and urging that the several states should carefully restrict the powers of the railroad companies and other monopolies. The democratic party of the state made no regular nominations this year, but generally supported the anti-monopoly ticket. A convention was held at Des Moines, August 12, which nominated candidates, and adopted resolutions declaring that the party organizations were no longer useful, denouncing corruption in government affairs, and urging the necessity of political honesty.

In Guthrie county the result was the same as usual, the republicans sweeping all the field, leaving the "anti-monops," as they were called, in the rear. The total vote was about 1,300, and the republican majority about 200. Personal popularity and local feeling had some influence on the choice of county officials and altered the majorities of these offices, but not the result.

In 1874, the issues were the same as in the previous year, and the anti-monopolists made a gallant fight throughout the state, but without success. In this county the contest was warm and was pushed with a vim that presaged a hard fight. Both the republicans and anti-monopo-

lists had full tickets in the field. The republicans were successful by a majority of about 300, in a total vote of 1,460.

A convention was called to meet at Des Moines, June 24, 1875, to be composed of democrats, anti-monopolists and liberal republicans. On assembling, a ticket headed by Shepherd Leffler, for governor, and a platform of principles was adopted covering the common ground of belief of the three elements represented. The republicans met in convention and nominated Samuel J. Kirkwood, the "War Governor," as their candidate for gubernatorial honors. A temperance convention was also held and Rev. John H. Lozier was nominated for the same office. The latter did not receive any recognition from the voters of this county, not one ballot being counted for him. The republican governor's majority in Guthrie county was 447. E. J. Reynolds was elected to the office of treasurer with a majority of 448 over both his opponents, Charles Haden and Edward Pickett. H. K. Dewey was chosen auditor after a warm contest. There were three full tickets in the field for all the county offices, and the republican nominees were generally successful. A proposition to appropriate the swamp lands of the county to the building of a court house and a high-school was submitted to the people at this election, but was voted down by a small majority.

The election of 1876 was for national, state and county officers. Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler were the republican candidates for president and vice-president; while Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks receiving the nomination of the democratic party for

the same offices. Peter Cooper was the nominee of the independent or green-back party, for president. The hard times which had begun in 1873, had a perceptible effect upon the campaign. The democratic party, which has for years been acting upon the defensive, when not allied with some other political body, now assumed the offensive, and under the banner of "Tilden and Reform," forced the republicans upon the defensive. On the part of the democrats the whole campaign was boldly conducted. In this state the greenbackers held two conventions, at the first of which they adopted a platform containing their principal tenets. The republicans adopted as a platform substantially the following points: Unity of the nation; economy in the administration of the government; a currency interchangeable with coin; all railway and other corporations to be subject to the law-making power. The democrats adopted but a single resolution approving the platform of the national democratic convention and the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks. The independents or green-back party, also, placed in nomination a state ticket. In county affairs there was no particular interest attached to the campaign although there were two tickets in the field. The republicans were successful on national and state ticket by a majority of 497. The vote for member of congress stood H. J. B. Cummings, republican, 1,296; Samuel J. Gilpin, democrat, 614; Andrew Hastie, greenbacker, 374. C. W. Hill was elected clerk of the courts by a majority of 768, and James Rogers, recorder, by one of 623. The total vote polled was 2,365.

In 1877 state tickets were nominated by

democrats, republicans, greenbackers and prohibitionists. In Guthrie county the republicans were successful; having a majority on state ticket of about 280. H. K. Dewey was elected auditor by a rousing majority of 618 over both opponents. The real contest was over the position of treasurer; for this office there were three contestants, viz.: John Harriott, E. J. Reynolds and M. McDonald. Mr. Harriott, the republican nominee succeeded in having a plurality over either of his competitors, although not a majority over both. The balance of the republican ticket succeeded in carrying the day with majorities ranging from 360 to 878.

In the following year, 1878, state tickets were again nominated by greenbackers, republicans, and democrats. Subsequently a fusion was effected between the democrat and greenback parties, and a compromise ticket bearing a number of the nominees of both parties, concocted. On the state ticket, Guthrie county gave the republicans a majority of about 150. The greenback party in this county had by this time gained a considerable head. E. H. Gillette, the candidate for congressional honors, a pronounced greenbacker, receiving some 1,116 votes. They also elected two out of the three county officers balloted for. The total vote polled reached fully 2,375.

The campaign of 1879 was opened May 12, by the democracy meeting in convention and nominating a state ticket, headed by H. H. Trumble for governor. A lengthy platform was adopted. The greenbackers were next in the field, their ticket having for a standard-bearer Daniel Campbell. The republicans met and nominated John H. Gear for governor,

together with a full state ticket. Lastly the prohibitionists met and placed in nomination George T. Carpenter, of Mahaska county, for governor, but he declining the honor, D. R. Dungan, of Hardin county, was substituted. In Guthrie county this was a warm campaign. The republicans were victors, although several of their candidates received only pluralities. John W. Foster, a young man of great promise, was elected auditor, defeating his opponent, Benjamin Levan by a majority of 873. The total vote was about 2,400.

The general campaign of 1880 began quite early, especially among aspirants for office, and their friends. The preliminary canvass for the nomination grew quite warm as both republicans and democrats were alike confident that they would succeed in the national struggle. James A. Garfield received the republican nomination for president, and associated with him on the ticket was Chester A. Arthur, for vice-president. General Winfield Scott Hancock was nominated for chief executive by the democrats, while W. H. English was associated with him for the second place on the ticket. James B. Weaver and General Chambers for president and vice-president, respectively, on the national or greenback ticket. The canvass was pushed with vigor, the democratic and republican parties each using their utmost endeavors to be successful. The national party under the lead of Weaver, also endeavored to increase its votes, Mr. Weaver making speeches in more than half of the states in the Union. The first state convention held in Iowa this year, was by the republicans, at Des Moines, April 7. The platform adopted

consisted of three resolutions; the first demanding that candidates be nominated at Chicago, by the national republican convention, of national reputation for ability; that James G. Blaine be the choice of the republicans of this state; and third instructing the delegates to the national convention to vote for Blaine. The greenback party met at Des Moines, May 11, and adopted a platform reasserting their demands for the abolition of the national banks, the reduction of the army, the limitation of Chinese immigration, the reduction of salaries, and the payment of the public debt in greenbacks. The democrats met at Des Moines, September 2, nominated a ticket, and adopted a platform indorsing Hancock and English, and the national platform adopted at Cincinnati.

In this county, Garfield polled 1,706 votes; Hancock, 635, and Weaver, 615. The majority of the republicans on the balance of the ticket was about 450. The vote was very heavy, being about 2,975. In county matters the republicans carried the day by small majorities. One of the questions before the people was the proposition to levy a special tax for the purpose of purchasing a "poor farm," where the indigent of the county might be taken care of at the least expense to the taxpayers. Guthrie county, to its credit be it spoken, indorsed the tax levy by a majority of 895 out of a total vote of 1,911.

The election in 1881 was for state and county officers, and was devoid of much interest. The three leading parties had state tickets in the field. President Garfield had been assassinated by Charles J. Guiteau, and Vice-president Arthur had been installed as the chief executive; and

this, to some extent, affected political matters. The republicans carried Guthrie county, on both state and county tickets, by majorities running from 275 upward, with the exception of the office of county superintendent of common schools, for which office T. J. Mahoney, the democratic nominee, polled 1,310 votes, while C. M. Young, his rival, had but 1,162 supporters. John W. Foster was re-elected auditor without opposition, both parties honoring him with the entire complimentary vote.

On the 27th of June, 1882, at the special election on the amendment to the state constitution of the prohibition amendment, Guthrie county ranged herself on the side of prohibition, giving a majority of 1,122 votes in favor of that addition to the fundamental law of the commonwealth, in a total vote of 2,744.

The campaign of 1882 opened early, as it was for the election of state officers, congressmen and general assembly members. Interest was concentrated upon general issues. Republican, democratic and greenback state tickets were in the field. Again the republican hosts were carried on to victory, sweeping all the offices with good majorities. The total vote this year was lighter than usual, being only a little over 2,500.

Perhaps in the history of the state of Iowa there has been no election that has been so warm or so sharply contested as that of 1883. The republican leaders, on the adverse decision of the supreme court in regard to the prohibition amendment, seeing the regal standard of temperance lying in the dust, seized it with eager hands, and lifting it once more into sight, flock around it. In convention

they determined to march to victory or death under its shadow. Accordingly, renominating Buren R. Sherman, they adopted a platform embodying their views on this subject, and opened up the campaign. The democrats nominated L. G. Kinnie, of Tama county, and with the watchword of "Personal Liberty" rushed into the encounter. The republicans carried all before them, however, in Guthrie county by majorities varying from 275 to 600.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

Here is presented the official vote of nearly every election that has taken place within the county of Guthrie since its organization. The only break in the chain is in the earlier years, the record of which, together with the poll books, having entirely disappeared from the county offices if they ever were made.

Owing to some carelessness in early days, some of the names may be spelled in an irregular manner, but it has been entirely due to that cause, as we have caused this record to be overrun by parties familiar throughout the county to correct all errors. Particulars regarding the officers elected and their sketches may be found in other chapters.

ELECTION OF AUGUST, 1851.

<i>County Judge.</i>	
Theophilus Bryan, dem	39-39
<i>Clerk of the Courts.</i>	
S. G. Weeks, dem.....	39-39
<i>Treasurer and Recorder.</i>	
T. M. Boyles, dem.....	39-39
<i>Assessor.</i>	
James Moore, dem.....	39-39
<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>	
Fred Fry, dem.....	39-39
<i>County Surveyor.</i>	
A. G. Weeks, dem.....	39-39

<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Michael Messinger, dem	39-39
<i>School Fund Commissioner.</i>	
Aaron Hougham, dem.....	39-39
<i>Inspector of Weights and Measures.</i>	
Samuel Moore, dem.....	39-39

The records are entirely wanting in the returns for the years 1852 and 1853, they not having been entered upon the minute book.

ELECTION HELD AUGUST 4, 1856.

<i>On the question of a Convention.</i>	
For the convention.....	103
Against.....	158-55
<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>	
B. F. Dilley.....	150-19
James Moore.....	131
<i>School Fund Commissioner.</i>	
Abner Shanks.....	97
Benjamin Marleene.....	59
B. S. Hook.....	145-48

APRIL 6, 1857.

<i>Register State Land Office.</i>	
L. H. Bugbee.....	192
W. H. Holmes.....	194
Edwin Manning.....	195-1
T. S. Parker.....	1
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>	
Maturin L. Fisher, dem.....	214-9
T. S. Parvin.....	205
G. S. Bailey.....	129
<i>Clerk of the District Court.</i>	
Joseph Dyson	218-218

AUGUST 3, 1857.

<i>On the question of New Constitution.</i>	
For the new constitution.....	245-32
Against.....	213
<i>Shall the word "white" be stricken out of the Constitution.</i>	
Yes.....	85
No.....	346-261
<i>County Judge.</i>	
Aaron Hougham, dem.....	240-6
Richard Gilbert, rep.....	234
<i>Treasurer and Recorder.</i>	
James S. Mount, rep.....	239-7
John J. Jones, dem.....	232
<i>Clerk of the District Court.</i>	
Isaac W. Whealiss, dem.....	246-17
S. E. Zinn, rep.....	229
<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>	
William M. Kain, dem.....	244-18
Alexander Wasson, rep.....	226
<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Levi Brumbaugh, dem.....	235-12
Richard Squires, rep.....	223
<i>Coroner.</i>	
Joseph Dyson, dem.....	244-20
J. F. Blair, rep.....	224

Surveyor.

William L. Henderson, dem.....	238-37
Lindley Stanton, rep.....	201

ELECTION OF OCTOBER, 1857.

Governor.

Benjamin Samuels, dem.....	192-24
Ralph P. Lowe, rep.....	168

Lieutenant Governor.

George Gillaspay, dem.....	192-25
Orrin Fayville, rep.....	167

State Senator.

D. O. Finch, dem.....	192-25
W. P. Davis, rep.....	167

State Representative.

E. D. Smith, dem.....	191-24
Leroy Lambert, rep.....	167

SPECIAL ELECTION, JUNE 28, 1858.

State Bank.

For the bank.....	235-169
Against.....	66

General Banking Law.

For the banking law.....	134-15
Against.....	119

OCTOBER, 1858.

Judge, 5th Judicial District.

John H. Gray.....	217
M. M. Crocker.....	231-14

District Attorney.

P. G. Bryan.....	231-14
Charles E. Millard.....	217

Member of Board of Education.

W. H. Brinard.....	226-7
Daniel Mills.....	219

Member of Congress.

H. H. Trimble, dem.....	228-7
Samuel R. Curtis, rep.....	221

Secretary of State.

Samuel Douglas, dem.....	229-9
Elijah Sells, rep.....	220

State Auditor.

T. S. Parvin, dem.....	228-7
J. W. Cattell, rep.....	221

State Treasurer.

Samuel L. Lorah.....	227-7
John W. Jones.....	220

Attorney General.

James M. Ellwood.....	229-9
Samuel A. Rice.....	220

Register State Land Office.

James M. Reid.....	228-8
A. B. Miller.....	220

Clerk of the District Court.

John J. Jones.....	153
John P. McEwen.....	241-88

Sheriff.

William Holsman.....	245-51
D. W. Brumbaugh.....	194

Treasurer and Recorder.

James Cline.....	154
B. T. Hook.....	261-107

Drainage Commissioner.

Thomas M. Coleman.....	143
John Pearson.....	216-73

Coroner.

John Patterson.....	141
John F. Blair.....	207-66

SPECIAL ELECTION, APRIL 4, 1859.

On the question of re-locating the County seat.

For location at Pandora.....	297-20
For location at Guthrie Center.....	277

OCTOBER 11, 1859.

Governor.

A. C. Dodge, dem.....	263-8
Samuel J. Kirkwood, rep.....	257

Lieutenant Governor.

L. W. Babbitt, dem.....	262-6
N. I. Rusch, rep.....	256

Judges of Supreme Court.

Charles Mann, dem.....	263-6
T. S. Wilson, dem.....	263-6
C. C. Cole, dem.....	263-6
Ralph P. Lowe, rep.....	257
L. D. Stockton, rep.....	257
Caleb Baldwin, rep.....	257

Representative in Assembly.

D. M. Harris.....	200-1
Stephen King.....	259

County Judge.

T. E. Harbour.....	261-13
A. Hougham.....	248

Treasurer and Recorder.

B. F. Hook.....	272-33
H. C. Robb.....	239

Sheriff.

William Holsman.....	278-52
George Kautzman.....	226

County Superintendent.

E. B. Fenn.....	290-84
S. D. Nichols.....	206

Surveyor.

Thomas Jones.....	220-72
E. C. Cole.....	158

Drainage Commissioner.

John Pearson.....	311-151
S. B. Snedaker.....	160

Coroner.

John F. Blair.....	319-145
E. W. Moore.....	174

SPECIAL ELECTION, APRIL 2, 1860.

On the question of the re-location of the County Seat.

For location at Guthrie Center.....	327-19
For location at Pandora.....	308

NOVEMBER 6, 1860.

President.

Abraham Lincoln, rep.....	336-24
Stephen A. Douglas, dem.....	302

Congressman.

Samuel R. Curtis, rep.....	336-40
C. C. Cole, dem.....	296

Judge of Supreme Court.

G. G. Wright, rep.....	328-48
D. F. Miller, dem.....	280

Secretary of State.

Elijah Sells, rep.....	328-24
John M. Corse, dem.....	304

State Auditor.

J. W. Cattell, rep.....	328-24
G. W. Maxwell, dem.....	304

State Treasurer.

John W. Jones, rep.....	328-24
John W. Ellis, dem.....	304

Register State Land Office.

A. B. Miller, rep.....	328-24
Patrick Robb, dem.....	304

Attorney General.

C. C. Nourse.....	328-24
William McClintock.....	304

Clerk of the District Court.

William E. Houston.....	301
Theodore Parrish.....	312-11

*ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1861.**Representative, 61st District.*

Collin Marshall, rep.....	267
S. H. Lorah, dem.....	290-83

Senator, 31st District.

James Redfield, rep.....	281
L. D. Burns, dem.....	284-3

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, rep.....	283
W. H. Merritt, dem.....	284-1

Lieutenant Governor.

John R. Needham, rep.....	283
Laurens Dewy, dem.....	284-1

Judge Supreme Court.

Ralph P. Lowe, rep.....	282
J. M. Ellwood, dem.....	285-3

Representative in Congress.

J. E. Neal.....	275
James F. Wilson.....	282-7

County Judge.

C. Haden.....	215
James Berry.....	310-95

Treasurer and Recorder.

G. E. Bohrer.....	101
V. M. Lahman.....	194
T. E. Harbour.....	241-47

Sheriff.

E. A. Porter.....	278-2
Phil Roberts.....	276

Surveyor.

N. B. Leinback.....	311-83
S. W. Cole.....	238

Superintendent of Schools.

Darius Bowles.....	266
William V. Huxley.....	272-6

Coroner.

J. W. Cummins.....	219
J. J. Kuckley.....	293-74

Drainage Commissioner.

Thomas Moffitt.....	294-53
Nathan Davis.....	241

*SPECIAL ELECTION, APRIL 7, 1862.**On question of re-location of County Seat.*

For county seat at Guthrie Center.....	278
For county seat at Panora.....	355-77

*ELECTION, OCTOBER 14, 1862.**Secretary of State.*

R. H. Sylvester, dem.....	250-37
James Wright, rep.....	213

State Auditor.

John Browne, dem.....	250-37
J. W. Cattell, rep.....	213

State Treasurer.

S. L. Lorah, dem.....	249-36
W. H. Holmes, rep.....	213

Attorney General.

B. J. Hall, dem.....	250-37
C. C. Nourse, rep.....	213

Register State Land Office.

F. Gottschalk, dem.....	250-37
J. H. Harvey, rep.....	213

Representative in Congress.

D. O. Finch, dem.....	247-31
John A. Kasson, rep.....	216

Judge of District Court.

J. E. Williamson.....	243-24
John E. Gray.....	219

District Attorney.

W. H. McHenry.....	249-24
John Leonard.....	213

Member of Board of Education.

V. M. Lahman.....	219-55
S. C. Vance.....	164

Clerk of the District Court.

Theodore Parrish.....	358-322
J. W. McPherson.....	36

Surveyor.

Thos. M. Coleman.....	275-275
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Superintendent of Schools.

George McDuffie.....	277-17
E. B. Fenn.....	252
Scattering.....	8

*ELECTION OCTOBER 13, 1863.**Governor.*

William M. Stone, rep.....	295-35
James M. Tuttle, dem.....	290

Lieutenant Governor.

E. W. Eastman, rep.....	297-33
John F. Duncombe, dem.....	264

Senator, 21st District.

B. F. Roberts, rep.....	298-34
A. M. Harris, dem.....	264

Representative, 64th District.

E. B. Fenn, rep.....	297-30
S. S. Lorah, dem.....	267

Judge Supreme Court.

John F. Dillon, rep.....	279-14
Charles Mason, dem.....	265

County Judge.

Thomas Moffitt, rep.	363-79
Benjamin Marlenee, dem.	285
Scattering	9

Treasurer and Recorder.

T. E. Harbour, rep.	379-92
E. L. Prior, dem.	287

Sheriff.

William Holsman, rep.	354-51
Philip Roberts, dem.	294
Scattering	9

Superintendent of Schools.

John F. Blair, rep.	366-79
George McDuffie, dem.	287

Surveyor.

D. L. Chantry, rep.	362-74
T. M. Coleman, dem.	287
Scattering	1

Coroner.

R. Farnsworth	363-85
William McLuen	279
Scattering	9

Drainage Commissioner.

John Lonsdale	369-83
Basil Tracy	286

ELECTION NOVEMBER 8, 1864.

President.

Abraham Lincoln, rep.	280-7
George B. McClellan, dem.	273

Judge Supreme Court.

C. C. Cole, rep.	282-9
T. M. Monroe, dem.	273

Secretary of State.

James Wright, rep.	281-8
J. H. Wallace, dem.	273

State Auditor.

John A. Elliott, rep.	281-8
E. C. Hendershott, dem.	273

State Treasurer.

W. H. Holmes, rep.	281-8
J. B. Lash, dem.	273

Attorney General.

Isaac L. Allen, rep.	281-8
E. M. Dunbar, dem.	273

Register State Land Office.

J. A. Harvey, rep.	281-8
B. D. Holbrook, dem.	273

Clerk of District Court.

William Maxwell	372-74
Theodore Parrish	296

Recorder.

Charles Haden	366-66
Aaron Hougham	300

Superintendent of Schools.

Joseph H. Cook	365-69
V. B. Hillyer	296

Representative in Congress.

John A. Kasson, rep.	282-9
M. D. McHenry, dem.	273

SOLDIER VOTE.

Clerk of the District Court.

William Maxwell	91-67
Theodore Parrish	24

Recorder.

Charles Haden	85-57
Aaron Hougham	28

Superintendent of Schools.

J. H. Cook	91-58
V. B. Hillyer	23

District Attorney.

William Phillips	273
H. W. Maxwell	282-9

ELECTION OCTOBER 10, 1865.

Governor.

William M. Stone, rep.	329-25
Thomas H. Benton, dem.	275
G. S. Bailey	29

Lieutenant Governor.

B. F. Gue, rep.	341-34
W. W. Hamilton, dem.	278
F. W. Babbitt	29

Judge Supreme Court.

G. G. Wright, rep.	350-41
H. H. Trimble, dem.	280
James Grant	29

State Senator.

Joseph R. Reed, rep.	354-41
E. Willard, dem.	313

Representative in Legislature.

A. F. McPherson, rep.	346-33
John C. Cannon, dem.	313

County Judge.

Howard Brown	355-43
E. J. Reynolds	312

Treasurer.

T. E. Harbour	354-39
Theodore Parrish	315

Sheriff.

J. W. Cummins	350-35
Jonathan Morris	315

Superintendent of Schools.

T. S. Wilson	351-36
E. L. Prior	315

Coroner.

Robert Dilley	354-39
Lawrence Ivers	315

Drainage Commissioner.

Thomas Fowler	352-36
James Moore	316

Surveyor.

Elisha Smith	353-58
Thomas M. Coleman	295

On Special Tax to Pay Soldiers' Bounty.

For the tax	409-284
Against the tax	125

ELECTION, OCTOBER 9, 1866.

Secretary of State.

Ed. Wright, rep.	429-60
S. G. Van Anda, dem. and lib. rep.	369

<i>State Treasurer.</i>	
L. E. Rankin, rep.	429-60
George A. Stone, dem. and lib. rep.	369
<i>State Auditor.</i>	
John A. Elliott, rep.	430-61
Robert M. Cross, dem. and lib. rep.	369
<i>Attorney General.</i>	
F. E. Bissell, rep.	430-61
W. Ballinger, dem. and lib. rep.	369
<i>Register State Land Office.</i>	
C. C. Carpenter, rep.	429-60
L. P. McKinnie, dem. and lib. rep.	369
<i>Reporter of Supreme Court.</i>	
E. H. Stiles, rep.	430-61
A. Stoddard, dem.	369
<i>Clerk of Supreme Court</i>	
Charles Linderman, rep.	429-59
Fred Gottschalk, dem.	370
<i>Representative in Congress.</i>	
G. M. Dodge, rep.	427-50
J. M. Tuttle, dem. and lib. rep.	377
<i>Judge of 5th Judicial District.</i>	
Hugh W. Maxwell	423-47
William Phillips	376
<i>District Attorney.</i>	
S. D. Nichols	422-48
J. E. Williamson	374
<i>Clerk of District Court.</i>	
William Maxwell	421-45
William J. Harris	376
<i>Recorder.</i>	
Howard Brown	424-52
Joseph Nichols	372
<i>Superintendent of Schools.</i>	
Ellwood Brown	422-45
J. J. Kackley	377
<i>Surveyor.</i>	
J. W. Nation	430-62
Thomas M. Coleman	368
<i>ELECTION, OCTOBER 8, 1867.</i>	
<i>Governor.</i>	
Samuel Merrill, rep.	455-57
Charles Mason, dem.	398
<i>Lieutenant Governor.</i>	
D. M. Harris	408
John Scott	446-38
<i>Judge Supreme Court.</i>	
John M. Beck	455-56
John H. Craig	399
<i>Attorney General</i>	
Henry O'Connor, rep.	456-57
W. I. Barker, dem.	399
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>	
D. F. Wells	456-57
Maturin L. Fisher	399
<i>Representative in Legislature.</i>	
H. C. Ripley, rep.	454-55
G. A. Cady, dem.	399
<i>County Judge.</i>	
William Elliott	452-62
William Ivers	390

<i>Treasurer.</i>	
George W. Harlan	426-24
Theodore Parrish	402
<i>Sheriff.</i>	
J. W. Cummins	431-18
Leonidas Hamilton	413
<i>Superintendent of Schools.</i>	
James L. Grandstaff	454-60
J. J. Kackley	398
<i>Drainage Commissioner.</i>	
Ira P. Wetmore	406-1
Philip Roberts	405
N. C. Cox	32
<i>Surveyor.</i>	
James W. Nation	457-123
F. A. Mann	334
<i>Coroner.</i>	
Henry C. Cox	417-21
R. W. Ellis	396
I. P. Wetmore	32

ELECTION NOVEMBER 3, 1868.

<i>President.</i>	
U. S. Grant, rep.	546-134
Horatio Seymour, dem.	412
<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
Ed. Wright, rep.	547-133
David Hammer, dem.	414
<i>State Auditor.</i>	
John A. Elliott, rep.	547-133
W. Delaney, dem.	414
<i>State Treasurer.</i>	
S. E. Rankin, rep.	547-133
L. McCartney, dem.	414
<i>Register State Land Office.</i>	
Cyrus C. Carpenter, rep.	547-133
M. D. Anderson, dem.	414
<i>Attorney General.</i>	
Henry O'Connor, rep.	547-133
J. E. Williamson, dem.	414
<i>Representative in Congress.</i>	
Francis W. Palmer	545-130
P. G. Bryan	415
<i>On the Amendments to the State Constitution.</i>	
For	502-84
Against	418
<i>Judge of the Circuit Court.</i>	
Frederick Mott	454-49
V. Wainwright	405
<i>Recorder.</i>	
Godfrey Jerue	525-115
Eli Berry	410
<i>Clerk of the Courts.</i>	
Charles W. Hill	541-144
F. A. Mann	397
<i>ELECTION OCTOBER 12, 1869.</i>	
<i>State Senator.</i>	
B. F. Murray	564-570
Scattering	5
<i>Representative in Legislature.</i>	
W. H. Campbell	613-215
William Myland	398

<i>Auditor.</i>	
E. C. Mount.....	562-151
William Ivers.....	411

<i>Treasurer.</i>	
John D. Lenon.....	401
J. D. Lenon.....	80
John Lenon.....	3
J. Lenon.....	2
Joseph Kenworthy.....	506-20

<i>Superintendent of Schools.</i>	
James Grandstaff.....	590-186
E. L. Prior.....	403
Ellis Horton.....	1

<i>Surveyor.</i>	
James W. Nation.....	511-107
J. D. Nichols.....	404
John Nation.....	87

<i>Coroner.</i>	
T. W. Hart.....	587-192
Peter Batschelet.....	395

<i>Drainage Commissioner.</i>	
Robert Farnsworth.....	326
R. W. Ellis.....	404-78
S. Reed.....	95
Scattering.....	1

<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Thomas Turner.....	581-187
Noah Dudley.....	394

ELECTION, OCTOBER 11, 1870.

<i>Judge of the Supreme Court, full term.</i>	
C. C. Cole, rep.....	1049-404
J. C. Knapp, dem.....	550
Reuben Noble, dem.....	5

<i>Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill vacancy.</i>	
William E. Miller, rep.....	1006-410
Reuben Noble, dem.....	596

<i>Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill vacancy.</i>	
James G. Day, rep.....	1006-407
P. H. Smith, dem.....	599

<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
Ed. Wright, rep.....	1058-509
Charles Doerr, dem.....	549

<i>State Auditor.</i>	
John Russell, rep.....	1007-409
W. M. Garner, dem.....	598

<i>State Treasurer.</i>	
S. E. Rankin, rep.....	1008-409
W. C. James, dem.....	599

<i>Register State Land Office.</i>	
Aaron Brown, rep.....	1008-409
D. F. Ellsworth, dem.....	599

<i>Attorney General.</i>	
Henry O'Conner, rep.....	1006-407
Hugh M. Martin, dem.....	599

<i>Reporter Supreme Court.</i>	
E. H. Stiles, rep.....	1006-406
C. H. Bane, dem.....	600

<i>Clerk Supreme Court.</i>	
Charles Linderman, rep.....	1004-405
William McLenan, dem.....	599

On the question of a Convention to Revise the State Constitution.

For the Convention.....	189
Against the Convention.....	705-516

Representative in Congress.

F. M. Palmer.....	1069-544
B. F. Montgomery.....	525

Judge of the District Court.

Hugh W. Maxwell.....	1021-1019
L. R. Riley.....	2

District Attorney.

C. H. Gatch.....	1002-999
Scattering.....	3

Clerk of the Courts.

Charles W. Hill.....	1123-665
E. R. Prior.....	410
E. L. Prior.....	48

Recorder.

Godfrey Jerue.....	901-237
F. A. Mann.....	664

Superintendent of Schools.

J. J. Kackley.....	644
James H. Meek.....	911-247
L. A. Wilcox.....	20

County Supervisors.

T. E. Harbour.....	854
R. J. Patterson.....	836
J. A. Jefferson.....	824
Benjamin Marlenee.....	737
T. M. Coleman.....	729
Charles Smith.....	734

On the question of re-locating County Seat.

For location at Panora.....	805-20
For location at Guthrie Center.....	776

On the Question of Prohibition.

For prohibition.....	621-84
Against prohibition.....	537

On Restraining Stock.

For restraint.....	1045-706
Against.....	339

ELECTION, OCTOBER 10, 1871.

Governor.

C. C. Carpenter, rep.....	839-336
J. C. Knapp, dem.....	503

Lieutenant Governor.

Henry C. Bullis, rep.....	720-217
M. M. Ham, dem.....	503

Judge of Supreme Court.

James G. Day, rep.....	839-336
John F. Duncombe, dem.....	503

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Alonzo Abernathy, rep.....	840-337
E. M. Munn, dem.....	503

State Senator.

J. J. Russell, rep.....	838-338
E. Willard, dem.....	500

Representative in Legislature.

William Maxwell.....	477
E. B. Newton.....	762-285

District Attorney.

Josiah Given.....	873-869
J. Price.....	4

Auditor.

J. W. Cummins	609
Joshua Prior	696-80
J. S. Prior	7

Treasurer.

James W. Nation, rep	662
E. Reynolds, dem	663-1

Sheriff.

John W. McCool, rep	593
Michael McDonald, dem	687-94
John McCool	40

Surveyor.

G. T. Whisler	609
J. D. Nichols	726-117

Superintendent of Schools.

J. H. Meeks	698-77
C. A. Berry	621

Coroner.

Robert Farnsworth	1263-1263
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Member of Board of Supervisors.

D. L. Chantry	680
A. J. Cave	664-4

Drainage Commissioner.

T. J. Moore	688-39
R. W. Ellis	649

On the Stock Act.

For the act	253
Against the act	603-440

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 5, 1872.*President.*

U. S. Grant, rep	985-611
Horace Greeley, dem. and lib. rep	362
Peter Cooper, greenback	12

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young, rep	909-583
E. A. Guilbert, dem	403
Charles Baker, greenback	13

State Treasurer.

William Christy, rep	996-578
M. J. Rohlf, dem	405
D. B. Reese, greenback	13

State Auditor.

John Russell, rep	997-579
J. P. Cassaday, dem	418

Attorney General.

M. E. Cutts, rep	996-578
A. G. Case, dem	418

Member of Congress.

John A. Kasson, rep	1001-597
O. L. Palmer, dem	404

Circuit Judge.

John Mitchell	845-844
Scattering	1

Representative in Legislature.

C. Haden, rep	415
J. E. Sharrett, ind	467-52
M. Head	34
A. Yerger, dem	232

Clerk of the Courts.

C. W. Hill	966-504
E. Lindley	462

Recorder.

Benjamin Levan	950-514
M. M. Wallis	436

Member of Board of Supervisors.

D. L. Chantry	956-507
Lawrence Ivers	449

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1873.*Governor.*

C. C. Carpenter, rep	945-143
Joseph B. Vall, dem	802

Lieutenant Governor.

Joseph Dysart, rep	965-166
C. E. Whitney, dem	799

Judge of Supreme Court.

J. M. Beck, rep	992-189
B. J. Hall, dem	803

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A. Abernathy, rep	941-139
D. W. Prindle, dem	802

Representative in Legislature.

J. W. Foster, rep	855
W. F. Cardell, greenback	886-81
A. J. Patterson	45

County Treasurer.

Alanson Hill, rep	668
E. J. Reynolds, dem	1122-454
Jacob Waller, anti-secret	42

Auditor.

H. K. Dewey	925-137
Mortimer Percy	788
George Merrill	48

Supervisor.

William S. Mount	855-33
John Parrish	822
S. W. Fisk	87

Sheriff.

A. Burnham	684
M. McDonald, greenback	1062-378
Samuel Dale	37

County Superintendent.

G. C. Miller	941-221
C. A. Berry	720
E. Y. Thomas	41

Surveyor.

W. D. Smith	915-76
J. D. Nichols	839
Levi Bailey	42

Coroner.

— Ellis	35
Robert Farnsworth	776
John Frost	42
John Boblett	936-83

Drainage Commissioner.

William Porter	40
John Lonsdale	929-889

On the question of removing the County Seat to Guthrie Center.

For Guthrie Center	962-182
For Panora	810

On the question of establishing the High School.

For the high school	889
Against the high school	1106-717

ELECTION, OCTOBER 13, 1874.

<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
Josiah T. Young, rep.....	882-315
David Morgan, anti-monop.....	567

<i>State Auditor.</i>	
B. R. Sherman, rep.....	884-318
J. M. King, anti-monop.....	566

<i>State Treasurer.</i>	
William Christy, rep.....	882-316
H. C. Harges, anti-monop.....	566

<i>Attorney General.</i>	
M. E. Cutts, rep.....	883-315
J. H. Keatley, anti-monop.....	567

<i>Register State Land Office.</i>	
David Secor, rep.....	881-315
R. H. Rodermel, anti-monop.....	566

<i>Clerk of the Supreme Court.</i>	
E. J. Holmes.....	884-318
G. W. Ball.....	566

<i>Reporter—Supreme Court.</i>	
J. S. Runnells.....	882-314
J. M. Weart.....	568

<i>Member of Congress.</i>	
John A. Kasson, rep.....	889-274
J. D. Whitman, anti-monop.....	565

<i>Judge of District Court.</i>	
John Leonard.....	886-313
V. Wainwright.....	573

<i>District Attorney.</i>	
Hiram Y. Smith.....	885-316
W. H. Schooley.....	569

<i>Recorder.</i>	
James H. Rogers.....	773-112
M. M. Wallas.....	661

<i>Clerk of the Courts.</i>	
Chas. W. Hill.....	1017-573
M. Kent.....	444

<i>Supervisor.</i>	
G. W. Jarnigan.....	723
T. M. Coleman.....	727-4

<i>Surveyor.</i>	
Charles Ainsley.....	874-293
G. D. Barnes.....	581

<i>On the question of a High School.</i>	
For the High School.....	718-54
Against.....	664

<i>On the question of Transfer of Swamp Lands.</i>	
For.....	648
Against.....	730-82

<i>On the Stock Account.</i>	
For the Account.....	1025-759
Against.....	266

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1875.

<i>Governor.</i>	
Samuel J. Kirkwood, rep.....	1096-447
Shepherd Leffler, dem.....	649

<i>Lieutenant Governor.</i>	
Joshua G. Newbold.....	1086-424
E. B. Woodward.....	662

Judge—Supreme Court.

Austin Adams, rep.....	1082-420
Wm. J. Knight, dem.....	662

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Alonzo Abernathy.....	1080-414
Isaiah Doane.....	666

State Senator.

S. D. Nichols, rep.....	906-116
M. McDonald, dem.....	790

Member of Assembly.

G. J. Maris.....	921-73
W. F. Cordell.....	807
E. A. Rose.....	41

Treasurer.

Charles Haden.....	618
E. J. Reynolds.....	1117-448
Edw. Pickett.....	41

Auditor.

H. K. Dewey.....	1024-261
J. W. Carson.....	719
S. W. Fisk.....	44

Sheriff.

James McMillan.....	989-182
Richard T. McLuen.....	754
B. Tipton.....	43

Superintendent of Schools.

Giles C. Miller.....	1134-530
J. S. Smith.....	557
G. W. Merrill.....	47

Surveyor.

A. W. McClaran.....	1098-400
J. D. Nichols.....	652
John Carothers.....	46

Coroner.

John Boblett.....	1070-359
Joshua Wiggins.....	876
John B. Griffiths.....	35

Supervisor.

William Anderson.....	902-40
John Cline.....	830
J. R. Reynolds.....	32

Trustees of County High School.

John Bower.....	1091-
L. J. Pentecost.....	1097-
James F. Moore.....	1098-
A. S. Miller.....	1085-
James W. Foster.....	1086-
W. T. Conner.....	1121-
J. J. Morris.....	664
J. J. Jones.....	678
W. H. Barnes.....	664
A. Kirkpatrick.....	688
W. W. Newton.....	620
S. W. Cole.....	614

On the question of building a Court House in the Town of Guthrie Center.

For.....	775
Against.....	836-61

On the question of Appropriating the Swamp Land Fund to building a Court House in Guthrie Center, not to exceed \$25,000.

For the Appropriation.....	786
Against.....	835-49

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1876.

President.

Rutherford B. Hayes, rep.....	1434-496
Samuel J. Tilden, dem.....	629
Peter Cooper, greenback.....	309

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young, rep.....	1432-497
John H. Steubenranch, dem.....	627
A. McCready, greenback.....	308

State Auditor.

B. R. Sherman, rep.....	1433-499
William Groneway, dem.....	627
Leonard Brown, greenback.....	307

State Treasurer.

George W. Bemis, rep.....	1433-497
Wesley, Jones, dem.....	628
George C. Fry, greenback.....	308

Register State Land Office.

David Secor, rep.....	1433-498
N. C. Ridenour, dem.....	627
George M. Walker, greenback.....	308

Attorney General.

J. F. McJunkin, rep.....	1433-807
J. C. Cook, dem.....	628

Judge of the Supreme Court.

William H. Seevers, rep.....	1433-498
Walter I. Hayes, dem.....	627
Charles Negus, greenback.....	308

Judge of the Supreme Court.

W. H. Seevers, rep.....	1433-518
Walter I. Hayes, dem.....	627
O. R. Jones, greenback.....	288

Judge of the Supreme Court.

James H. Rothrock, rep.....	1434
William Graham, dem.....	

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Carl W. von Coelln, rep.....	1433-1001
J. A. Nash, dem.....	432

Member of Congress.

H. J. B. Cummings.....	1296-308
Samuel J. Gilpin.....	614
Andrew Hastie.....	374

Judge of Circuit Court.

John Mitchell.....	2048-2048
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Clerk of the Courts.

C. W. Hill.....	1566-768
John Parrish.....	798

Recorder.

James H. Rogers.....	1474-623
George M. Hickox.....	851

Member Board of Supervisors.

W. S. Mount.....	1452-593
Peter Batschelet.....	549
A. Kirkpatrick.....	310

Trustees County High School.

John Bower.....	1431-525
James W. Foster.....	1348-416
J. D. Lenon.....	627
D. W. Jones.....	598
Thomas Henchison.....	279
E. B. Newton.....	324

ELECTION, OCTOBER 9, 1877.

Governor.

John H. Gear, rep.....	1160-279
John P. Irish, dem.....	496
Daniel P. Stubbs, greenback.....	364
Elias Jessup, prohibitionist.....	21

Lieutenant Governor.

Frank T. Campbell, rep.....	1201-347
W. C. James, dem.....	497
A. Macready, greenback.....	357

Judge of Supreme Court.

James G. Day, rep.....	1109-250
H. E. J. Boardman, dem. and greenback.....	498
John Porter, prohibitionist.....	351

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Carl W. von Coelln, rep.....	1199-357
G. W. Cullison, dem.....	491
S. T. Ballard, prohibitionist.....	351

Representative in Legislature.

Thomas Seely.....	1058-207
H. C. Leroy.....	562
W. H. Barnes.....	389

Auditor.

H. K. Dewey.....	1324-618
M. Ryan.....	389
J. J. Jones.....	317

Treasurer.

John Harriott.....	888-241 pl
E. J. Reynolds.....	6 47
M. McDonald.....	482

Sheriff.

James McMillan.....	1149-360
A. J. Cave.....	406
H. Reed.....	383

Surveyor.

A. McClaran.....	1201-878
A. J. Hemphill.....	323

Superintendent of Schools.

G. C. Miller.....	1251-539
J. C. Thompson.....	712

Coroner.

John Boblett.....	1192-722
W. D. Hogelin.....	470

Member of Board of Supervisors.

Harmon L. Miller.....	1214-430
E. L. Pryor.....	466
T. M. Coleman.....	328

Trustee of County High School.

A. S. Miller.....	1205
C. C. Nesselrode.....	1197
S. W. Coles.....	461
H. M. Woodworth.....	506
T. Johnson.....	346
William Sheeder.....	354

ELECTION, OCTOBER 8, 1878.

Secretary of State.

J. A. T. Hull, rep.....	1287-220
E. M. Farnsworth, dem. and greenback.....	1067

State Auditor.

B. R. Sherman, rep.....	1281-160
Joseph Erboeck, dem. and greenback.....	1121

State Treasurer.

Geo. W. Bemis, rep.....	1234-121
M. L. Devine, dem. and greenback.....	1113

Register of State Land Office.

James K. Powers, rep.....	1246-134
M. Farrington, dem. and greenback.....	1112

Attorney General.

John F. McJunkin, rep. 1243-112
 John Gibbons, dem. and greenback. 1131

Judge of Supreme Court.

James H. Rothrock, rep. 1245-114
 J. C. Knapp, dem. and greenback. 1131

Clerk of Supreme Court.

E. J. Holmes. 1244-132
 Alexander Runyon. 1112

Member of Congress.

H. J. B. Cummings, rep. 1233-117
 E. H. Gillette, greenback. 1116

Judge of District Court.

John Leonard. 1227-13
 W. H. McHenry. 1214

Judge of Circuit Court.

S. A. Calvert. 1256-143
 G. W. Seewers. 1113

District Attorney.

William Conner, Jr. 1251-127
 A. R. Smalley. 1124

Clerk of the Courts.

E. C. Mount. 1107
 W. H. Curtis. 1230-123

Recorder.

W. D. Smith. 1128
 E. L. Prior. 1252-124

Supervisor.

W. W. Bailey. 1233-220
 R. B. Thompson. 1073

Trustees of High School.

L. J. Pentecost. 1245
 G. W. Dewey. 1231
 L. B. Tabor. 1242
 Jno. D. Lenon. 1116
 H. T. Reed. 1117
 Peter Batschelet, Sr. 1138

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1879.

Governor.

John H. Gear, rep. 1417-386
 David Campbell, greenback. 703
 H. H. Trumble, dem. 320
 D. R. Dungan, prohibitionist. 8

Lieutenant Governor.

F. T. Campbell, rep. 1423-396
 M. H. Moore, greenback. 702
 J. A. O. Yeoman, dem. 324
 Scattering. 1

Judge of Supreme Court.

J. M. Beck, rep. 1423-397
 M. H. Jones, greenback. 698
 Reuben Noble, dem. 328

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Carl W. von Coelln, rep. 1417-395
 J. A. Nash, greenback. 707
 Erwin Baker, dem. 315

State Senator.

S. D. Nichols. 1445-462
 F. M. Ross. 983

Assemblyman.

J. L. Palmer, rep. 1339-249
 Lyman Porter, greenback. 789
 Henry Mobley, dem. 291

Treasurer.

John Herriott, rep. 1284-107
 E. B. Newton, greenback. 684
 J. D. Lenon, dem. 473

Auditor.

John W. Foster. 1557-873
 Benj. Levan. 680

Sheriff.

W. W. Hyzer. 1115-393
 W. E. Berry. 722
 James Gammill. 534

Superintendent of Schools.

G. C. Miller. 1202-506
 C. F. Cox. 696
 A. J. Hemphill. 445

County Supervisor.

Jonathan Stevens. 1412-414
 J. C. Hanes. 699
 Paul Denning. 299

Surveyor.

A. McClaran. 1495-1458
 D. G. Barnes. 87

Coroner.

G. M. Rich. 1784-1262
 Peter Batschelet. 390
 Scattering. 132

High School Trustees.

John Bower. 1308
 L. B. Tabor. 1389
 A. Kirkpatrick. 713
 I. Ansberry. 711
 John Hiland. 335
 A. Grubb. 326

ELECTION OF NOVEMBER, 1880.

President.

James A. Garfield, rep. 1706-456
 Winfield S. Hancock, dem. 635
 J. B. Weaver, greenback. 615

Secretary of State.

J. A. T. Hull, rep. 1708-450
 A. B. Keith, dem. 632
 George M. Walker, greenback. 625

Auditor of State.

W. V. Lucas, rep. 1708-450
 Charles I. Barker, dem. 632
 G. V. Swaengen, greenback. 626

Treasurer of State.

Edwin H. Conger, rep. 1717-437
 Martin Blin, dem. 627
 M. Farrington, greenback. 617

Register of State Land Office.

James K. Powers, rep. 1709-451
 Daniel Daugherty, dem. 632
 Thomas Hooker, greenback. 626

Attorney General.

Smith McPherson, rep. 1709-453
 Charles A. Clark, dem. 632
 W. A. Spurrier, greenback. 624

Representative in Congress.

John A. Kasson, rep. 1675-430
 E. H. Gillette. 1245

Judge of Circuit Court.

Stephen A. Calvert. 1635-335
 A. R. Dabney. 1300

Clerk of the Courts.

F. M. Hopkins.....	1553-189
W. H. Curtis.....	1384

Recorder.

T. C. Hayden.....	1620-327
E. L. Prior.....	1293

County Supervisor.

H. L. Miller.....	1877-416
J. J. Morris.....	1261

Trustees of High School.

C. C. Nesselrode.....	1697
A. S. Miller.....	1694
T. G. Young.....	1243
John A. Wiedmann.....	1244

On the question of Levying a Tax to Buy a Poor Farm.

For the levy.....	1406-695
Against the levy.....	506

"Shall there be a Convention to Amend and Revise the State Constitution."

Yes.....	826-142
No.....	684

On striking the word "white" out of Article 3 of the State Constitution.

For.....	933-384
Against.....	549

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1881.*Governor.*

B. R. Sherman, rep.....	1493-452
D. M. Clark, greenback.....	587
L. G. Kinne, dem.....	424

Lieutenant Governor.

O. H. Manning, rep.....	1469-434
James M. Holland, greenback.....	590
J. M. Walker, dem.....	425

Judge of Supreme Court.

Austin Adams, rep.....	1490-473
W. W. Williamson, greenback.....	592
H. B. Hendershott, dem.....	425

Superintendent Public Instruction.

John W. Akers, rep.....	1490-478
Mrs. A. M. Swain, greenback.....	583
Walt H. Butler, dem.....	429

Representative in Legislature.

John Herriott, rep.....	1062
M. McDonald, greenback.....	1337-275

Auditor.

John W. Foster, rep.....	2448-2448
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Treasurer.

B. G. Hurlburt, rep.....	1115
John D. Lenon, dem.....	1359-244

Sheriff.

W. W. Hyzer, rep.....	1416-353
A. Grubb, dem.....	1063

County Superintendent.

C. M. Young, rep.....	1162
T. J. Mahoney, dem.....	1310-148

Coroner.

A. J. Patterson, rep.....	1346-234
H. Mobley, dem.....	1112

Surveyor.

John D. Lonsdale.....	1334-247
A. J. Hemphill.....	1087

Supervisor.

W. W. Bailey, rep.....	1257-75
E. B. Newton, greenback.....	1182

Trustees of High School.

L. J. Pentecost.....	1394
T. M. Coleman.....	1350
A. E. Noble.....	1084
A. C. Woodward.....	1108

On the question of Levying a Tax to Build a Jail.

For the tax.....	546
Against the tax.....	1451-895

SPECIAL ELECTION, MAY 8, 1882.*On the question of Bonding the County to Build a New Court House.*

For the issuing of the bonds.....	934
Against the bonding.....	1073-139

SPECIAL ELECTION, JUNE 27, 1882.*On the Prohibition Constitutional Amendment.*

For the amendment.....	1933-1122
Against the amendment.....	811

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 7, 1882.*Secretary of State.*

J. A. T. Hull, rep.....	1502-375
T. O. Walker, dem.....	603
W. J. Gaston, greenback.....	524

Auditor of State.

John L. Brown, rep.....	1500-371
William Thompson, dem.....	605
G. A. Wyant, greenback.....	524

Treasurer of State.

E. H. Conger, rep.....	1514-399
John Foley, dem.....	592
George Derr, greenback.....	523

Judge of Supreme Court.

W. H. Seever, rep.....	1518-490
C. E. Bronson, dem.....	572
M. A. James, greenback.....	466

Attorney General.

Smith McPherson, rep.....	1358-341
J. H. Brennerman, dem.....	552
J. .. Rice, greenback.....	465

Reporter of Supreme Court.

E. C. Ebersole, rep.....	1499-399
L. A. Palmer, dem.....	603
J. H. Williamson, greenback.....	527

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

G. B. Pray, rep.....	1499-399
H. F. Bonorden, dem.....	603
E. N. Clark, greenback.....	527

Representative in Congress.

John A. Kasson, rep.....	1497-280
T. C. Gilpin, dem.....	609
E. H. Gillette, greenback.....	550

Judge of the District Court.

John Leonard.....	1284
W. H. McHenry.....	1354-90

Clerk of the Courts.

F. M. Hopkins.....	1456-377
John Parker.....	1079

Recorder.

T. C. Hayden.....	1492-437
I. M. Boggs.....	1055

Member of Board of Supervisors, full term.

T. P. Reed	1418-358
R. J. Patterson	1060

Member of Board of Supervisors, to fill vacancy.

J. R. Bates	1535-640
J. C. Hanes	895

Trustees County High School.

W. H. Barnes	466
John Bower	1754
L. B. Tabor	1289
J. F. Barnes	507
J. C. Thompson	501
J. C. Hanes	39

On the proposition to Increase the Board of Supervisors to Five Members.

For the increase	453
Against the increase	1276-813

District Attorney.

A. W. Wilkinson	1485-349
W. T. Dillon	1136

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1883.*Governor.*

B. R. Sherman, rep.	1949-416
L. G. Kinnie, dem.	1178
J. B. Weaver, greenback	355

Lieutenant Governor.

O. H. Manning, rep.	1949-416
Justus Clark, dem.	1178
Sanford Kirkpatrick, greenback	355

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

John W. Aker, rep.	1949-416
Edgar P. Farr, dem.	1178
Miss Abbie O. Canfield, greenback	355

Judge of the Supreme Court.

Joseph R. Reed, rep.	1949-416
Walter I. Hayes, dem.	1178
Daniel W. Church, greenback	355

State Senator.

T. J. Caldwell	1904-332
J. D. Whitman	1572

Representative in Legislature.

J. A. Lyon	1844-277
J. J. Morris	1567

Auditor.

John W. Foster	2008-568
G. F. Godwin	1440

Treasurer.

G. J. Maris	1750-34
J. D. Lenon	1716

Sheriff.

F. C. Galbreath	1736-17
R. B. Shaver	1719

County Superintendent.

W. L. Miller	2056-544
J. B. Reed	1512

Surveyor.

D. J. Cowden	1943-407
William Dolan	1536

Coroner.

G. J. Boyd	1943-407
G. B. King	1536

Member of Board of Supervisors.

J. R. Bates	1831-202
J. F. Barnes	1629

Trustee County High School.

S. George	1523
J. A. Pierce	1519
P. Batschelet, to fill vacancy	1521

On the question of Restraining Stock from Running at Large.

For the restraint	780
Against the restraint	2005-1285

CHAPTER VIII.

NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

While unworthy men at times may force themselves into office, it cannot but be acknowledged that the great body of office-holders of the country are truly representative men—men of positive force and character. They are of the number of those who build up and

strengthen a town, a county, or a state. In this chapter, as far as possible, is given sketches of all who have served Guthrie county, in the nation, state, or county. Some of the sketches are imperfect, and a few entirely wanting, to complete the chain, but it is not the fault of the his-

torian. Some of the parties long ago grew tired of earthly burdens, and laid them down and passed to the great hereafter; others have left the county and left no record behind them, whereby their biography could be constructed, and their present place of residence is unknown. A beginning may however be made in that part of the representation that appertains to the nation.

THE CONGRESSIONAL.

Guthrie county became a part of the first congressional district, on its organization, and was represented in the halls of the thirty-second congress from 1851 to 1853, by Bernhart Henn, of Fairfield, Jefferson county.

Hon. Samuel R. Curtis was born in New York state while his parents were on their way west. He, however, claims to be a native of Licking county, Ohio, the place of his parents' settlement. The date of his birth was February 3, 1807. He was educated at the common schools and at West Point, from the latter of which he graduated in 1831. In 1832 he commenced the study of law in Ohio, which profession he practiced until the breaking out of the Mexican war, at which time he held the position of adjutant general of Ohio. Resigning this, he became the colonel of the 3d Ohio regiment, and saw considerable service under General Taylor, in the land of chaparal and "Greasers." Shortly after the close of that war he came to Iowa, locating at Keokuk.

In 1856 was elected member of congress from the first district, and re-elected as above mentioned. At the beginning of the war of the Rebellion, he raised the

second regiment of Iowa infantry, and entered the service as its colonel. Abilities such as his soon raised him to the ranks of brigadier and major general. For his gallant conduct and skillful generalship at the battle of Pea Ridge, he won immortal renown as one of the noted leaders of the Union army in the troubled times of 1861-65.

Bernhart Henn was re-elected and held the position as representative in the thirty-third congress, of this, the second district.

Augustus Hall, of Keosauqua, Van Buren county, next served the district, from 1855 to 1857, or in the thirty-fourth congress.

Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, was elected a member of the thirty-fifth congress in 1857, and was re-elected to the thirty-seventh. He vacated his seat, however, in the dark days of the early part of the civil war, and accepted a commission as colonel of the 2nd Iowa infantry regiment, and James F. Wilson was elected to fill the vacancy, in October, 1861.

By the census of 1860 the state of Iowa was entitled to six representatives in congress, and in 1862 it was re-districted and Guthrie county became a part of the fifth district. Its first representative from this district was John A. Kasson, of Des Moines, who was elected as member of the thirty-eighth congress, in 1863. He was a native of Vermont, having been born in that state in the town of Charlotte, on the east side of Lake Champlain, January 11, 1822. His life is an exhibition of energy and self-reliance triumphing over adverse circumstances, scarcely paralleled even in the west, the land of self-made men. His father dying when John was but six years of age, the

young statesman was early in life brought face to face with the world, and his struggle commenced from that tender age. He received his primary education at the common schools of his native place, and, after considerable preparation, entered the State University in 1838, and graduated with high honors—the second in his class—in 1842. His chosen profession was the law, and for this he had prepared himself, and on leaving his “alma mater” he entered the office of Charles D. Kasson, a brother, who was at that time a distinguished member of the bar of Burlington, Vermont; but for want of means he was forced to relinquish his studies for a time, seeking the position of a teacher in Virginia. Here being brought into contact with that “peculiar institution” of the Southern states, slavery, he imbibed that repugnance for it that has given the tone to his political life, and made him such a strong advocate for its suppression that he became one of the principal leaders in the anti-slavery movement. On his return from Virginia, he resumed the study of law at Worcester, Massachusetts, in the office of Hon. Emery Washburn, afterward governor of the “Old Bay State.” Here young Kasson, struggled hard against a contrary fate and pecuniary embarrassments, which he met with his characteristic energy and triumphed over signally, and was finally admitted to the bar at Lowell, in the state of Massachusetts, at, perhaps, the most difficult bar within the jurisdiction of the Union.

After his admission he went to New Bedford, where, after a year spent in the law office of Timothy Coffin, he entered into partnership with Thomas D. Elliott, with whom he remained five years, when,

seeking fresher fields, he came West. He spent one year in St. Louis in the office of Hon. Jos. Crockett, when he opened an office for himself, and gained a large and lucrative practice. In 1857, the climate of St. Louis proving detrimental to his health, he removed to Des Moines, where attention to business, sagacity and talent soon gained him the reputation of a first-class lawyer and a large practice. In 1858 he was appointed chairman of the newly-formed republican state central committee, and won golden opinions for his able organization of that party. In 1861 he was appointed assistant postmaster-general, a position he had neither solicited or expected. He held this place for two years, and not only found time to fulfill all the multifarious duties of the office, but revised all the various postal laws and codified the same. In 1862 he was elected a member of the thirty-eighth congress, and has served several terms, to the eminent satisfaction of his friends and constituents, winning applause even from political antagonists. He is fluent in debate, strongly logical, and one of the few gifted men of Iowa who have established a national reputation as an able statesman and deep thinker.

In 1865 Mr. Kasson was re-elected as representative from the fifth district, and served in the thirty-ninth congress.

At the fall election of 1866, Grenville M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, was chosen to fulfill the duties of representative from this district in the fortieth congress.

Grenville M. Dodge, was born in Essex county, Massachusetts, April 12, 1832. In 1851, he emigrated to Peoria, Illinois, and a few years later to Iowa. Was at that time engaged with the engineer corps

of the Mississippi and Missouri railroad company. After a year spent in Nebraska, he settled in Council Bluffs, in the banking business. On the breaking out of the war, he raised a company in Council Bluffs, and was made colonel of the famous 4th Iowa infantry regiment. On the 31st of March, 1862, he was made brigadier general and afterward a major general. In 1866, he was elected to congress as above stated.

Frank W. Palmer, of Des Moines, was elected in 1868, as the representative from this district to the forty-first congress, and was re-elected to the forty-second, serving in this capacity four years.

Again in 1872, John A. Kasson was called upon to take upon himself the honor of representing this district, which had, by the new appointment, become the seventh in the halls of congress, and was elected by a large majority. In 1874, he was re-elected to the same position in the forty-fourth congress.

In the fall election of 1876, H. J. B. Cummings was elected representative.

Henry J. B. Cummings was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, May 21, 1831, but was reared in the neighboring state of Pennsylvania. When but nineteen he commenced the study of law with Judge Maynard, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar at that place, in 1855. In the following year he came to Winterset, Iowa, and entered upon his law practice. He continued at that place until the beginning of the war, when he entered the service as captain of Company F, 4th Iowa infantry. In September, 1862, he was made colonel of the 29th Iowa regiment, and serving with distinction was rewarded by further promotions.

E. H. Gillette, the prominent green-backer, was elected as representative from the seventh district and served his constituents in that capacity two years.

In 1880, John A. Kasson was again elected to represent the district in the forty-seventh congress, and was re-elected in 1882, and is the present incumbent of that position.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The fifth general assembly of the state of Iowa, at its regular session, passed an act for the revision of the constitution of the state, which provided for an election on the first Monday in August, 1856, for taking a vote of the people, for or against the same. The result of this election was a majority of 18,628, in favor of holding the convention for the purpose named.

An election for delegates was held in November, 1856, and the convention met at Iowa City, January 19, 1857, and the constitution was revised, altered, amended and re-constructed.

On the 3d day of August, 1857, the constitution was submitted to the will of the people, who adopted it by the small majority of 1,630; and the same became the law, by proclamation of the governor, on the 3d day of September, 1857. Thomas Seeley, one of this county's most prominent men, was the representative in the convention of Guthrie, Dallas and Polk counties. A sketch of this pioneer and eminent citizen appears elsewhere within this volume, to which the reader is referred for fuller particulars.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

When Guthrie county was organized in 1851, it was associated with the counties

of Jasper, Polk, Dallas, Greene, Boone, Story, Marshall, Hardin, Risley, Yell, Fox, Pocahontas, Humboldt, Wright, Franklin, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Emmet, Bancroft, Worth and Winnebago, as a senatorial district, although at that time they bore no number. This district was represented by Andrew V. Hull, for the term of two years.

In the representative district Guthrie county was, together with Jasper, Polk, Dallas, Greene, Boone, Story, Marshall, Hardin, Risley, Yell, Fox, Pocahontas, Humboldt, Wright, Franklin, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Emmet, Bancroft, Winnebago, and Worth counties, represented by Benjamin Green in 1851.

In 1854, Judge Theophilus Bryan was elected to represent this district in the state senate, but his election being contested by James C. Jordan, of Polk, and the Judge, finding some chicanery in the movement, withdrew, notwithstanding the fact that that body wished to seat him. Mr. Jordan filled this place for four years. At the same time, this county was represented in the lower house by Ezra Van Fossen for two years, and Benjamin Green for the same length of time. Guthrie county at this time was associated with Polk and Dallas counties in the representative district.

In 1857, the three counties of Polk, Dallas and Guthrie were associated together as the twenty-seventh senatorial district, and at the election of this year W. P. Davis was chosen senator, and served as such two years. At the same election LeRoy Lambert was elected representative by the fifteenth district, which

was composed of the counties of Dallas, Cass, Adair and Guthrie.

In 1860, Guthrie county, as a part of the thirty-ninth representative district, which was composed of this and the counties of Audubon, Shelby and Harrison, was represented in the lower house of the eighth general assembly by Daniel M. Harris, and in the senate by W. H. M. Pusey. Senators are chosen for four years, but the changes of districts common at this time, owing to the rapid growth of population, changed this county to new districts, so that they were represented by new senators at each general assembly.

James Redfield was the senator of this, the thirty-first senatorial district, in the ninth general assembly, which convened January 13, 1862. This district then comprised the counties of Adair, Cass, Dallas, Audubon, Shelby, and Guthrie. Samuel L. Lorah was the representative from Adair, Audubon, Cass, and Guthrie counties, forming the sixty-first district.

In 1863 the senatorial district was numbered twenty-one, and embraced the counties of Dallas, Adair, Madison, and Guthrie. Benjamin F. Roberts was elected senator. The county was associated with Audubon, Cass, and Adair, as representative district sixty-four, and Elbridge B. Fenn was elected to represent it. Mr. Fenn came to Guthrie from Story county, in this state, in 1860, locating at Panora, where he practiced medicine. During the late war he entered the service with Company C, 4th Iowa infantry, and served with that regiment, for about a year, as assistant surgeon. He came back to this county, and again entered upon the practice of his profession, and was elected representative from this district in the

general assembly as above. He was afterward connected with the press of the county, as detailed in the chapter devoted to that subject. He became involved, however, and removed to Dale City, from whence he went to Kansas. He was, also, at one time, county superintendent.

In 1865 Joseph R. Reed represented the district, of which Guthrie was a part, in the senate, of the eleventh general assembly; the district number was twenty-one, and embraced Madison, Dallas, Adair, and Guthrie. The representative district was the sixty-fifth, and comprised Adair, Cass, and Guthrie. Abraham L. McPherson had the honor of representing them for the following two years. His opponent in this campaign was John C. Cannon.

The twelfth general assembly convened at Des Moines, January 13, 1868, and this county, as a part of the sixty-fourth district, was represented in the lower house by H. C. Ripley, of Greene county. J. R. Reed was still the conservator of the interests of Guthrie county in the senate.

In 1870, Guthrie county, still a part of the twenty-first senatorial district was represented in the senate by Benjamin F. Murray, a citizen of Madison county, and in the lower house, by William H. Campbell, of Guthrie county. The district was numbered as the fortieth.

In 1871, Guthrie county was made a part of the forty-ninth senatorial district, and John J. Russell was the successful candidate for the honors of representing it in the state council. At this time William Maxwell was chosen as a representative of this—the thirty-ninth district.

Before the expiration of his term of

office, Mr. Maxwell resigned the position of representative, and the general assembly having voted to hold an extra session it became necessary to hold an election to fill the vacancy. On account of the limited time given, no regular convention was held in the county, but an informal meeting appointed delegates to the district convention, the district being then composed of this and Greene county, and the convention nominated Charles Haden, of Panora, for the position, but on account of a split in the republican party, of which he was a candidate, A. Yeager, a democrat of Greene county, was elected, and filled the position for the time elected.

In 1874, in the fifteenth general assembly, Wilbur F. Cardell, of Guthrie county, represented this district in the lower house. Mr. Cardell was one of the most intelligent of Guthrie county's citizens, a good, honorable man, and performed his part in the state legislature with credit. He is now a resident of Perry.

The year 1875 was another year for the election of a senator. Colonel S. D. Nichols, of Panora, was elected by a handsome majority, from this, the forty-ninth district. The candidates for representative were, G. J. Maris, W. F. Cardell, and E. A. Rose, and resulted in the election of the first named. A sketch of Mr. Maris' life may be found under the head of County Treasurer, a position which he occupies at the present writing.

Samuel D. Nichols, one of the most prominent figures in the history of the county, is a native of Middlesex county, New York, having first seen the light on the 8th day of February, 1835. He was the son of Samuel V. Nichols, a native of Virginia, and Katurah, nee Decker, a na-

tive of New York city, and a lineal descendant of the Holland Dutch stock, and whose ancestors were among the early settlers of Manhattan. When Samuel D. was about four years and a half old, the family removed to New York, where he was reared and educated until he had attained the age of fourteen, when they removed to Hancock county, Ohio. Here he taught the district schools before he had numbered his seventeenth year, and on attaining that age he entered upon the study of law, in the office of J. M. Coffinberry. A close application to his study for two years now ensued, and then S. D. made a trip to South Carolina, in which state he taught school for about six months. He then journeyed to Loudoun county, Virginia, where he remained about eighteen months, still engaged in teaching the young idea how to shoot. In 1857 he came West, and located at Panora, and being admitted to the bar, commenced the practice of law, opening an office for that purpose. Having given some attention to the study of surveying he combined that business with his law practice. He had attained a considerable practice in 1861, when, in company with Houston and Hoxsie, he started the Guthrie County *Ledger*, in Panora, acting as editor-in-chief. But these were too thrilling times for a man of his temperament to sit supinely by when the tocsin of war was sounding and the country was in danger, so on the 26th of May, 1861, he enlisted in a company raised in the county of Guthrie, and which was afterward known as Company C, 4th Iowa volunteer infantry regiment.

On the organization of the company he was elected to the position of first lieutenant.

By gallant conduct in the field and close attention to duty, and an inherent bravery, he rose to the command of the regiment, and although made colonel, was mustered out of the service as lieutenant-colonel, his commission for the higher office not having arrived. A fuller history of his military career is interwoven with the annals of his famous regiment, in the war chapter in this volume. On his return to the more peaceful scenes of life he took up the practice of his profession. He was appointed district attorney of this judicial district; which then comprised some ten counties. In 1865 he was elected to the same office, filling it satisfactorily for some three years, when he resigned and resumed his private practice. In the meantime, in 1864, Mr. Nichols had purchased a half interest in the mill at Panora, with J. H. Hanyon, his father-in-law, which in 1878 he became sole owner of, and of which he is the present proprietor. In 1875 he was elected by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens to the exalted position of state senator, and four years later re-elected to the same, holding it for eight years, ending January 1, 1884. He was united in marriage on the 2d of May, 1859, to Miss Esther A. Hanyon, a native of New York, and four children have blessed their union—Cora B., Frank H., Clarence F. and Harry M. The colonel, as he is familiarly called, is a prominent member of the Odd Fellows' order, and of the Grand Army of the Republic, the post of which order in Panora he was the first post-commander.

In 1877 Thomas Seely, of Guthrie Center, was elected by a handsome majority to the house of representatives, from this, the fortieth district.

Thomas Seely was born in Wayne county, New York, October 1, 1822. His parents emigrated West and settled in Oakland county, Michigan, when he was about eight years of age. His mother, whose maiden name was Susan Clinin, died in 1846. His father, Samuel Seely, died in 1855. Both died in the state of Michigan.

Thomas Seely received a good education in the schools and academies of the county in which he resided. Reaching a proper age he taught school for a short time and then went into the Grand river country, where for some time, with his brother John Seely, he was engaged in the lumber business.

In the fall of 1849 he went to Washington city, having an appointment under the government. He remained there until the following spring. Afterward went to the Lake Superior country as an agent for a mining company. He remained there until he came to Guthrie county, locating in Bear Grove township in the spring of 1853. He was married January 8, 1857, in Guthrie Center by Rev. J. W. Anderson, to Miss May, daughter of Isaac and Rachel Parrish; eight children have been born to them, three of whom are dead—Curtis P. and Roy died in infancy; Clarence died November 15, 1880, aged 21 years; five are still living, namely Horace, Etta, Kate, Margueretta and Ray.

In 1861, he entered the army in the service of his country. He organized Company C, 4th Iowa infantry, and served in its command until he was compelled by ill health, in the winter of 1862, to resign and return home.

In 1854, he served as surveyor of Guth-

rie county, and in 1855 was appointed by the county judge to fill a vacancy in the office of county treasurer.

In the fall of 1856, he was elected by the district formed of the counties of Guthrie, Dallas and Polk, to the constitutional convention, and served in that body in forming the present constitution of the state.

In 1858, he, with J. N. Griffith and Hon. John A. Kasson, were appointed a committee to investigate the state funds.

In 1860, he was appointed to select the swamp lands and locate the swamp-land scrip belonging to Guthrie county.

In 1864, he was appointed register of the United States land office, and resigned the position in the fall of 1867.

He was a delegate to the republican national convention, and assisted in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln.

He was elected in the fall of 1878 to represent Guthrie county in the lower house of the general assembly, and served with honor during the session.

Mr. Seely was one of the original proprietors of the town of Guthrie Center, and has always been diligent in promoting its interests.

He settled in 1859 upon the east half of section 8, in Valley township, improved the property into a fine farm home, residing upon it until 1881, when he sold it to William Willson and then built himself his present pleasant home in Guthrie Center, which his many friends hope he may happily enjoy through many years of honored age.

In 1879, Colonel S. D. Nichols was re-elected to the senate, and J. L. Palmer, the republican candidate, was elected to the lower house.

M. McDonald, the greenback candidate for legislative honors, triumphed over John Herriott, the republican standard bearer, and represented the fortieth district in the lower house. His sketch occurs under the head of sheriff.

The present senatorial district is numbered seventeen, and is represented by T. J. Caldwell, who was elected in the fall of 1883. The representative district is known as the forty-first, and James H. Lyons has the honor of representing it.

Hon. James A. Lyons, the member of the present house of representatives from Guthrie county, and one of the famous fifty-two who so nobly held their ground on the prohibitory bill, is a native of Morgan county, Ohio, and was born April 12, 1838. His parents, John and Amanda (Fouts) Lyons, were natives, he of Pennsylvania, and she of Ohio. In 1855 the family emigrated to Allamakee county, Iowa, where James was engaged in farming until 1856. He then went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and was engaged as a government freighter on the plains from that city to New Mexico—two trips. He then returned to Iowa and from there he went to the lumber regions of Wisconsin, here residing until the war broke out, in April, 1861. In June of that year he returned to McGregor, Iowa, and enlisted in Company K, 1st Iowa cavalry. During a fight with Quantrell's Guerrillas at Montevallo, Missouri, April 14, 1862, he was wounded in the arm and shoulder, and after spending one month in the hospital at Osceola, Missouri, returned home and was soon afterward discharged. He enlisted again in August, 1862, and in October, 1862, he was commissioned by Governor Kirkwood as second lieutenant

of company A, 27th Iowa regiment, and served with that company until compelled to resign on account of his old wounds. In 1864 he located in Independence, Iowa, where he was in the photograph business one year. He then removed to La Harp, Illinois, where he was a merchant until 1868. In that year he came to Guthrie county and engaged in farming. In 1870 he engaged in the dry goods business. He was united in marriage, August 17, 1862, to Miss Ellen A. Taylor, a native of Ohio. They have four children—Harry H., Frank A., Jessie L., and Hibbard F.

Mr. Lyons was mayor of Guthrie Center in 1882, and was elected a member of the general assembly in 1883.

He is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of Masonry and a member of the V. A. S. and G. A. R. He and his good wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. and Mrs. Lyons were so unfortunate as to lose their fourth child, Hibbard, on the 8th of August, 1884, by death.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

A history of Guthrie county would, indeed, be incomplete without a record of the county officials, who have served since its organization. There has been much difficulty connected with obtaining materials for biographical sketches of those who have died or moved from the county since their official services were performed. Where the mention of men, who, in their time, were prominent, is short, it is because of the meager amount of material that was to be secured. The following list embraces a complete roster of the various officers from 1851 to 1884. The most fitting office to begin with is that of

COUNTY JUDGE.

This office, in early days, was the most important in the county, embracing the work of the present board of supervisors, auditor and circuit judge. It is treated of at length under the head of county courts, in the judicial chapter.

The first county judge was Theophilus Bryan who was elected on the organization of the county in August, 1851. He was re-elected in 1852 and again in 1853, serving in this capacity over three years.

James Henderson was the second who was elected in October, 1854, and held the same until the fall of 1857, when he was succeeded by Aaron Hougham. T. E. Harbour was elected to this office, then, and entered upon his official duties January 1, 1860.

James Berry was elected in 1861, and Thomas Moffitt in 1863; the latter being succeeded by Howard Brown in 1866.

In 1867, William Elliott was elected to this position. With him ended the county court system, as the duties devolved upon the circuit court and the officials of the county, mentioned above. This matter is treated of at length, and personal sketches given of the judges in the judicial chapter above mentioned. The county judge was made, by the law which abolished that office, *ex officio*

COUNTY AUDITOR,

but Mr. Elliott did not want it and resigned previous to his induction into office, and the board appointed William Ivers to fill the position until the election of 1869, when E. C. Mount was elected by the people of the county to fill this most responsible position.

The next auditor was Joshua Prior, who

was elected at the fall election of 1870, and entered upon the duties of his office January 1, 1871, and was re-elected in 1872, serving four years.

In the fall of 1875, H. K. Dewey was first elected county auditor, and was re-elected in 1877 by a majority of 618 over both his opponents.

HENRY K. DEWEY.

Among the prominent men of this county who by sheer force of character have gained step by step, the place they now hold, may be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He was born in Windsor county, Vermont, January 18, 1846. He was there reared and received his education from the schools of Royalton and the business college of Bryant & Stratton, of Hartford, Connecticut. In 1862 he held a situation as clerk in a drug store in Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, where he remained two years. In the fall of 1865 he emigrated to Stark county, Illinois, where he resided until February, 1866. He spent the following two years in the northwest, in Montana and Idaho territories. In the fall of 1868 he returned again to Illinois, and after a short residence there returned to his native county, there remaining till the spring of 1870, when he came to Guthrie county, where he was engaged in farming. In 1873 he was elected auditor, and served the county in that capacity for three terms, making one of the most faithful officers the county has ever had. In 1879 he became a member of the banking firm of Rogers & Dewey, and is the cashier of the same. He was married December 27, 1874, to Miss R. Ellen Patterson, a daughter of R. J. Patterson, an old settler of this county. They

have two children living and one dead—Nellie L. (deceased), Annie W. and Jessie L. Mr. D. is a member of Orange Lodge, No. 123, A. F. & A. M., of Guthrie Center.

John W. Foster, the present auditor, was first elected in 1879, and re-elected in 1881 by a unanimous vote, and again in 1883 by a good majority.

John W. Foster, one of Guthrie county's prominent young men, now serving his third term as its auditor, was born within her borders February 26, 1857, and is the youngest son of James W. and Louisa Foster, who are well known as early settlers. John was reared on his father's farm, and attended the schools of his neighborhood until 1876. He then entered the agricultural school of Ames, Iowa, of which he was a student until 1878. On leaving that institution, he entered the law department of the state university, from which he graduated in June, 1879. So popular was he with the people, who knew his sterling worth, that while yet at college, and before he had attained his majority, his name was brought before the people by his neighbors, and that fall he was nominated and elected auditor of the county, and filled that official position with so much satisfaction that he has twice since been re-elected to the same. He is largely engaged in farming, and is also identified prominently with the blooded cattle interests of the county. He was united in marriage with Miss Riva Johnson, a daughter of W. L. Johnson, of this county, April 25, 1882. They have one child—Carl S. Mr. Foster is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Guthrie Center.

Thomas J. Foster, deputy auditor, the

subject of this sketch, is the son of James W. Foster, who was an old settler of this county, and a man who probably did more toward furthering the interests of this county in an early day, than any of its settlers. His sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Thomas was born in Madison county, Ind., August 6, 1852. When three years of age he was brought by the family to this county, where he was reared on his father's farm, in section 13, Cass township, and there received his education. In 1873 he engaged in farming on the old home place, for himself, there remaining till 1876. He then became interested in the insurance business, and for some five years traveled in the interests of the same through Southern Iowa, and during a part of this time was engaged in the livery business at Stuart, Iowa, where he for two years made his headquarters. In June, 1880, he accepted the position of deputy auditor, which he now so ably fills. He was married February 2, 1882, to Miss Emma Sloan, a native of Iowa. They have one child—Gene E. Mr. F. is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

TREASURER AND RECORDER.

When Guthrie county was first organized, and for several years thereafter, the duties now belonging to these two offices were discharged by one officer.

The first to act in this capacity was Thomas M. Boyles, who was elected in August, 1851, but served only a few months, resigning, and Michael Leinart was appointed in his stead, March 29, 1852. Mr. Leinart was born near Hanover, York county, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1817. He lived for a number of years in Westminster, Maryland, but moved

from thence to Franklin county, Indiana, in the year 1839, where he was married to Miss Nancy Beck on the 13th of September, 1840. From Indiana he removed to Guthrie county in the fall of 1850, having stopped for a short time on his way in Wapello county, this state. He largely assisted in the locating and laying out of the town of Panora. At the first election in Cass township he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, but failed to qualify. He was then elected assessor. He took a prominent part in the educational interests of this his adopted home, and to him is due, in a great measure, the excellent quality of the early schools of Guthrie county. He died of heart disease, at the residence of his son-in-law, S. A. Young, on the 19th of October, 1879.

Nathan Maynard was the next to occupy this dual office, being elected in 1852, and served two years. He resigned his position near the end of his term, but on solicitation remained at his post until the qualification of his successor. He came to Guthrie in 1850, with the Messingers, from Delaware county, Indiana, and settled on section 13, Cass township, on what was later known as the James W. Foster homestead. He was a justice of the peace in his township in 1852. He is usually spoken of as a drinking man, although not very socially inclined. He had a wife and eight children, whose names were as follows—Jane, Mary, Hannah, Charlotte, Frank, John, James and Thomas. In 1856, he removed to Sioux City, but came back in 1858, and remained until 1863, when he removed to Oregon with the Messingers where he died.

At the election of 1853, Jonathan Morris

was elected treasurer and recorder, but declined to qualify for the office. The county court therefore appointed W. C. Jones, in April, 1854, and on due qualification, he entered upon the duties of the office.

J. H. Miller was elected to this position in October, 1854; but at once resigned, and Lewis Harvout was appointed and served one year, until the next election day, when F. H. Revelle was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Revelle was born in Cohoes, Albany county, New York, in the year 1839, and was the son of Francis H. and Mary (McDonald) Revelle. He came to Guthrie county in 1853, and located at Panora, and while there was elected to this office. He was by occupation a stonecutter, but was engaged in his native place for some time previous to his coming here, in the furniture business. In the summer of 1854 he removed to the township of Valley, and died on the 4th of June, 1855, while holding the office of treasurer. The vacancy thus made in this important part of the machinery of the county government, was filled by Thomas Seeley, who was appointed to fill it by the county judge the same month.

James S. Mount was elected treasurer and recorder at the election in the fall of 1857, but in the first days of December, of that year he died, and W. L. Henderson was appointed in his place, and filled it until January, 1859, having been re-elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Henderson was an Irishman, but lacked nerve force and energy. He made a very poor officer, often taking money for taxes and giving receipts therefor and neglecting to enter the same upon the books of his office. He is said to have carried the

funds of the county in his hat and would pay warrants on presentation, anywhere, if there was any money to do so with. He removed to Kansas during the year 1859, and his after-movements have been lost sight of.

James S. Mount, whom he succeeded, was a member of one of the most prominent families of the county. He was born November 5, 1832, and died on the 5th of December, 1857.

B. F. Hook was the next incumbent of the double office, having been elected to the same in 1858, to fill the vacancy or unexpired term, and was re-elected in 1859, serving three years. Mr. Hook was a native of Ohio, but came to Guthrie county from Indiana. He had hard luck in the latter state, and hitching up his one old horse in a home-made harness made of hickory withes, he drove to this section. Here he entered land and raised a crop of corn, and as there was a great influx of emigrants at the time, and but little crop was raised, he disposed of his surplus at from two to four dollars per bushel. He was, in after times, one of the solid men of the county, honest and upright, and respected by all. He was wont to keep his money in certain colored stocking legs, but was generous, loaning to his more necessitous neighbors in time of need. In 1863 he removed to Mount Pleasant that his children might have superior advantages of education, where he died in 1863. He had a wife and three sons whose names were—Bernard M., George D., and Robert; and one daughter whose name was Olinda A. His wife and daughter removed after his death to Colorado, where the widow died. Bernard M., his son, died while in the army, he

being a member of Company I, 29th Iowa infantry. George D. was a minister, and the other son was in the mining business in Colorado.

T. E. Harbour was the successor of Mr. Hook, being elected in 1861, and re-elected in 1863. During the latter term the two offices were separated and Mr. Harbour was elected to continue in that of

COUNTY TREASURER.

Mr. Harbour was the first to hold the office and was re-elected to the same in 1865, and held it until January 1st, 1868. A sketch of Mr. Harbour is given in the Judicial Chapter of this book under the head of County Judge, he having held that exalted office in 1860 and 1861 with distinguished honor.

George Harlan was Mr. Harbour's successor, elected in the fall of 1867, and entered upon the duties of his office with the beginning of the year 1868. He served two years.

In 1869 Joseph Kenworthy was elected treasurer and served two years, with honor to himself and the satisfaction of all. Mr. Kenworthy, one of the largest stock and cattle dealers of his day, became embarrassed financially through a stringency of the money market, and left the county, and is at present in Chicago engaged on the board of trade.

E. J. Reynolds was elected in the fall of 1871, and being re-elected in 1873 and 1875, served in this office six years.

ELIJAH J. REYNOLDS

came to Guthrie county in May, 1852, and located where he now lives, on the edge of Panora, in 1853, and has lived there while a city has been built around him. He was an early settler of Cass township,

and has been prominently identified with the interests of this county for the past thirty-two years. He was born in Owen county, Indiana, July 5, 1832. His parents, Gillum and Winnie (Beaman) Reynolds, were natives of North Carolina. They were early settlers of Indiana, and there reared eleven children, of whom Elijah was the third. The father died in 1856, and the mother's death occurred December 23, 1875. Elijah was reared in Indiana and in 1852 came to Cass township, this county, where he has since been a resident. In 1871 he was elected county treasurer, which office he held for three terms. In 1875 he, with others, organized the bank of Guthrie county, with which he has been identified ever since as vice-president. In 1878 he became a member of the drug firm of Pentecost, Hayden & Reynolds, with which he is still interested. In 1881 he engaged in the grain business, and in 1882, with Mr. Spurgin as a partner, added also the lumber business. He was married June 28, 1853, to Miss Eliza Anderson, a native of Ohio. They have five children—Martha J., Marshall M., Sarah E., George M. and Arthur. Mr. Reynolds is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Reynolds is still connected with the bank at Panora, which was made a national one on the 23d of July, 1884, and of which he is vice-president. He was also for four years one of the milling firm of Lenon, Reynolds & Co., and of the general merchandise firm with George H. Reynolds and P. S. Hamilton for two years, and for three years past has been a member of the city council.

John Herriott succeeded Mr. Reynolds, having been elected to the office in the fall of 1877, and was re-elected in 1879.

John Herriott is a man well known in Guthrie and adjoining counties. He first saw the light of day in Allegheny county, Pa., October 20, 1884, and was there reared, and received a very limited common-school education. At the breaking out of the war he was working at the machinist's trade in Pittsburgh, Pa., and he was not slow to respond to the call of his country for defenders. In July, 1861, he enlisted in company K, 1st Pennsylvania reserved cavalry, and served with his company until October, 1864. At the close of the war he returned home, though not long to stay, as he removed in August, 1865, to Scott county, Iowa, where he followed the occupation of farming until 1871, when he removed to Minnesota, spending a year in the cities of Minneapolis and Duluth, then returning to Scott county. In 1872 he removed to Stuart, which has since been his permanent home, entering in his present business. In 1877 he was elected county treasurer, and served the county faithfully in that capacity for four years. December 25, 1867, he was married to Miss Nellie F. Moss, who is a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children—Frank I., Lawrence B., and Della I. Mr. Herriott is now a director of the first national bank. He is a member of the G. A. R., I. O. O. F., and A. O. U. W.

J. D. Lenon was elected treasurer in the fall of 1881, and served one term of two years.

John D. Lenon, the leader of the democratic party of this county, and one of the most popular men, irrespective of

politics, in Guthrie county, was born in Carroll county, Iowa, January 18, 1834. His father, James R., was a native of Ohio, and sprang from an old family of that state. The mother of our subject, Elizabeth (Duncan) Lenon, was born in South Carolina. John was the eldest of a family of five children, and was reared in his native county and there educated. When nineteen years of age, he engaged at the carpenter's trade, which he followed there until 1861. He then came to Panora, and, with his brother, engaged in the drug business, which they ran until 1865. In 1863 he, with others, operated the woolen mills, with which he remained identified through most of its history, and now runs the same as a flouring mill. In 1865 he became a member of the firm of Cline & Lenon, in the dry-goods business, in which he remained until 1868. In 1872 he, with J. W. Gustine, engaged in the drug trade, they doing business one year. In 1866 he was elected treasurer of Panora independent school district, which office he held for sixteen years. In 1881 he was elected county treasurer, and served one term. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was master for seven years in succession, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was united in marriage, September 13, 1855, to Miss M. M. Long, a native of Indiana. They have eight children—James B. D., Viola L., Anna Luella, William H., Warren E., Florence Letitia, John Franklin, Allie Mabel.

G. J. Maris, the present treasurer, was elected to that office in October, 1883, and entered upon the duties of the office the 1st of January, 1884.

George J. Maris is a native of Morgan county, Ohio, and was born January 17, 1841. His parents, Owen and Rachel (Jenkins) Maris, were natives of Pennsylvania and came to Ohio at an early day. George resided in his native county until seventeen years of age, when he emigrated to Iowa, settling in Keokuk county, where he remained three years. He then returned to Ohio, there remaining until 1862. He then, accompanied by his parents, returned to Iowa, locating in Cedar county, where he resided until 1872. In that year he settled in Guthrie county, on section 17, of what is now Seely township, where he followed farming until 1878, when he returned to Cedar county, there engaging in the dairy business. In 1881 he returned again, satisfied to live in Guthrie county. In 1876 he was elected to represent this county in the Legislature, and served with honor. In 1883, the people of the county honored him again, this time by giving him the office of treasurer, which office he now holds. He was united in marriage June 2, 1865, with Miss Mary E. Smith, a native of New York state. They have six children—Emmor B., Eva P., Lillie C., Emlie R., Walter S. and Florence L. Mr. Maris is a member of the Ancient Order United Workingmen, and a member of the M. E. church.

COUNTY RECORDER.

When this office was separated from that of treasurer, Charles Haden was elected to fill the position of recorder. This was in the fall of 1864. He held the position for two years. A sketch of Mr. Haden may be found in the chapter

devoted to the bar, of which he is a prominent member.

Howard Brown was elected Mr. Haden's successor in 1866. He was from Ohio, and during the late civil war was a member of the famous 4th Iowa infantry regiment. Some years ago his mind became aberrant, and he died in that state.

Godfrey Jerue was the next incumbent of the office, being first elected in 1868, and re-elected in 1870, occupying the place four years. Some years since he left Guthrie county, emigrating to Missouri, and has been lost sight of. He was a man of rather loose business habits, and did not make a success in this office. In a very early day he followed the business of daguerrean artist in Panora, and had a gallery in the old court-house in that village.

Benjamin Levan, in 1872, was called upon by his fellow-citizens to take upon himself the duties of the office of recorder, which he did, serving two years.

Benjamin Levan was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1835. He was there reared and educated. In 1856 the family came to Guthrie county, where his parents Benjamin and Lucy (Hess) Levan, were identified as early settlers. Benjamin, Jr., was engaged in school teaching, and followed that profession together with farming for many years. In 1872 he was elected county recorder, serving one term. He engaged in the manufacture of bricks in 1856, making the first brick ever manufactured near Guthrie center, and still continues in the same business. He was married in 1862 to Miss Cleopatra D. Huxley, a member of the family of old settlers of that name. They have eight children—

Ulysses G., Marcellus B., Sylvester J., Freddie, Artie E., Annie, Elsie and Eddie A. Of whom Sylvester J., Artie E., Freddie and Annie are dead.

James H. Rogers was elected to this onerous position for the first time in 1874, and re-elected in 1876, and served four years with credit to himself and honor to his friends.

James H. Rogers, the subject of this sketch is well and favorably known in official and banking circles, and stands at the head of the trusted and true men of this county. He was born in Essex county, New York, February 22, 1844, and is the son of Lorenzo N. Rogers, who was also a native of New York. Sarah D. (Newton) Rogers, the mother of our subject, was born in Vermont. In 1851 the family removed to St. Lawrence county, New York, where James was reared on a farm, and received his education from the schools of that county, and there followed the profession of school teaching in winter, and farming in the summer, until 1868, when he studied law with William Wallace, of Potsdam, New York, and in June, 1870, he emigrated to this county, and for two terms taught school in the T. P. Reed district, Victory township, which was followed by a like service in Dodge township, for one term. In October, 1872, he was appointed deputy auditor, in which capacity he served one year. He then entered the employ of I. P. Wetmore, then a banker of Panora, and in the store of Lyons & Prior, until elected recorder in the fall of 1874, to which office he was re-elected in 1876. In April, 1879, he engaged in the banking and real estate business with his present partner, H. K. Dewey. Mr. R. was united in

marriage January 10, 1875, to Miss L. C. Taylor, a native of Illinois. They have three children—Edith, W. Edward, twins; and Irene T.

In 1878 E. L. Prior was elected recorder, and served one term of two years. He was a native of Ohio, born August 24, 1829, and is the son of Gurden and Hannah (Bates) Prior. He came to this county in 1855, after making a stay of two years in Jackson county, this state, and located in Bear Grove township, where he now resides. He was married in 1856, to Miss Sarah Latta, and five children have blessed their union, whose names are, respectively—Effie, Eugene, Willard J., Dana A. and Tennyson.

T. C. Hayden, the present county recorder, was elected to that office in 1880, and re-elected in 1882.

Tullius C. Hayden, the present recorder of Guthrie county, was born in Union county, Indiana, January 13, 1852. He is the fourth child of Hosea and Lydia (McComas) Hayden, who were also natives of Union county. Tullius was reared on a farm in his native county, and received his education from the schools it afforded. In 1872 he came to Panora, where he was engaged in clerical work. In October, 1873, he acted in capacity of deputy county clerk, under C. W. Hill, which position he held until May, 1874. He then held the position of traveling salesman with the firm of Pentecost & Hayden, of Panora, for some time. In 1875 he again acted in the capacity of deputy clerk and was also deputy sheriff during the same period. In 1876 he accepted a situation as clerk with I. P. Wetmore, who was then doing a banking and real estate business. He remained with this firm until January, 1880,

when he became county auditor's assistant, holding the same till January, 1881, when he entered upon the duties of his present office, to which he was elected in the fall of 1880. He was married December 19, 1875, to Miss Margaret T. Townsend, a native of Illinois. They have two children—Blanch E. and T. E.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

This office was already established when the county of Guthrie was organized. The first to occupy the position was Silas G. Weeks, who was elected in August, 1851, and re-elected in 1852. Mr. Weeks is remembered by the old settlers as a tall, gaunt, angular man with one eye. He came to Jackson township in 1850, from Warren county, Illinois, and was a native of Kentucky, born about 1804. A full history of this gentleman is given in the chapter relating to early settlement of the county, to which the reader is referred.

Edward Serry was elected in August, 1853, and re-elected in 1855; but during the summer of 1856, resigned, and William Tracy was appointed to fill the position until the election of a clerk to occupy the vacancy. Mrs. Maxwell, in her interesting little pamphlet on the annals of the county, says: "In the winter of 1855, Edward Serry kept his office in a little log building, which stood on the east side of the square in Panora, where he kept a general store, including whisky, which in winter he sold by the pound, chopping it out with a hatchet, a pretty poor quality of stuff. Serry may have kept his powder dry, but he certainly did not keep it in a safe place, or, perhaps, a better statement would be, that he

didn't sleep in a very safe place. He slept upon the counter, beneath which stood a keg of powder. It was his habit to spend some time in reading, after he had retired to rest upon his counter-bed. One night, after he had been thus engaged, he blew out his candle, and a spark went into his keg of powder. Instantaneously the roof parted, and Serry was blown a distance of sixty feet through the air. Scarcely had he lit upon the ground, than he leaped to his feet, his clothes burned off of him, and one eye gone, and running to the well for water to extinguish the flames, called at the top of his voice, 'Save the books, boys; save the books.' He afterward went to Oneida, near Sioux City, where he died."

In April, 1857, Joseph Dyson was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Serry, and served until the same fall. Mr. Dyson came to this county in 1855 from Ohio, locating at Panora, where he entered into business as a merchant in that growing town. In 1861 he, like many others in the county, was seized with the war fever, and on the organization of Company I, of the 29th Iowa infantry regiment, he was elected captain and served with credit to himself in that capacity. In 1863 he resigned the captaincy and returned to Panora, where he died about three years later.

Isaac M. Whealis was elected clerk of the courts at the general election of 1857, and at once assumed the duties of the office. He was a Virginian, and came here about the beginning of 1856. In the October following his election he became very despondent from some cause or other, and one night made an attempt at cutting his throat. After making a severe gash

in his neck, but without severing the artery, his courage oozed out with the blood, and going to the house of Mr. Leinbach he aroused that gentleman from his slumbers, telling him that his throat was cut. Mr. Leinbach, after recovering from his astonishment, went for Dr. Gustine, who sewed up the wound. The next day several of his friends called upon him in a sympathetic way, but one having more bluntness than heart, told Whealis he was a fool to do so foolish an action to attempt his own life, and that he for one could have no confidence in him, and much more to the same effect. While they were still talking Mr. Whealis arose from his couch and going to his trunk opened it, and taking something therefrom went out of the room and house. He shortly after returned and resumed his recumbent position. He soon, now, complained of the fever that was consuming him, begged them to give him something to extinguish the fire that was devouring him. After a time, passed in direst agony, he expired, and the general verdict was that he had taken a dose of strychnine. So passed Isaac M. Whealis from the stage of life.

J. P. McEwen was the next to fill this position, having been elected thereto in 1858, and served until the beginning of 1861. Mr. McEwen came to this state from Ohio in 1855, and after the expiration of his official term, he entered the army as a member of company C, 4th Iowa infantry, of which he was made second lieutenant, and afterward rose to be captain of his own company. He is now a resident of Zanesville, Ohio. He was one of the finest men in the county, and made a splendid officer both in his

civil and military life, and merits and holds the respect of all who knew him.

Theodore Parrish was elected as the successor of Captain McEwen in 1860, and was re-elected in 1862. He was one of the finest writers this county could boast of. Mr. Parrish made a most excellent officer. Being in some trouble in later years, of a domestic nature, he left Guthrie county, and his present whereabouts, if he is living, are unknown, although a short time ago he was believed to be living in Arkansas.

William Maxwell was elected clerk in 1864, and re-elected in 1866, serving four years in all and was a most excellent officer. Mr. Maxwell came to Panora, Guthrie county, in 1863, at the close of his term of service as captain in an Ohio regiment during the war. His former home had been in Williams county, Ohio. His trade was that of a tinner, which business he commenced in connection with a hardware store on his arrival at this point, but being elected clerk he gave his whole attention to his official duties, his partner attending to the store. He was elected as member of the general assembly in 1871, but resigned before the expiration of his term of office had expired. In 1876, he emigrated to Texas, with the intention of establishing a ranch in that state, but met an untimely death at the hand of a negro assassin.

The following account of his dastardly murder is quoted in full, from a correspondent of the *Stuart Locomotive*, and published under date of April 3, 1877: Early in the morning of the 26th instant, the town was startled by the intelligence that William Maxwell and his son Emmet had been murdered near their ranch, on

the Polo Blanco, in the eastern part of this county. Messrs. Harry Grey and J. E. Temple had arrived about day break, having ridden from the scene of the catastrophe—about seventy miles distant—since the previous evening. Mr. Grey discovered the body of young Maxwell lying in the road, about half way between the ranch and the timber, where the two Maxwells and a negro man in their employ had a camp, and were engaged in getting out poles to build a corral. The boy was shot through the head. Grey galloped to the tent in the timber, about three and a half miles distant, and was horrified to find there, lying about forty yards from the tent, the body of the father, shot through the heart and head. His pockets were cut open and rifled. His rifle, a new Sharp's breech-loader, way lying across his body, but the finding of an empty, lately fired cartridge shell just at the door of the tent, left no doubt that the fatal shot had been fired from the tent, and that the murderer had re-loaded, ran out and shot him again through the head, and left the gun there. Maxwell's revolver, a Colt's army revolver, was gone, but the belt and scabbard were lying at the head of his bed. All the money in his purse was gone, and some small change, forty or fifty cents, was scattered on the ground by the body. The negro and Maxwell's saddle horse were gone. Grey had been there on Friday, and as it was soon afterward learned that the negro had been seen riding Maxwell's horse late Friday afternoon; there was no doubt but that the murder had been committed on that day, an inference which was confirmed by the condition of the bodies. The facts observed also

proved beyond possibility of question, that the crime was committed by the negro, and for the purpose of robbery.

Mr. Maxwell had but recently purchased his ranch, and was engaged in fitting up the place with an intelligent idea both of utility and comfort. He had a very complete and well-selected camp outfit, and a large supply of groceries and other necessities for camp life. He had made large purchases of such things in Trinidad, Colorado, a town just across the line and near the terminus of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad. He was well known in Trinidad as a man in apparently good circumstances, whose liberal purchases would indicate the probable possession of more or less money on a person. On his last visit to Trinidad he had hired this negro to work a month. The negro had been a soldier in the 9th U. S. cavalry (colored) and had lately been discharged on account of the expiration of his time of service. From observations subsequently made by the people who assembled as fast as they learned the dreadful news, it was very clear that the negro had shot the elder Maxwell soon after dinner, without intending to kill the boy, the latter having started to the ranch with a wagon load of poles. But after robbing the body he concluded to put the boy out of the way to gain time by preventing an immediate alarm. Accordingly he mounted the horse and rode after him, overtook him and probably told him he had been sent after him for something, and riding along by the side of the wagon took advantage of a moment when the boy's attention was directed to his horses, and shot him through the head from the right side, with the pistol, which he probably

carried in his hand already cocked. Young Maxwell fell from the wagon and the horses went on to the ranch, where they were found on Sunday. Emmet's pistol was in his scabbard undrawn, showing that there had been no resistance or chance to fight.

Grey went at once to the nearest neighbors, and the country was aroused as quickly as the mad gallop of swift horses could do it, and while most of the people went to the scene of the tragedy to care for the dead, Grey and Temple came to Cimarron to take measures for the capture of the murderer, who had now two days' start. In three hours from the time the telegraph was put in requisition the murderer was captured in Trinidad, with Mr. Maxwell's horse and about \$50 in money, being about the sum Maxwell was known to have with him when he left Trinidad the last time, most of his business being done by checks. The news created intense excitement in Cimarron. Mr. Maxwell, though a comparatively recent arrival, had already become extensively acquainted, and had speedily gained the esteem of all who knew him. A man of much experience, varied information, genial and companionable, he was looked upon as a sound, reliable man and a valuable acquisition to the community. His son, young Emmet, was an unusually bright, intelligent, clear-headed boy, with a peculiar faculty for making acquaintances, and by his attractive manner and the ease with which he learned and adapted himself to the usages of frontier life and the customs of the business in which he was engaged, he had especially endeared himself to the hard-handed, big-hearted men who were his

neighbors in the sparsely settled region where he and his father had established themselves. They would have closed around him in a living wall to shield him from danger. They would have ridden with him to the death to avenge the murder of his father, for they knew that though a boy in years, he had a brave heart and his eye was true, and his hand on the trigger almost as steady as theirs. To capture the incarnate devil who had, for a few paltry dollars, assassinated both father and son, these men would have ridden through fire and water, over perilous mountains or weary miles of desert plain if it need be.

His friends started at once from town to give such attention as was possible to the bodies, and among them Maxwell's old friend and fellow-townsmen, Dr. Michaels, to whom, of course, the blow was heavy beyond words to express. It was the intention to bring the remains to Cimarron and bury them in the cemetery with proper ceremonies, if they could not be sent East. They were found to be in a condition requiring immediate interment. They were taken to the ranch, where a rough but substantial coffin was made. The grave was dug on an elevated spot near by, in a beautiful region where the boundless plain meets the shadow of the eternal mountains, where nature's monuments in imperishable granite look from their repose of ages. They were buried at dead of night, but not darkly, the mild and silvery light of the almost full moon shining from one of New Mexico's cloudless skies, fell calmly on the scene, and sanctified the last solemn rites. Strong arms committed the bodies to the earth, and the soil as it fell upon the grave was

moistened by tears. No funeral note was heard, but the quick breathing of men who were loyal and true to the living, and the loud beating of their hearts was their best and only requiem.

The cowardly black was captured, and after a trial, condemned and executed, but this brought no peace to the sorrowing family or restored Maxwell and his bright son to their friends; still justice was satisfied and law vindicated.

In the fall of 1868, Charles W. Hill was elected clerk of the courts, and was re-elected his own successor, in 1870, 1872, 1874, and 1876; thus serving in this capacity ten years, to the eminent satisfaction of everybody. A sketch of this excellent officer and honorable gentleman may be found in the chapter devoted to the Bar of Guthrie county, a profession of which he is a talented member.

W. H. Curtis was the next clerk of the courts, having been elected in 1878, and occupying that office two years.

Frank M. Hopkins, the present clerk of the court, is a son of Dr. John Y. Hopkins, who for many years was one of the prominent men of this county, and a leading light in his profession, who came from Ohio to Iowa in 1853, and to this county in 1869, and whose death occurred in this county in July, 1877. The mother of our subject, Mary A. (Needham) Hopkins, came also from Ohio. Frank was born in Mahaska county, Iowa, March 8, 1854, and there resided until the family came to this county in 1869. In the fall of 1872 he entered the Iowa state university, of which he was a student three years. He then engaged in farming in this county, which occupation he continued until January, 1881, when he took

charge of his present office, having been elected clerk of the courts in the fall of 1880. How well he served the people in his official capacity may be inferred from the fact of his nomination and election to his second term. He was married September 27, 1882, to Miss Lucy M. Holsman, a daughter of William Holsman of this county. Mr. H. is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

SHERIFFS.

The first sheriff of Guthrie county was Michael Messinger, who was elected in August, 1851, and served two years. Mr. Messinger was from Indiana, and among the early settlers of the year 1850. He settled here on section 13, in Cass township. He had a wife and four sons and two daughters. The boys' names were—James, Michael, George, and Solomon; the girls', Mary Jane, and Elizabeth. In the spring of 1863, Mr. Messinger left Guthrie county, removing to Oregon, settling in Yam Hill county, in that state, where he was living at the last accounts. He was quite exclusive in his way, having little to do with his neighbors, and was of an unthrifty character, and a bad financial manager.

The next sheriff was J. W. Cummins, elected in August, 1853. A sketch of this gentleman may be found among the old pioneers in the Early Settlement chapter, he having been the third settler, and the second to remain permanently.

James Cline was elected to the shrievalty in August, 1855, and served two years. He was the son of Levi and Elizabeth Cline, and was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, on the 27th of October, 1824, and was raised on a farm.

His parents removed to Carroll county, in the same state, in the fall of 1846, and he went with them, but, on arriving in that place, he enlisted in the 1st Indiana regiment, in the company commanded by Captain Robert Milroy, and was made sergeant. He served throughout the campaign in Mexico under General Zachary Taylor. After his return he was married, in Carroll county, Indiana, to Miss Susan Lenon. This was in the fall of 1847. The result of this union was eleven children, whose names were as follows: John, Samuel, Robert, Matthew, Mary, James, Charles, Elizabeth, Margaret, Uestina, and Emma. In 1854, Mr. Cline had the misfortune to lose a greater part of his right hand by the premature discharge of a cannon, in celebrating our nation's birthday.

In October of the same year he emigrated to Iowa, and settled in the eastern part of Guthrie county on a farm. In 1857, he embarked in the mercantile business in Panora, in company with his brother John, and brother-in-law, A. Shooks, under the firm name of Shooks, Cline & Company, but in a short time the two brothers bought out Mr. Shooks. This firm dealt in general merchandise and fine stock, and in 1863 built the Panora woolen mill. In 1865, James Cline was seized with a desire for a change, and sold out all his interest in this county and removed to Oregon, where he remained some eight years, but finding that he had left a better country than the one he had gone to, he returned to Iowa, and settled in Keokuk on a farm; but in the spring of 1884 he sold out there and purchased a large tract of land in Cass county, where he at present resides.

At the next election in August, 1857, Levi Brumbaugh was elected as sheriff, but failed to serve out his term, and Philip Roberts was appointed to fill the office, but he in turn resigning, William Holsman was appointed sheriff June 16, 1858. This gentleman was a native of Union county, Pennsylvania, where he was born March 1, 1814. When he was but about two years of age his parents removed to Perry county, in that state, where he grew to manhood. He learned the trade of shoemaker before attaining his majority, with his father, and was engaged in that business until 1834. In 1840, he removed to Guernsey county, Ohio, where he remained until 1856, when he came to Guthrie county, locating on section 4, of Union township. A man closely identified with the educational interests of the county, he has held numerous offices in the school boards and is the present post-master at Guthrie Center.

On the expiration of this term of Mr. Holsman's office in 1858, he was re-elected and served two years longer.

E. A. Porter was the next sheriff, having been elected in October, 1861, and served two years. Mr. Porter is now a resident of Ida Grove in this state.

William Holsman was again honored by his fellow-citizens with this office in 1863, and served in this capacity two years more.

J. W. Cummins was the next sheriff, being elected to that office in 1865, and re-elected in 1867.

In October, 1869, Thomas Turner was elected sheriff and served two years.

Thomas Turner, an old settler of Panora, and one of the most popular citizens of Guthrie county, was born in Eng-

land, August 29, 1831. When eleven years of age he ran away from home and shipped with some sailors on a sailing vessel for America. While on ship-board met and formed the acquaintance of Thomas Huxley, who prevailed on him to stay in this country, and he came with him to Des Moines, Iowa. Here he worked on a farm until 1852. He then ran a peddling wagon, selling merchandise through Iowa for one year. In 1853 he, with Mr. Hurst as a partner, started a general store in Panora, being the first store in that city.

In 1854 he sold his interest in the store, and locating a farm on section 6, Jackson township, followed agricultural pursuits until 1861. He then enlisted in Company C, 4th Iowa infantry, and served until taken prisoner at the battle of Claysville, Alabama, March 4, 1864. He was confined during his imprisonment at different times in Andersonville, Florence, North Carolina and at Charleston. He was liberated in December, 1864. But was so broken in health from gangrene, contracted in prison, that he was compelled to remain in the hospital at Annapolis, Maryland, for two months. In February, 1865, he returned to Panora, and in 1871 was elected sheriff of Guthrie county, and served one term with honor, making one of the best officers this county has ever had. He has held the office of constable of Cass township for some nineteen years. In 1880 he established his present business, and is also engaged in farming. He was married February 19, 1853, to Miss Mary E. Mitchell, a native of Indiana, they have one child—Mrs. Mary L. Botts. Mr. Turner is a member of the I. O. O. F. and also of the G. A. R., and a member of the Christian church.

Michael McDonald was the successor of Mr. Turner in this office, having been elected in 1871, and again in 1873.

Michael McDonald was one of the first men in Bayard, and is now its most prominent business man, as well as one of the most prominent men in Guthrie county. He is the son of Patrick and Ann McDonald (who still live in Highland township) and was born in county Mayo, Ireland, in July, 1840. When he was but six months old his parents removed to America, going to Pennsylvania and remaining there until 1856. In April of that year they removed to Des Moines, and in September removed to Highland township in this county. In August, 1862, when but seventeen years of age, Mr. McDonald enlisted in company I, 9th Iowa, remaining with his regiment till August, 1865, when he was discharged with his regiment, the war being over. He has served the county two terms as sheriff, being elected the first time in 1871, and serving till 1875. He was elected to the nineteenth general assembly as representative from Guthrie county in 1882 on the greenback ticket. He was the first mayor of Bayard, serving in that capacity in 1883. He was married May 10, 1868, to Miss Eliza Jane Garnes, a native of Ohio. They have five children—Edward Sarsfield, William T., Annie Grace, Robert Emmet, and Charles Parnell. Two of their children died: Agnes died in July, 1873, aged five; and Blanche died in August, 1873, aged seven months. Mr. McDonald is master of the Masonic lodge of Bayard.

James McMillan was first elected to the office of sheriff of Guthrie county in 1875 and re-elected in 1877.

Captain William W. Hyzer, next succeeded to the position of sheriff, having been elected thereto in 1879. So well did he fulfill the functions of the office, that in 1881, he was re-elected.

William W. Hyzer, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Dutchess county, New York, and was born September 3, 1836. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Velie) Hyzer, were natives also of that state. In 1841 the family removed to Cayuga county, New York, where William was reared to manhood and educated. In 1859 he located in Washtenaw county, Michigan, where he resided nine months. He then returned to his native state, and after remaining there six months, returned to Michigan, until October, 1861, where he enlisted in the 3d light artillery, which was afterward Company C, 1st Michigan light artillery. He served till the close of the war, and from a private arose, until, when mustered out June, 1865, he held the commission of captain of the battery. He returned to New York after his discharge, and resided in that state until the fall of 1866; he then came to Scott county, Iowa, where he remained until the spring of 1867; he then resided in Geneseo, Illinois, after which time he located in Erie, Illinois, where he bought grain for two years. In 1871 he came to Menlo, Iowa, and after one year's residence there he moved to Atlantic, Iowa, and in 1873, to Casey, Iowa, where he was in the drug business until elected sheriff of Guthrie county, in 1879. He served two terms in that position, and in February, 1882, the present firm of Hyzer & Phillips was formed. He was married January 1, 1879, to Miss Almata Cook, a native of Iowa. They have two children—Mable E. and

Ada B. Mr. Hyzer is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter, A. F. and A. M., and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Encampment Degree, and he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workingmen.

Francis C. Galbreath, the present sheriff of Guthrie county, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, August 4, 1823. His father, Thomas, was a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and was reared in South Carolina, coming from there to Ohio at a very early day. He married the mother of the subject of this sketch, Miss Ann Bailey, who was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania. They reared four children, of whom Francis is the eldest. He was then reared on a farm and followed that occupation in his native county until 1859, when he came West, locating in Cedar county, Iowa, where he resided two years; he then resided for short periods in the states of Virginia, Iowa and Illinois. In 1866 he returned to his native county where he spent four years. In April, 1871, he came to this county, locating on a farm on the edge of Menlo. He gave his attention to agricultural pursuits, until elected sheriff in 1883. He was married May 12, 1846, to Miss Elæusa Votaw, an Ohioan by birth. They had one child—Walter C. Mrs. Galbreath's death occurred November 1, 1851. He was married again in February, 1855, to Rebecca H. Bousall, who died July 11, 1860. He was married to his present wife, Deborah Griffith, December 27, 1865, by whom he has two children—Cornelia and William F.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

This office was first filled by William

Carson, who was elected in August, 1851. Following him was R. H. Rust, who was elected in 1854.

B. F. Dilley was elected to this office in 1856, and served one year.

William M. Kain was the last to hold this office, having been elected in 1857, and during his term the office was abolished by law.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

The first to hold the responsible office of surveyor of Guthrie county was Alderson G. Weeks, who was elected at the time of the organization of the county, in 1851.

J. H. Miller was elected to the office of county surveyor in 1854, and was duly qualified; but on the 14th of October, resigned the position, and Thomas Seeley was appointed in his place, and held it until the first of 1858.

At the fall election of 1857, William L. Henderson was chosen to fill this onerous and responsible office, and served two years. A sketch of this gentleman appears under the head of Treasurers and Recorders, in this chapter.

Thomas Jones was the next surveyor of Guthrie county, having been elected to that office in 1859. He also remained in this official position one term of two years.

N. B. Leinbach was elected county surveyor in 1861, and served one year.

Mr. Leinbach having retired from this office before his official term had expired, Thomas M. Coleman was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy, which he did to the satisfaction of all. A sketch of Mr. Coleman will appear further on in the history of Beaver township, with which he has been identified from an

early date, he having been the fifth settler in that sub-division of the county.

D. L. Chantry was elected county surveyor in 1863, and held the office for two years.

D. L. Chantry is a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, having been born there March 16, 1836. His father was born in England, his mother in Chester county, Pennsylvania. His grandparents were followers of William Penn, and settled with him at the time of his settlement at that place. He lived on a farm in the eastern part of that county until coming to Guthrie county, in 1855, settling in Thompson township, where he took up forty acres of land, and afterward bought 500 acres. He lived there from 1855 to 1875, with the exception of the summer of 1864, when he enlisted in Company C, 46th Iowa infantry. In 1875, D. L. bought the mill property of John Pearson, and moved to Penn township, where he owns 172 acres of land. He was married on the 29th of January, 1865, to Miss Margaret Pearson, a daughter of John Pearson. They have ten children.

At the fall election of 1865, Elisha Smith was elected county surveyor, but removed from Guthrie county to the state of Missouri, before the time for assuming the office. J. W. Nation was appointed to fill the vacancy. He was elected by the people at the general election to the same office which he had filled so well, and was re-elected in 1867 and 1869, and occupied the place of surveyor for six years.

J. D. Nichols was elected county surveyor in 1871, and entered upon the du-

ties of the office January 1, 1872. He served two years.

Charles Ainsley was elected in 1874 to fill the vacancy, and held the office one year.

In 1875, in the autumn, A. McClaran was elected to this office and was re-elected his own successor in 1877 and 1879, serving in all, six years.

John Lonsdale was elected to the office of county surveyor in 1881, and served two years.

CORONERS.

Joseph Dyson was the first to occupy this position in Guthrie county, according to the records, although there seems to have been previous occupants in the office. He was elected in 1857 and served one year. Following him came John F. Blair, elected in 1858 and again in 1859. Then came J. J. Kackley, who was elected in 1861. He resides now in the state of Kansas. In 1863 Robert Farnsworth was elected coroner, and in 1865 Robert Dilley. Henry Cox in 1867, T. W. Hart in 1869, and Robert Farnsworth again in 1871, were the next choice of the people for this office. John Boblett was elected in 1875 and re-elected in 1877. G. M. Rich was chosen in 1879, and A. J. Patterson in 1881, to fill this office.

DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS.

The following is a list of the gentlemen who filled that office in Guthrie Center, together with the date of their election: John Pearson, 1858 and 1859. Thomas Moffitt, 1861. John Lonsdale, 1863. Thomas Towler, 1865. Ira P. Wetmore, 1867. R. W. Ellis, 1869. T. J. Moore, 1871.

CHAPTER IX.

COUNTY-SEAT STRUGGLES, AND COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The matter of county seat has, in Guthrie county, been the source of considerable trouble, and bred a great deal of rancor and animosity, which makes it a delicate matter for the historian to treat upon in a perfectly fair and non-partisan manner, as deports the sober pages of authentic history. Our effort has therefore been to give only the official minutes of the proceedings, leaving all the incidental quarreling, bickerings and jealousies to the past, where, it is to be hoped, the mantle of oblivion may cover them from sight. These contests nearly always are a disturbing element in a county, and now that the matter is finally adjusted, it is to be hoped, that the feeling of one town against the other may die out.

To begin at the very beginning, then, it will be remembered that, when Guthrie county was first organized, it was necessary, of course, to have a county-seat, and the legislature, at their session of 1850-51, appointed several commissioners to select the same. David Bishop, of Madison county, and Lewis Whitten, of Polk, performed this duty on the 25th of September, 1851. After looking the ground over, taking into consideration the then center of population, and discussing the relative merits of the various localities presented, they finally selected the south-east quarter of section 32, township 80, range 30, as the site of the future seat of

county government. This ground was pre-empted for the county by Judge Theophilus Bryan, and a town laid out. The original plat contained one hundred acres, but several additions have been since added. The streets, with an eye to the future development of the place, not usual in our town proprietors, were laid out full eighty feet wide, as land was cheap and plenty. This was called Panora—euphonious name—of which the origin is involved in some obscurity. Some refer it to the playful fancy of one of the commissioners, others to the beautiful view, as related elsewhere.

In June, 1853, at the session of the county court, an order was issued that a court-house was to be built, and all the funds arising from the sale of lots, in the town of Panora, appropriated for that purpose. It seems that the contract was let about this time to build the court-house, but for some reason the matter was never carried to a completion, and the building was not erected.

Matters ran along thus for several years until on the 16th of March, 1857, the plans and specifications for a court-house were made by Edward Serry, for which he received fifteen dollars from the county funds. Immediately thereupon a contract was entered into by the county judge with James Cline, to erect a building for the use of the county. On the 29th of Sep-

tember, 1857, this contract was annulled, Mr. Cline receiving the sum of two hundred dollars damages from the county, for the violation of the contract.

On the 7th of March, 1859, a petition was presented to Aaron Hougham, county judge, bearing the signatures of William Tracy, E. B. Newton and three hundred and ten other citizens of the county, asking the submission to the qualified electors of Guthrie county, the question of locating the county-seat at Guthrie Center, alleging the peculiar fitness of that place for the seat of government, it being the geographical center of the county. The court made the order for the election which was to be held on the first Monday in April, 1859. This was the beginning of the contest between the two rival towns, which has been the source of much animosity in past times. Of course some ludicrous incidents occurred also amid the more serious business of the day, that caused a ripple of laughter to disturb the otherwise somber sea of discussion and contention.

When the day of election came round, everybody was excited and the crowd around the various polls in the county was quite large and animated. Each had his choice for the seat of government, and tried hard to induce his friends and neighbors to see the same way. On a due canvass of the vote, it was found that Panora had received 297 votes, and Guthrie Center 277, leaving a clear majority of 20 in favor of the non-removal of the county-seat.

With this rebuff, however, the friends of Guthrie Center were not discouraged, and hardly had the vote been announced, than, rallying from their defeat, they set

to work again to carry their ends. Upon the records of the county court, under date of March 5, 1860, appears a minute, declaring that upon that date, Albert Crosby appeared in court with a petition signed by three hundred and twenty-eight legal voters of the county, asking that the question of the removal of the county-seat to Guthrie Center be again submitted to the people of the county. At the same time a remonstrance, signed by three hundred and forty voters, was presented by James Cline, against the submission of the question at all. The court, in view of these two conflicting papers, took the matter under advisement, postponing a decision from day to day, until the 16th of March, when, having the testimony of many of the signers of the remonstrance, that they had at first signed the petition, but had been later induced to sign the remonstrance by representations which they had found out to be erroneous, and these parties desiring to have their names stand upon the petition, and stricken off of the remonstrance, the court, therefore, ordered the election to be held, designating the 2d day of April as the eventful day. Another month of fierce excitement, that grew from day to day, now succeeded and culminated upon the day of the election. Each town once more worked its hardest for the success of their cause, and partisanship ran rampant. A canvass of the votes cast at this election disclosed the fact that Guthrie Center had received a total vote of 327, while Panora had but 308, giving a majority of 19 in favor of "the Center." Therefore, on the 7th of April, the county court decreed that Guthrie Center was the legal county-seat,

and directed the removal thither of all the books, papers, etc., of the county. Both parties had prepared for triumph, for both anticipated a victory. Materials for bonfires, anvils were gotten ready, and powder purchased for a grand jollification. It has been said that "the Center jubilated in earnest, and Panora made herself believe that she did not feel bad," on the principle, we suppose, of the boy who whistled to keep his courage up, while passing through the graveyard.

The result of the election now being announced, the people of Guthrie Center anxious to behold the fruition of their labors and desirous to take possession of their newly-found possession, started out in full force with a wagon drawn by ten oxen for the safe, and a carriage for the county judge, T. E. Harbour. These were followed by a procession of a dozen wagons, or more, which gave dignity to the proceedings. After loading their vehicle with the safe and other materials they set out on their homeward march. About half way they were met by a reinforcement with five yoke of oxen which were immediately attached to the wagon containing the safe, and the line of march taken up. Thus they marched in triumph into the newly-made county-seat, with all the "pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war." The safe and records were deposited in the building prepared for its use by E. B. Newton. Buildings for the various county offices were furnished by the inhabitants of Guthrie Center free of charge.

"All went merry as a marriage bell" now, and Guthrie Center rejoiced in the possession of the coveted title of county-seat. But their dreams were doomed to a

sudden awakening. Panora, still brooding over its defeat, meditating vengeance against this interloper that had stolen her laurels, was preparing a surprise for her. At the first meetings of the newly-created board of supervisors, in January, 1861, a petition of B. Moore and others was presented, asking that body to re-open the question, and that it be submitted to the voters of the county, as to their choice for the county-seat. This petition not having had the necessary publicity that the law contemplated, was denied and placed upon the table by a vote of seven to three.

At the September session, however, it, or another similar petition, was again presented, and the board ordered the election to be holden on the first Monday in April. At this time the friends of Panora mustered to the number of 355, while, for some reason or other, those of Guthrie Center were but 278, and thus by a majority of seventy-seven was the seat of local government carried back to Panora.

Quiet now reigned for a few years, and no decided effort was made to change the place of government until in 1870, when, on the receipt of the proper petitions to the board of supervisors, that body ordered another election on the question of re-locating the county-seat at Guthrie Center. The friends of the latter town, however, did not work hard enough, or from some other causes, the removal was not favorably received. The vote stood: In favor of the removal of the county-seat to Guthrie Center, 776; in favor of its retention at Panora, 805; a fair majority of 29 in favor of Panora.

Again, in 1873, at the June session of the board of supervisors, a petition was

presented, asking that the people of the county be again afforded the privilege of designating their choice for the county-seat. This honorable body, therefore, in conformity therewith, ordered the vote to be taken at the regular election in October. This was done, and resulted favorably for Guthrie Center, which was then declared the seat of government of the county, a position which it has retained to the present day.

The first court-house belonging to the county was erected by the county in 1859. This was a frame building, about 30x40, built of native lumber and was two stories high. Hanyon & Nichols were the contractors for its erection and the cost was \$2,400. While the county-seat was located in Guthrie Center the building was used for various purposes, but when the present county high school was about to be built, the old historic court-house was moved from where it stood to the east side of the square and is at present used as an agricultural warehouse.

In February, 1876, the people of the county, by a vote, decided to appropriate the proceeds of two-thirds of the swamp lands to the building of a court-house at Guthrie Center. This was accordingly done, and a beautiful domed edifice was completed during the year 1877. The building cost about \$22,500 and the interior arrangements, vaults and furniture, about \$7,500 more. On the 3d of March, 1882, this structure was destroyed in the insatiable maw of the fire fiend. An account of this conflagration, given by the Guthrie county *Journal*, of the same date, is quoted here in full:

About two o'clock this morning, March 3, James Hammond, the marshal,

in making his night rounds, observed a light in the sheriff's office, second story, northwest corner of the court house. Supposing that some one was at work preparing court business, he turned away. The smell of something burning recalled him, and discovering that the building was on fire, he promptly gave the alarm. The bells were rung and the citizens rallied with their usual promptness. F. M. Hopkins, clerk of the courts, was the first upon the ground. He unlocked his office, immediately under the sheriff's office, but, finding the ceiling above burned through and the fire falling down, he closed the door to shut off the draft, ran up stairs and unlocked the court room. His object was to save the important court records which were in that room, having been left ready for morning use. This, at imminent risk to himself, and with some assistance, he completely accomplished.

T. C. Hayden, the recorder, whose room was in the northeast corner, organized a rescue party, and removed everything in his office. The books and papers in the auditor's room, not locked in the vault, were also saved. J. D. Lenon, the treasurer, secured a few articles from his vault, but in his haste so fastened the door that it could not be opened in a hurry. The vaults in all the offices are well built and fire-proof.

While these labors were being performed, the fire gathered headway with wonderful rapidity, and everybody was soon driven out of the building. The burning of the dome was a grand spectacle, lighting up the surrounding scenery to a great distance. Every effort was made by the citizens, nearly all of whom

were promptly on hand with buckets and the hand engine, but without avail. In a brief time, the handsome building, the pride of our people, was reduced to ruins. The winds from the northeast was not high, but flaming brands from the burning dome were carried by it, and partially ignited or threatened other buildings. Among others, the Baptist church, E. C. Mount's real-estate office, Williams and Powell's ice-house, Hammond's real-estate office, D. P. Williams' residence, G. C. Miller's residence and stable, Trent and McConnell's grocery store and the *Guthrian* office were most in danger, but the vigilance of the citizens prevented any further loss. A ten minutes' later discovery and but little could have been saved. Everything in the county superintendent's and sheriff's offices was destroyed.

By this calamity the county was again without a court-house, and, although there was some \$15,000 insurance upon the building, the board of supervisors had no authority, under the law, by which they could use this money to rebuild the same without a vote of the people. Therefore some of the more prominent men of the county hastened to Des Moines, where the legislature was in session, and had a bill passed and approved by the governor, giving county boards the requisite authority to rebuild court-houses when destroyed, with the insurance money.

The present beautiful court-house was built under a contract for \$19,400, but several extras and additions brought this up to \$20,000; the vaults, furniture, etc., bringing the amount up about \$5,000 more. The Motz Brothers were the contractors, and well have they done their work. It is, in style, improved renaissance, and one

of the most classic specimens of that school. Standing as it does on a beautiful knoll, it seems to overlook the town, and keep watch and ward over it. Inside everything is in most excellent taste and well furnished. Each room is well lighted and ventilated and it is a pleasure to step inside of its massive doors. The court-house is constructed of brick veneer, with cut stone facings and trimmings, and in all its details betrays the hands of superior architects. These latter were Messrs. Blake & Lee, of Des Moines.

The jail at Panora was erected in 1868, at a cost of \$4,400. This building is 30x20 and two stories high. The lower story is built of stone and contains, besides the hall, three cells; the upper portion of the structure is of brick and is fitted up as a residence for the jailer.

COUNTY POOR FARM.

A home for the friendless is always a subject which calls to mind various and conflicting thoughts, and at the same time causes a surge of pity to roll across the heart. How many, in this broad land of ours, the footstool of the Almighty for the brotherhood of man, have shuddered at the thought and shrunk from the name of the "poor house." And yet thousands have, when forsaken by friends, forgotten by relatives and alone in the world, hailed the name and place with joy and thanksgiving, as a providential escape from starvation, exposure and death. Around the name clusters thoughts of pity and sadness for the poor unfortunate beings who are obliged to become inmates; and at the same time a feeling of gratitude creeps over us that we live in a land

where such eleemosynary institutions are established and maintained.

The poor farm of Guthrie county is located upon section 11, in Valley township, and contains some two hundred acres. It was purchased in June, 1882, of T. J. Moore for the sum of \$5,400, all of which is not yet paid, there being, at the time of purchase, a mortgage running to the German savings bank, which that institution declined to receive payment for, conceiving that good interest was

better than money invested. The house on this farm, for the accommodation of the indigent and necessitous of the county, was erected the same fall. N. K. Aldrich and others were employed in the carpenter work, and Robert S. Morris in the mason work. The county did not let a contract to build this structure, preferring to build it under the supervision of W. W. Bailey. W. W. Biggs was the first superintendent of the poor of Guthrie county.

CHAPTER X.

THE PRESS OF GUTHRIE COUNTY.

The inception of journalism dates from remote ages. The institution now known as the newspaper was ante-dated nearly a thousand years by manuscript publications, in which the accounts of public occurrences and familiar gossip was made known to the citizens of imperial Rome seated upon her seven hills. These sheets were known by the name of "Acta Diurna;" but their issues were at all times irregular, and in times of scarcity of news totally suspended, the editor either engaging in some other calling or indulging in the sports of the day.

But little progress seems to have been made for many years in this branch of business until the early part of the seventeenth century.

Frankfort-on-the-Main claims to have

produced within her walls the father of modern newspapers. She claims that Egenolf Emmel, a book dealer and book printer of Frankfort, in the period of that city's greatest literary prosperity, was the first in Europe to issue a newspaper at regular intervals in the shape in which we see them to-day. This honor of priority of newspaper production has been considerably contested, but unsuccessfully. Emmel first published a weekly, *Frankfurter Journal*, in 1615. The Nurembergers say that Wendelin Borsch published a newspaper in their city as early as 1571; but there is no proof that this was anything more than the fugitive leaves which had then become pretty common in the great trading centers of Europe; and as the English

claim their first regular newspaper to have appeared in 1622 and the French in 1631, Frankfort must be left the honor of Egenolf Emmel, the father of newspapers.

The precursors of German newspapers were the small, printed, flying sheets issued in the latter half of the fifteenth century, under the titles *Relationen* or *Neue Zeitung* (*New Tidings*), which, however, only made their appearance at irregular intervals, generally to record some event of more than ordinary note. These reports are said to have existed as early as the middle of the fifteenth century; the oldest mentioned are from the years 1457-1460, though the oldest copy now preserved in the University Library at Leipsic bears the date of 1494. But these *Relations* or *Tidings* cannot be looked upon as the germs of the modern press. The beginnings of the German newspapers are to be traced in the written commercial correspondence of the middle ages. The editorial bureaus were the counting-rooms of the great mercantile houses, which had their agents transmit information to them from all parts of the world then open to commerce. But as these sheets were almost private, they were of little service to the world at large. As Gutenberg's invention won its way, and the large trading-houses entered into communication with each other and with their various governments, which had an equal interest in the information contained in the commercial correspondence, types were introduced into the trading bureaus, or the written correspondence was placed in the hands of special writers, and a regular system of printed correspondence was inaugurated. Venice is

usually awarded the honor of first printing this commercial correspondence in the *Notizie Scritte*, which was at first written and exhibited in certain public places; but Germany was not long in following her example.

A collection of twenty-eight volumes of this printed commercial correspondence, from the years 1568 to 1604, was taken with the library of the celebrated Fugger family to the imperial library at Vienna in 1606, and is of great historical importance, connected as it is with the Rothschild house of the middle ages. These reports contain not only commercial intelligence, but political and social news from the districts and countries which then were attracting the attention of Europe. many reports are written by eye-witnesses, and official documents relating to incidents described are frequently transmitted. When important political information is reported the source from whence it is procured is generally given. Others again contained literary departments corresponding to the feuilleton of the European press of to-day, bringing graphic descriptions, accounts of popular festivities, manners and customs; accounts of the discovery of America, of the conquests of the Turks, and local occurrences, such as all sorts of fearful signs in the heavens, wonderful animals and misbirths, accounts of executions, inundations, earthquakes, burning of witches and child-murders committed by bigots, together with prophecies and warnings—the editorials of to-day—connected with passing events. News then came to hand very slowly. An Indian overland post required eleven months to get to Europe, and forty or fifty days were required for a letter to get

from Constantinople to Vienna. Naturally enough, as the papers gained a more extended circulation, the jealous governments began to look after them; and history knows a whole series of government ordinances, issued from Paris to Rome, condemning them as destructive to soul and body.

The idea of issuing a newspaper at regular intervals, that is, every week, first originated in the mind of Egenolf Emmel, of Frankfort, and with his *Frankfurter Journal*, which made its appearance in 1615, the transition from the irregular publications, such as the *Relationen*, to the newspaper, was made. The same journal still flourishes, and the house from which it was first issued may yet be seen. The *Journal* appeared as a weekly up to the year 1740; then it appeared oftener; in 1795, it appeared five times a week, and subsequently became a daily.

In England the mental appetite was fed by the *News Letter*, a manuscript production, which was only furnished at fabulous prices. It was in 1622, as above mentioned, when the first English newspaper was born. This was *The Weekly News from Italie and Germanie*, which was printed upon a mechanical contrivance, perfected by one Nathaniel Butler, who is thus the progenitor of the English press. The first attempt at the publication of parliamentary reports was made in 1641, when the parties and politics of the realm first occupied a place in the newspaper. It was some seven years later, in 1648, when the first advertisement appeared. This was in verse form, and was an invitation to call upon a fashionable tailor of the period, and purchase of him the styles then in vogue among the beaux.

The pioneer daily morning newspaper of the world was the *London Courant*, which was initiated in 1709, and consisted of only one page of two columns, each five paragraphs long, and was made up from translations from foreign journals. The revolutions in journalism during the present century have been of so stupendous a type as to be almost beyond comprehension were we not brought face to face with the fact day by day. In this country, from the advent of the *Boston Newsletter* in 1704 unto the present time, when the United States can boast of its nine hundred and sixty-two daily and over six thousand weekly papers, seems a tremendous step in the forward march of improvement, but is only a forerunner of what may be the achievements and power of an independent press in a free, republican country in the future.

Guthrie county has had abundant opportunities to test the value of newspapers as aids in building up its business centers and making known its resources to the outer world, while the civilizing influence is almost unlimited; and, as a general thing, its citizens have always manifested a liberal spirit of encouragement toward the various journalistic enterprises that have originated in their midst. It would be difficult to estimate in a money value the advantages derived by Guthrie county, in a business point of view, from the influence of the press, but it is, beyond all cavil, inestimable. At all times the press has, in advocacy of local interests, called into requisition respectable, and, in many instances, eminent talent, which has a tendency to inspire its citizens as well as friends, with hope and confidence in its prosperity.

As patrons of the press, as would be expected of the New England stock that people it, Guthrie county's citizens have established a good name. As records of current history, the emanations of the local press should be preserved by town and county government among the archives for reference. These papers are the repositories wherein are stored the facts and the events, the deeds and the sayings, the undertakings and achievements, that go to make up the history of the day. One by one these things are gathered and placed in type; one by one these papers are issued; one by one these papers are gathered together and bound, and another volume of local, general and individual history is laid away imperishable. The volumes thus collected are sifted by the historian, and the book for the library is ready.

There should be some means devised by which press records might be preserved and made accessible. This is, of course, attempted in all offices, but by the removal of editors, who claim the files as their property, and a general carelessness on the part of all interested, in many instances the files are sadly deficient. Still, by diligent inquiry, and with the assistance of Charles Ashton, John Thode and Lew Apple, of the local press, enough has been gleaned to give an accurate record of the county journals, although at the expense of much time and labor. In some instances slight omissions may occur, but they are generally of a trivial nature, and do not mar the general tone of accuracy it has been our endeavor to preserve. We are much indebted to Charles Ashton, the obliging editor of the *Guthrian*, for notes of the press of early times, from

which we have freely quoted in the following item in regard to

THE WESTERN PIONEER.

Democratic.

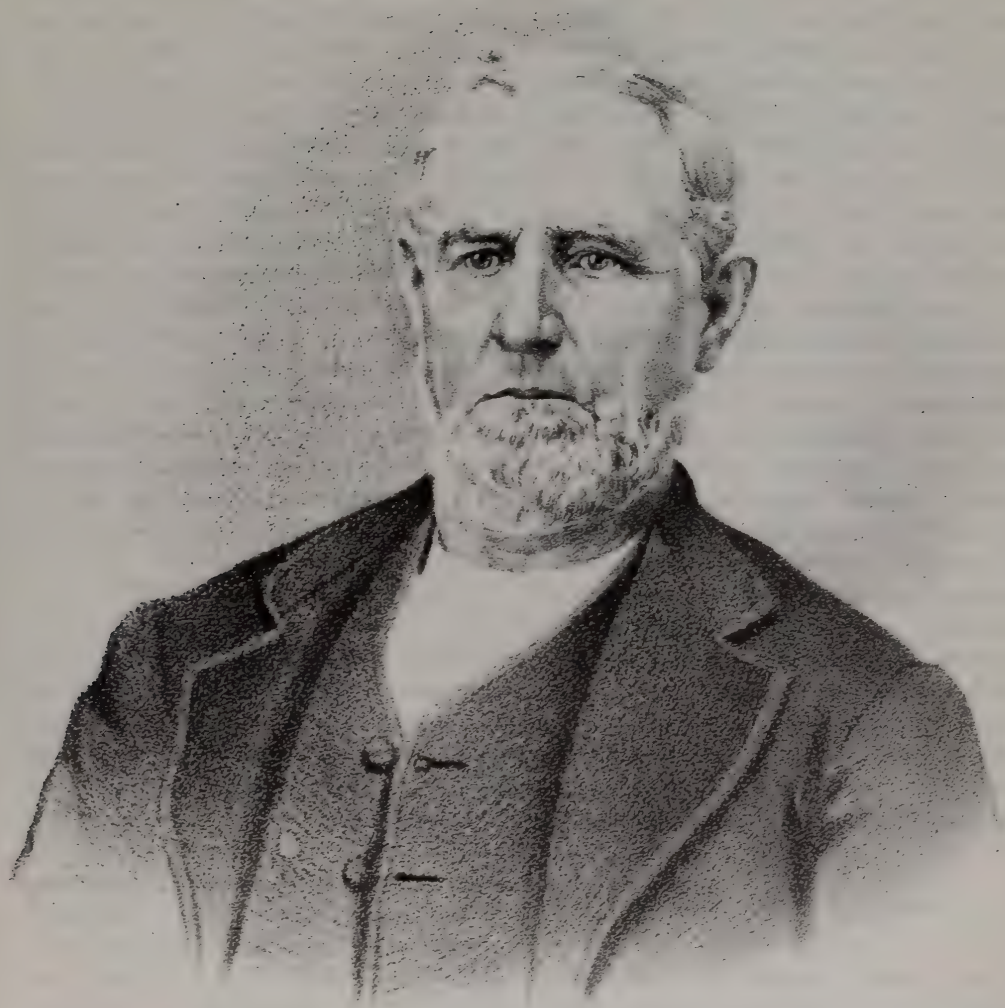
This was the first attempt at journalism in Guthrie county, and was published at Guthrie Center, by William Tracy. The pioneer issue was dated January 15, 1856. It was printed with materials and press formerly used by Mr. Tracy in publishing a paper in Noble county, Ohio. On his removal West, he brought the press and other adjuncts of his office with him to Iowa City. The forms, "locked up" as they were last used in Ohio, were stored with the balance of the office in that city, until Mr. Tracy could effect a permanent location at the site of Guthrie Center.

Shortly after his settlement, strong efforts were made to establish a paper at Panora, the then county-seat, but Mr. Tracy, being anxious to secure the honor of being the first to issue a publication of this kind in the county, dispatched teams to bring on press, type, cases, forms, etc., from Iowa City. This was an unpleasant and difficult job, as it was midwinter and in a rigorous climate. The material was brought on some way, and the press was set up in a log cabin, 16x18, in which sixteen persons were domiciled. This stood about three quarters of a mile northwest of where the city mills now stand. The end of the cabin had to be cut out to permit the working of the press. For the publication of the first number of the *Pioneer*, one or two columns of the type, in the forms, was distributed and reset; the principle article being "A Full Report of a Large and Enthusiastic Meeting of the Citizens of Guthrie Center," in which

William Tracy, E. B. Newton and Thomas Seeley were honored with the principal offices. Guthrie Center, by the way, was at this time but a town laid out on paper, with no inhabitants besides those mentioned. This first issue contained the advertisements of the Ohio town where the forms were last used. The *Pioneer* had but few subscribers, but the small edition was distributed over the state. A traveler picked up a copy, and was led by it to come and look at the great advantages offered at Guthrie Center. Reaching the town site, he inquired of a hunter whom he met on the fire-swept prairie, his way to Guthrie Center. The answer, "You're right there," caused him to open his eyes and leave the spot as rapidly as he had come. The *Pioneer* was democratic in politics, and appeared at irregular intervals until November, 1856, when the press and materials were sold to J. E. Parrish, and by him was removed to do other pioneer work in a town in Nebraska. After publishing the first number, Mr. Tracy purchased the old frame of a saw-mill, which he moved up into the town, and, converting it into an office, here issued the paper. This office was so cold during the winter months that they were obliged to set a pan of hot coals under the press to keep it warm enough for the ink to work.

William Tracy, the pioneer editor of Guthrie county, was a native of Ohio, having been born in Belmont county, in that state, on the 2d of February, 1820. In the various professions and trades in which he was engaged, among which were those of blacksmith, lawyer, editor, miller, farmer and soldier, Mr. Tracy was always energetic and prominent. On the 3d of

November, 1855, Mr. Tracy landed in Guthrie county, with his family, while it was then indeed a wilderness. He entered the land on which the largest portion of Guthrie Center is located, and at one time owned fourteen hundred acres in the vicinity. He wintered, the first season, in a small log cabin across the river, where the first press was established. In 1857 he built the first saw-mill in the township in which he lived, to saw lumber for the town. This village of Guthrie Center was laid out in 1856, on a tract of land sold by him to E. B. Newton for that purpose, adjoining which, on his home farm, he built a double log cabin, into which he moved his family. In 1859 Mr. Tracy entered into the county-seat contest, with warmth and energy, devoting his time to gain the point for Guthrie Center. This election failed, as already mentioned, but in 1860 this town gained the coveted honor, largely due to the activity of Mr. Tracy. In 1861 the war broke out, and although a warm democrat, no man was more patriotic. He enlisted in Company C, 4th Iowa volunteer infantry, and was shortly after made lieutenant of the company, and held other positions in the service. He was engaged in several battles participated in by his regiment, and in all did his duty as a soldier and a patriot. On the 25th of February, 1863, he was compelled, by ill health, to resign. In 1876 he was a candidate for the representative nomination at the hands of the republican party, but he was defeated in the convention. In 1873 he went to Texas to assist General Dodge in railroad construction, and while there suffered from an attack of the scourge of that climate, yellow fever.



John Bower

He was also engaged in the Black Hills, sawing lumber for Deadwood, and in mining. He was twice married, and eight children blessed his lot in life.

He was high in the order of Masonry, having taken the thirty-third degree. He passed away to his heavenly home on the 16th of June, 1881, at his residence in Guthrie Center, leaving his bereaved family and the community to mourn their loss. His funeral services were held by Rev. G. F. Brand and a sorrowful cortege followed his remains to their last resting place. Thus passed away a brave, indomitable spirit, a generous and kind-hearted gentleman, leaving only his memory for his friends to cherish and a remembrance of his virtues for imitation.

THE GUTHRIE SENTINEL.

Democratic.

The first issue of this paper bore the date of January 25, 1856, and was published by John E. Parrish at Panora. It was a neatly gotten up, small sheet, 13x20 inches in size. The columns of the first five issues were filled with the message of President Pierce, which, like a serial story, was continued from week to week. This paper, from its inception, was published regularly each week. In November, 1856, Mr. B. F. Dilley, of Panora, purchased a half-interest in the paper, and the press and material of the *Western Pioneer* was purchased by them. These gentlemen ran the paper until the winter of 1857, when it was removed to De Soto, Nebraska, where Mr. Parrish published a paper called the *Pilot*. In the first issue of this paper, Mr. Parrish in making his bow to his friends, speaks a few fitting words that are well to give here. He said:

"In presenting this number of our paper to the public, we have only to say that it is our first effort as an editor and publisher, and leave its execution to the judgment of printers, whether we have been acquainted with types and forms. We set out in life and business in this county, all young, but time perfects all things. Guthrie is new, but already contains upward of two thousand inhabitants, with the daily emigration to it, a soil of rich rolling prairie, fair average of timber, unfailing springs of pure water, streams affording unrivaled waterpower, plenty of coal and limestone, and inexhaustible beds of iron ore. These give sure evidence of rapid increase in population, wealth, comfort, enterprise and intelligence. Here we are content to have our lot fall; we hope to grow with the growth, and strengthen with the strength of our county. Its interests shall be ours and our best efforts exerted to promote them, and if industry, perseverance, economy and fidelity in our new undertaking, shall deserve public confidence and patronage, we will command them."

GUTHRIE COUNTY GAZETTE.

Republican.

In 1859, J. B. Beesack came from one of the eastern counties of Iowa to this county and located at Guthrie Center, and started a paper with the above title. In 1860, when the county-seat was moved to Guthrie Center, it was supposed that a "boom" would naturally ensue, but these hopes were doomed to disappointment. In 1861, S. H. Springer became the proprietor and editor, and ran the paper in "the Center" for about a year,

when he removed it to Panora, when the seat of local government returned to that place. After a short time in that place, Mr. Springer sold out to the original proprietor, Mr. Beesack, who removed the office to Poweshiek county.

GUTHRIE COUNTY LEDGER.

Union.

On the 13th of April, 1861, a new paper made its appearance in Panora, under the heading of the *Guthrie County Ledger*. This was under the proprietorship of Nichols, Houston, and Hoxie. The editorial department was under the control of the two first named, and the mechanical department under Mr. Hoxie. The pioneer issue of this sheet, a neatly printed six column folio, contains the salutatory of the editors, who, in obedience to a time-honored custom among the craft, thus address their friends and patrons:

"As many of you have by this time doubtless discovered, we are publishing a live newspaper in Panora. And, as many of you are also aware, it is not the first time that a living specimen of the same genus has appeared in the same place. Some four years ago the *Guthrie County Sentinel* made its advent into this selfish world, maintained for a brief space a feeble and flickering existence, then passed quietly into history. We have started in the same experiment, are open to the same mishaps, and whether our fate shall be the same and the life of the *Guthrie County Ledger*, equally ephemeral, depends wholly upon yourselves. We propose, on our part, to bring to its support a fair share of our time and our energies, propose to make the *Ledger*, so far as we are able, a paper valuable to

our whole community, whether they follow mercantile, agricultural, mechanical, or professional pursuits. We think that in this we can succeed. If you will yield us even a moderate support, we know that we can, and that in that case there shall be no such word in our vocabulary as fail.

"Our paper will commend itself to men of all parties and all sects. We trust it will entertain no extreme views upon any point. As is indicated at its head, with religion and politics it has nothing to do. We propose to maintain its neutrality upon these subjects under any and all circumstances, and at all hazards. When our pledge in this respect shall be wilfully violated, we hereby release our subscribers from the faithful performance of their part of the contract.

"Apart from the county, we believe that a newspaper is needed at Panora. The natural advantages with which our town, as well as county, is so peculiarly favored, should be known to the people of the state, and to the people of other states. The mechanic, the merchant, and the farmer, should be invited to settle among us. The enterprise of our citizens, and the citizens of our country, should be encouraged and their energies stimulated.

"If the teachings of the past three years may be regarded as the proper criterion, if not the best, we have at least one of the best agricultural counties in Iowa. The knowledge of this fact, should incite our farmers particularly, who are the real bone and sinew of our county to greater exertion. Let us have not only the surest crops, as we invariably do have, but the biggest crops, the largest specimens, and the finest farms, as the God of Nature undoubtedly intended we

should have. Let us have the finest stock, the most convenient farm-houses and barns. We can already beat all creation in the number and quality of our domestic productions. All these things go to make up a country's wealth and degree of prosperity, but with all these, without a good home paper, there is still something wanting. We may raise the best crops, and do a great many other things very well, but it will confer upon us few outside advantages, unless the people of other counties can find us out. Now the surest way in the world to make them know it, is to secure a good home newspaper; and having it, to give it a good support. If you want a good paper, procure for it a good subscription list of paying subscribers. It is seldom, indeed, in that case, that you do not get value received, both for your time and money. Now, we intend making the *Ledger* a good family newspaper; intend to devote it especially to our home interests; therefore is it that we ask at your hands this support."

This first issue contains the advertisements of Lenon & Brother, drugs; S. E. Zinn, Cline & Brother, and Joseph Dyson, general merchants; S. D. Nichols, and W. E. Houston, attorneys; A. Saltzman, boots and shoes; William McLuen, harness-maker; Peter Mann, tinner; D. W. Diehl and J. J. Reel, cabinetmakers; Peter Fox, wagonmaker; John Diehl and S. L. Hogelin, blacksmiths; and Panora hotel, J. Layton, proprietor. In the issue of May 11, 1861, the editors announce to their readers that the war fever having reached all hands, and all being anxious to march to the front, the publication would be suspended for the next week. The paper was then sold to V. M. Lahman

and P. H. Lenon, the latter party shortly selling out to his partner. In 1864 D. M. Harris became the sole proprietor and controlled it until the fall of 1866, when its publication was suspended and the office removed to Missouri Valley, Iowa.

GUTHRIE COUNTY NEWS.

Republican.

In 1864 S. H. Springer established a paper in Panora, which he dubbed the *Guthrie County News*, having purchased a press and the material of his office in Council Bluffs. This he continued to run until 1865, when Dr. E. B. Fenn became a partner. In 1866 these gentlemen sold out their business to A. F. Sperry and Frank Baker, who changed the name of the paper to

THE GUTHRIE VEDETTE.

Republican,

a name which it yet bears. This, one of the living representatives of the press of the county, was at that time a small and insignificant sheet. The following year Sperry & Baker disposed of the paper to G. W. Cambridge, who ran it until 1868, when he sold out to the present proprietor, Lew Apple. Mr. Cambridge, after living at various places, committed suicide at the town of Madrid, Story county. Mr. Apple, an old printer at the time, although a young man, thus introduces himself to the patrons of the paper in the issue of July 9, 1868:

"Having purchased the material and good will of the *Guthrie Vedette* and assumed the proprietary and editorial charge, custom will allow us a brief introduction to its 'thousand and one readers.' The position is not a new one to us,

yet we do not the less feel the responsibility, duties and labors required for the issuing of a well-conducted journal. We are aware of the troubles that often beset the editorial path; we have some faint conception of the delicacy of an editor's relation to the public, and we remember how often the burden of the printer's complaint has been the want of funds. We know that Pharoah's lean kine, and Job's turkey are, by general consent, admitted to be the best types of an editor's and printer's financial condition. We do not expect to get rich in the business, but we intend to continue the publication of a republican newspaper at this place, and at a living compensation.

"The political course of the *Vedette* will remain unchanged. It has always been a faithful advocate of republican principles—it will continue to support the republican party. It has been the organ of freedom and progress; it will be a friend to liberty hereafter. We indorse each and every plank of the state and national platforms, and will heartily support the nominees of both conventions. We shall labor 'with might and main' for the benefit of the party and the election of its candidates.

"We aim to make many improvements in the typographical appearance of the paper. As soon as we can get the material into shape we propose discarding the 'patent insides,' and print the paper at home, in and for the county, enabling us to insert an advertising patronage fully representing the enterprise of our citizens, besides the news of the day, of a local and general character, suitable to the tastes of those who would know what is transpiring beyond their own personal observation.

"The main object is to promote the interests of Guthrie country, in all respects; to become acquainted and identified with your local affairs. We have located in your midst, and have now no thought but for a permanent home among you. Descriptive articles showing up the advantages of Guthrie county, statistical facts and other items of interest to those seeking homes, will appear from time to time, as our limited acquaintance will enable us to collect.

"Hoping that we may merit the liberal patronage accorded to our predecessor, we will labor to give a full equivalent for your support and good will."

When the *Vedette* came into the hands of Mr. Apple it was a seven-column folio, which form it continued to hold until in 1880, when it was changed to its present form, a five-column quarto. It is all printed at home, on a fine Acme power press, driven by a six-horse power engine, as is the job press also. Mr. Apple is a keen, trenchant writer, fearless in the expression of his opinions, and one of the ablest newspaper men in the state. His paper is eagerly sought for and has the largest circulation of any journal in the county.

LEWIS APPLE—EDITOR VEDETTE.

The editor and proprietor of the leading paper of Guthrie county, and a man well known by the press of this state as a strong writer and successful newspaper man, was born in Elk county, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1843. When a child, the family settled in Winneshiek county, Iowa, where he was reared and educated. In 1854 he entered the office of the *Pioneer*, where he worked at the printer's

trade one year. He then worked in the office of the *Free Press*. In 1858 that paper was moved to Fayette, Iowa, and in the winter of 1860-1 was moved to La Grange, Indiana. "Lew" followed the fortunes of that paper until the war broke out, and in 1861 (April) he enlisted in Company A, 21st Indiana regiment, from which he was discharged for disability May, 1862. He re-enlisted in December, 1863, in Company B, 12th Indiana cavalry, serving until mustered out of service at Nashville, Tennessee, in July, 1865. He then came north, and located in Kendallville, Indiana, where he worked on the *Standard* until 1868. He then came to Panora, and bought out the interest of W. G. Cambridge in the *Vedette*, which he has made one of the best local papers in the state. He was united in marriage November 3, 1868, with Miss Hattie Bixter, a native of Indiana. They have one child—Beaumont. Mr. A. was mayor of Panora in 1882-3. He is a member of the Independent order of Odd Fellows, A. F. and A. M., and of the G. A. R.

GUTHRIE COUNTY JOURNAL.
Republican.

In May, 1872, preparatory to the final county-seat contest, S. H. Springer adventured a new enterprise upon the stormy seas of journalism in Guthrie Center. This he called the *Guthrie County Journal*. It was a seven column folio, with "patent insides," and was neatly gotten up, both editorially and mechanically. This enterprise led to the permanent establishment of a newspaper in Guthrie Center—something the town lacked quite often. This journal, however, suffered many changes in its ownerships in the

next two years. In the fall of 1873, Mr. Springer sold out and was succeeded in quick succession by S. G. Lee, Henry J. Hess, D. Luther Motz, and Ham Kautzman, each being part owners in turn. On the 18th of April, 1874, F. A. Mann bought a half interest with Mr. Kautzman, and the paper enlarged and improved and changed the name from *Journal* to that of

THE BEACON LIGHT.

Under the proprietors above mentioned it was the advocate of the grange movement and anti-monopoly party. The pioneer issue of the new paper was dated May 21, 1874. In March, 1875, F. A. Mann became sole proprietor, purchasing the interest of his partner, and the journal assumed the position of neutrality, so far as politics were concerned.

F. A. Mann was born at Mount Pleasant, Hamilton county, Ohio, August 17, 1839. This village is the original of Alice Cary's delightful "Clover Nook." Mr. Mann received his education at Farmer's college, Ohio, and came to Iowa in 1856, settling in Davis county. In 1862 he removed to Guthrie county, where he, at first, located on a tract of land in Beaver valley. Here he remained until April 18, 1874, when he came to Guthrie Center and entered upon the newspaper business. He has since left the county and is residing in Florida. In May, 1877, E. H. Kimball purchased the *Beacon Light*, and at once improved the quality of that journal, and changed the name to that of

THE GUTHRIAN.

On this change the politics of the journal became staunch republican, the tenets of which party it has followed ever

since. In the spring of 1878, this living representative of the press of Guthrie county, passed into the ownership of W. P. Harris and W. C. Campbell. In July, of the same year, Charles Ashton purchased the interest of Mr. Campbell, and in May, 1879, Mr. Harris was bought out by Charles Ashton and his two sons, William M. and H. K. Ashton. The senior partner handling the pen editorial, thus makes his bow to the public, in a few, well-chosen words:

"In this number of the *Guthrian* we announce another change in the ownership and management of the paper, and custom, at least, demands that we say a few words introductory:

"The hand that is in future to wield the responsible pen, in doing the editorial work has long been known by its work, to *Guthrian* readers. As we write this we have before us volume I, number 1, of the *Guthrie County Journal*, published in Guthrie Center, May 22, 1872. In that paper we recall thirteen different articles or paragraphs of our own work. For months, although incog. to most of its readers, we have written the editorial articles of that paper. In the *Beacon Light*, articles of our writing were occasionally given to its readers, and through the two volumes of the *Guthrian*, our hand has been frequently seen. For some months past the editorial work on its columns has been principally done by our pen.

"We now step out openly in the editorial place and take a moment to tell our readers something of our purpose. As already seen, we have had some little to do in the *Guthrian's* development. That little has given us an interest in its welfare. Ten months ago, without any pre-

meditated purpose, we became financially interested in this paper. The property has now become the property of the *Guthrian* Printing Company. The property of Charles Ashton and his sons, W. M. and H. K. Ashton.

"We propose the permanent ownership and conduct of the paper. Hence we propose its improvement in every way possible to our capacity and opportunity. We propose to make the paper worthy of your support and patronage. To do this, we propose to stand up for the interests of Guthrie county. Located in the center, we shall know no section, but shall do what we can to worthily represent every portion of our grand and rapidly improving county.

"We intend to discuss political, agricultural, horticultural and moral and social questions; to give some attention to matters of science and history; to give you some accounts of the markets and other general news, news from the Old World as well as the New, and news from abroad as well as from your home surroundings; but intend to give, as the *Guthrian* is a county paper, special attention to county news.

"To the people of Guthrie county, with whom we have had pleasant and interesting associations for eight years past, we tender a word of thanks for the many evidences of friendship you have given us in those years, and further ask your favor in behalf of the *Guthrian*, which we hope to make worthy of your kind regard."

The new proprietors went to work with energy, and after refitting the office with new type, power-press, etc., lifted it out of the disrepute into which it had fallen

by its frequent changes of owners and politics, and soon made it what it is, deserving of its name of one of the best country papers in Western Iowa. It is now a six-column, quarto journal, and manifests, both editorially and mechanically, the ability of the present proprietors. It advocates all public interests which its editor deems is best for the interests of its town and county. It is widely known for its strict adherence to the republican platforms and party politics, and its earnest and honest advocacy of constitutional and statutory prohibition. Mr. Ashton, the editor, is an able, logical writer, and a few words from his pen carry weight with them in the community.

Charles Ashton, editor of the *Guthrian*, was born June 2, 1823, in the small village of Heighington, Lincolnshire, England. His parents emigrating to this country in 1832, settled in Richland county, Ohio, in his tenth year on a farm, and Charles was kept at such work as was incident to farm life in that region in that day, and pursued the farmer's calling until he was twenty-nine years of age, teaching a three or four months' term of school in four of the winter seasons. His opportunities for school advantages after reaching his ninth year were of the most meager cast. A very lowly log school-house, in which grammar was precluded from being taught, was his college privilege. Webster's spelling-book, Emerson's readers, Pike's, Smiley's and Ray's earliest arithmetical publications, the Western Calculator, and Olney's Geography and Atlas being the only textbooks; and with the copybook and the old quill pen embracing the entire curric-

ulum. Algebra, grammar, philosophy, physiology, and the other studies now embraced in our common schools being an unknown thing in the old log-cabin school-house where our editorial subject gathered his smattering of the king's English. In June, 1845, he married Miss Mary Haverfield, and settled in Hardin county, Ohio, in an immense woodland swaly country to chop out a farm. At that sort of honest industry in that realm of darkness and hard work our editorial friend enjoyed life about as well as he would have enjoyed confinement in the penitentiary. In 1847 he was licensed as an exhorter in the M. E. Church. Some time afterward he was licensed as a local preacher; In 1846 he was a black abolitionist, and voted the old liberty ticket. He voted as a matter of course for Fremont in 1856, and has been too perverse ever since to vote anything else but a straight republican ticket. In 1856 he met with a large loss of property by fire. In 1860 he began the work of a traveling preacher. In 1861 he met with a severe accident, that crippled him for life. In 1870 he was transferred from the Central Ohio to the Des Moines annual conference, M. E. Church, and came West and was stationed three years at Guthrie Center, then at Dexter two years, then at Harlan two years, and then at Carlisle two years. Since then he has resided in Guthrie Center, and when the *Guthrian* has not been running him he has been running it. He is now over sixty-one years of age, and is good for many years yet; would like to see another railroad come to Guthrie Center, and some manufacturing enterprises be built up in the place; big coal veins discovered. His children are—Francis M.,

Jane E., now the wife of I. M. Clippinger; James H., William M., Henry, Hibbard K., Mary F., wife of C. A. Williams; Emma L. and John C. He has lost two children—Edwin died in boyhood, and Martha E. at the age of eighteen. Mr. Ashton wields a keen, sarcastic pen, and is perfectly fearless in his remarks, taking ever the side of what he conceives the right, and battling manfully for the principles involved. He has made himself a power in the newspaper world and in the political life of the county.

William M. Ashton was born in Hardin county, Ohio, April 12, 1852. On the 7th of May, 1866, he began work at the printing trade in the office of the *Lima, Ohio, Gazette*, continuing there for about fifteen months, then returning home. In September, 1870, being then but nineteen years old, he, in company with a younger brother, Henry Ashton, seventeen years of age, started on an overland trip in a one-horse open buggy from Lafayette, Allen county, Ohio, to Guthrie Center, Iowa, whither the family was then moving. The boys completed the trip on the twenty-fifth day after starting, having laid over four days on the route. On the 1st of January, 1877, our subject leased the *Casey Chronicle*, then being published at Casey, with which he was connected until the spring of 1878, when he sold the lease and shortly after removed to Guthrie Center, and about the 1st of July of that year acquired an interest in the *Guthrie*, with which he has since been actively connected. October 17, 1878, he was united in marriage, in Guthrie Center, with Maria A., daughter of Wm. J. and Ellen McLuen (nee Marg). He has been township clerk since November,

1881, having been appointed to fill vacancy and elected in 1882.

STUART LOCOMOTIVE.
Republican.

This paper, which is one of the living representatives of the press of Guthrie county, was founded in January, 1871, by H. O. Hall, but on account of the delay in the material getting here, the first number was not issued until Thursday, February 23, of that year. As Mr. Hall took charge of the editorial work, in accordance with a time-honored custom of the craft, he had a few words of greeting to his patrons and subscribers. In this paper he had the following salutory:

"In presenting the first number of our paper to the citizens of Stuart, and our numerous friends and patrons throughout this and the adjoining counties, we have no intention of entering into a lengthy dissertation as to our future course, promising, as is so often the case now-a-days, a great many things which we have no expectation of fulfilling. Suffice it to say, in as few words as possible, that we will at all times defend the cause of right and justice, and discountenance evil and wrong doing in whatever form it may appear.

"We will always be found ready to assist in the promotion of the educational and religious status of the youth of the state and country, and the elevation of mankind generally to that high moral standard which it is our privilege to enjoy, and to which we should all attain.

"Our 'text' will be found in the planks of the republican platform, and we mean to 'stick to it' and defend the party and its principles, the constitution of this glorious republic and the law-making

power against all comers. We hold that the mission of the republican party has not yet been entirely filled. . . . The local department of our paper will receive our special attention, and we will endeavor to lay before our readers each week, a full and faithful account of the events which are daily transpiring around us, and to this end we invite our friends in the neighboring towns and counties to send us from time to time such items of news as may occur in their vicinity, thus contributing to make our paper one of local interest.

"Altogether we propose to publish a paper which, in general and local intelligence and typographical appearance, will be on a par with the best in the state. A paper which will alike do credit to our young and rapidly growing town, our many intelligent readers, and our humble self.

"We commence with a subscription list of about six hundred, which we expect to more than double in a month, hence, as an advertising medium, our paper will be unexcelled in this section. Look to your interests.

"In conclusion, we would simply enjoin upon our readers, one and all, to guard well your actions, remembering that

"'A chiel's amang ye takin' notes.'

"H. O. HALL."

In November, 1872, Mr. Hall sold out the paper to Charles Stuart, who not being a disciple of the "Art preservative" himself, placed it under the control, editorially, of Charles D. Morris, who continued until November, 1873, when he was succeeded by J. J. Flynn, afterward connected with the Dubuque Daily Times. Mr. Flynn in September, 1876, was fol-

lowed in the editorial chair by W. P. Moulton, who held that position until September, 1877, when Captain Stuart sold the *Locomotive* to J. J. Davies, who ran it until December, 1878, when a mortgage against it maturing, was foreclosed and the paper bought at the sale by J. B. Blanchard. On coming into his position Mr. Blanchard placed it in the hands of J. E. Thode, who had been connected with the paper ever since its birth, who attended to the editorial duties until May 1879, when it was purchased by W. P. Moulton and J. E. Thode, who under the firm name of Moulton and Thode, took charge of it editorially and financially and have made it a grand success. On assuming the control of the *Locomotive*, these gentlemen said to their friends a few words of greeting, given in this connection. They were as follows:

"From a notice elsewhere, it will be seen that the undersigned have purchased the Stuart *Locomotive* of J. B. Blanchard.

"As both of them are doubtless well known to most of the readers of the *Locomotive*, having been connected with it more or less for years, it is hardly necessary for us to make extended introductory remarks, further than to say that we shall do our utmost to make the *Locomotive* in the future, what it has ever been in the past—a newspaper worthy of the town and county in which it is published; ready at all times to assist in all laudable enterprises, both public and private.

"The *Locomotive* can at all times be relied upon to point out and defend, as best it can, that which it deems to be the interests of the people among whom it is published, and on whom it must depend for support. It will be, pre-eminently, a

local paper, and as such, will report local news and discuss subjects of local interest, hoping thereby to make its weekly visits both interesting and instructive.

"Believing that the local press can and should exert a powerful influence for the moral elevation of the people, we shall, therefore, labor for the success of all efforts put forth in that direction.

"It will not be our aim to make the *Locomotive* a political paper, to any great extent, but we shall, from time to time, discuss county, state and national politics, and shall do so from a republican standpoint, believing that to that party more than any other the people must look for the preservation of their liberty, the protection of their honor, and the promotion of their material prosperity.

"We would respectfully ask of the business men of Stuart, and the public generally, such a share of their patronage as we, in their opinion, deserve.

Respectfully,

"J. E. THODE,

"W. P. MOULTON."

On the 7th of November, 1883, the *Stuart Ledger* was united with the *Locomotive*, and lost its identity in that paper which is now published by the Locomotive Publishing Company, which is composed of W. P. Moulton, J. E. Thode, and R. M. Gosham.

William P. Moulton is a prominent and esteemed citizen of Stuart. He was born December 16, 1838, in Essex county, Massachusetts, and is the son of William and Mary A. (Porter) Moulton. He was there reared and educated, and realizing the advantages of having a trade, learned that of a shoemaker, in the place of his birth. In 1865 he came West, and worked

six months at his trade in Milwaukee. From there he went to Chicago, working there one year; thence to Racine, Wisconsin, where he remained till 1869, when he was engaged in the organizing of trade societies in the Northwest. In January, 1870, he located in Stuart, where he was the first shoemaker. In 1876 he commenced editorial work on the *Locomotive*, following this up for two years, and since that time he has been prominently identified with the newspaper business of Stuart. May 19, 1879, he, in connection with J. E. Thode, purchased the *Locomotive*, and his writings have gone far toward making the paper a success. He was appointed postmaster of Stuart in January, 1882, which position he still acceptably fills. He was justice of the peace from 1871 to 1879, township assessor one term, and school trustee three years. He was married in 1862 to Miss Rebecca S. Dudley, a native of Massachusetts. They have had seven children, four of whom are now living. Their names are Nettie L., Benjamin C., Ruth A., and Myron D. Mr. Moulton is a member of the I. O. O. F., a charter member of Stuart lodge and encampment; has been district deputy for two terms, and grand representative, and has held all the local offices in both orders.

STUART REGISTER.

Democrat.

In October, 1875, Colonel James Raney brought this journal from Fontanelle, Adair county, to Stuart, and as editor as well as proprietor, essayed to conduct a successful paper at the latter city. In April, 1876, he disposed of the whole outfit to Charles R. Wright, but in the early

part of 1877 it passed into the hands of Ham Kautzman, who changed the name to that of *Headlight*, and who changed the political status of the paper to independent, and issued the first paper with the date of January 24, 1877. This he ran until August, 1877, when, leaving it in charge of his brother Shafe, he engaged in other journalistic ventures. The paper now fell into difficulties, and a mortgage against it maturing, it was sold under foreclosure, and passed into the hands of A. L. McPherson. This talented gentleman changed the name of the paper to *Independent Citizen*, and its politics to greenbackism, and with it wielded a mighty influence in that party. On the 4th of April, 1879, J. J. Davies and H. H. Colwell purchased the journal, and once more changed its political feature to an elucidation of the principles of the republican party, and substituted for the name of *Independent Citizen*, which it bore, the more euphonious title of *Stuart Ledger*. They managed this journal until November, 1880, when they sold out to Adams & Belknap, who changed it back to an independent sheet. In December, 1881, Mr. Belknap disposed of his interest in the venture to R. M. Gosham, and this firm of Adams & Gosham ran it until November 7th, 1883, when it was consolidated with the *Locomotive*.

CASEY UNION.

Republican.

This paper was established in 1870, by E. M. Day, who kept it but for a short time. It passed through the hands of several parties, none of whom could make it pay, however, and in 1872, E. M. Day bought back the type and other material

and started a new paper under the name of *The State Granger*. This experiment was no greater success than its predecessor and soon was numbered with the things that were.

THE CASEY CLARION.

A journal with the above title was established in 1872, by Hartpence & Marshall. For about two years it was run under their editorship, when in June, 1874, it passed into the hands of Thomas Boydston, but after manipulating the pen editorial for a year and a half, he in turn, leased it to Ham Kautzman, in December, 1875, who changed the political complexion from democratic to greenback. This was the second of that political faith ever published in the state of Iowa. The first issue of the new *Clarion* appeared December 18, 1875. Under his able management the paper remained for one year, when he sold out his interest to William Ashton, who again changed the politics of the journal to republican. About the beginning of 1878, Burt North and A. J. Shrader became the proprietors of this paper. In 1879, W. P. Cowman purchased the interest of Mr. North, and in 1881, M. Cowman bought out Mr. Shrader and it is now run by the Cowman Brothers, and is a neat little sheet, well edited and newsy. On the paper coming into the hands of North & Shrader in the spring of 1878, those gentlemen saw fit to re-christen the journal with the name of *Casey Vindicator*, a name it yet bears.

Mr. Cowman, editor of the *Casey Vindicator*, is a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia, having been born in 1834. When an infant, his parents moved to Ohio. He came to Marion county, Iowa, in 1849,

where he taught school for some three or four years. In the year 1853 he was elected justice of the peace and a member of the board of supervisors. In 1862 he enlisted in the 18th Iowa infantry, and after the war returned to Jasper county, and at Monroe. In 1874, he published the Des Moines Valley *Herald*, and one year later bought the *Prairie City Echo*. In 1876 he established the drug business, but soon sold out to Dr. Miller. He then came to Casey, and bought a half interest in the *Casey Vindicator*, and in August, 1880, he purchased A. J. Shrader's interest, and since that time has been the editor of our little city paper.

GUTHRIE COUNTY JOURNAL.
Greenback.

In the summer of 1879, F. A. Mann returned to Guthrie Center from Albia, where he had been publishing a paper, and, purchasing the necessary outfit, started out once more upon the editorial field in Guthrie county. This paper, which he called by the above name, was a strong advocate of the greenback party. In his salutatory to his old friends and new patrons he explains the position of the new paper as follows:

"Here we are, back in our old home, among our old-time friends, ready to measure swords again with our old-time foes, and battle for what we honestly, conscientiously and sincerely believe to be right. We have a new office and a new paper. Look over it, reader, and see if it is not worthy of Guthrie county and our cause, this the first number of the new *Guthrie County Journal*.

"Two years and four months ago we bade farewell to our friends and patrons, and

retired from the newspaper business in Guthrie county to attempt establishment elsewhere. It was reluctantly that we did so when the time actually came, and our regret was intensified as the time rolled on: for every day, week, month and year only more plainly demonstrated to us that here, where we have lived so many years, where the boys and girls we knew as little children have grown up to maturity, was our real home, and glad are we again to greet you all; and thrice glad and proud to present you with this new paper. We shall do our best to make it an aid to the prosperity of the community and an humble ornament to Iowa's galaxy of newspapers. Above all, we come to stay, to share with you in your prosperity, to bear with you our portion of whatever common misfortunes may fall upon us.

"'There is a divinity doth shape our ends, rough hew them how we may.' 'Man proposes, but God disposes.' While we are not a fatalist, yet we believe in Providence, and we take it as a smiling omen, for the future, that we are brought back to the point we started from, with the material for future work placed in our hands.

"Politically, the *Journal* will reflect the principles which in 1876, at Indianapolis, first found expression through a party organized particularly for their support and dissemination. Since the day when Peter Cooper, "the noblest Roman of them all," entered the field as the leader of a forlorn hope, our cause, the cause of right, of justice and the people, has grown and prospered as never cause grew before. From a few handfuls of men, we have now grown to an army of two million voters armed, not with bayo-

nets, but a weapon more effective, the free ballot, in the hands of brave, true men. . . .

"Stand by and see the salvation a new national party (national in the fullest sense of the word) will bring and have no more to do with dark lantern politics of any kind. . . .

"Our political opinions are too well known to need any further expression in this article, and we trust that the circumstances connected with our return will dispose our five republican cotemporaries in this county to be as good natured as possible."

Mr. Mann was a fine, florid writer, full of rich imagery and redundant ideas, but in the more sober, prosaic details of life, not so well qualified to battle with a rough world. In the latter part of the year 1881, he admitted J. S. Gresham as a partner in the paper, but that gentleman remained but a short time. In the fall of 1882, Mr. Mann disposed of the *Journal* and the office to P. H. Lenou, under whose administration the paper came to an untimely end. The material, press and type was sold at public sale and purchased by the *Iowa Star* publishing company.

THE IOWA STAR.

Greenback.

This paper, which, Phoenix-like, rose from the extinct *Journal*, was born upon the 5th of September, 1883. The publishers were Dillon & Munger, the former of whom was the editor. In assuming the editorial quill, he spoke a few manly, outspoken words, that have the right ring about them. They were as follows:

"In issuing this, the first number of

the *Iowa Star*, we have no apologies to offer and no pledges to make. We will not start out by telling the old lie that has been so often told, that 'this paper was started to fill a long-felt need of the dear people,' although we do feel that the statement would be as near the truth as it was when published the thousand and onetimes last past. We are a reformer, and we know it, for we have been working at it for nearly a week, and if you had visited the remains of the 'late lamented' *Guthrie County Journal* a week ago and would call on us two weeks hence you would undoubtedly acknowledge that we were entitled to that name, for we are causing the greatest reformation that could possibly take place in the old office. As to whether our paper advocates reform we will leave to you to judge by future issues. Our constant effort will be to tell the truth as near as we can ascertain it; be as moral as our depraved nature will admit of, and give every man and every party their just dues so far as our ability will let us. We are not neutral, for that means to have no opinion of our own, and we think we have an opinion on every live issue.

"With these remarks we will leave you to judge our future acts when they have been acted. We have the full control and management of the paper and the sentiments which it expresses. Very truly,

"W. T. DILLON."

Under the management of Dillon & Munger the paper ran but a short time, when Mr. Munger retired and W. T. Dillon assumed the sole proprietorship and presided over it editorially until April 16, 1884, when he, retiring, was succeeded by Montgomery Motz, the present edi-

tor. Mr. Dillon, on handing the *Star* over to his successor, thus announces his retirement and makes his farewell to his friends and patrons:

"With this issue of the *Star* our connection therewith as editor ceases, although it may not be the last time you will hear from us through its columns.

"We have concluded to turn our attention once more to the practice of law exclusively, and turn the paper over to M. Motz, who has purchased our interest in the office. The paper will continue independent and fearless in its advocacy of the right and its condemnation of the wrong, under Mr. Motz's management, and we hope you will all continue to give him your support.

"We will still occupy the first room as a law office, where we shall always be pleased to meet our friends when they come to town. As we are not going to leave you, but simply to leave the editorial chair and the business management of the paper, it is hardly proper to call this a 'good-bye,' but simply an announcement of our intention to sever our connection with the paper. Whenever our services are needed in the cause of humanity and right you will find us ready to step into the ranks and take our place, but we do not owe all our time to the cause, and if we did, it would be a debt we could not pay, as we have to use a great part of that time to make a living. The change will take off the cost of running the paper over forty dollars per month and insure its financial success.

"To the stockholders of the *Star* publishing company we have this to say: Our contract with them will be fulfilled by the present manager of the paper the same as

we have been doing in the past. The columns of the paper, Mr. Motz informs us, will be open to any and all persons who have anything to say to the public."

In the same issue may be found a brief salutatory of Mr. Motz couched in the following words:

"Hereafter we will take exclusive control of the *Star* both financially and editorially, and will do all we can to make it the best local paper in the county. Politically, socially and religiously, the paper will remain independent, not the organ of any party, ring or clique; but its columns will be open at all times, to those who desire to reach the people in that way. Send us in your subscription and your advertising, and we will endeavor to give you your money's worth. The friendship, good will and patronage of all, and a sufficient amount of 'filthy lucre' to keep us from starving, is what we shall strive to attain."

This journal is a five-column quarto, neatly printed, with "patent insides," and is generally outspoken in the cause of the people against the growing monopolies and overbearing domination of wealth and political chicanery.

BAGLEY BANNER.

Independent.

This paper was established in Bagley in the fall of 1881, the first issue appearing on the 19th of November. Charles R. Wright the proprietor and editor, in launching his journal made use of the following lines by way of introduction:

"In presenting this, the first paper ever published in the new town of Bagley, or the northern part of Guthrie county, we do so under many disadvantages. Our

office room is very small, but as the lumber was hauled in wagons from Guthrie Center, during the recent rainy season, we thought it would be large enough for a court-house; help is very scarce, and we had to put up the building ourselves (we will not forget the many kindnesses of the good neighbors who helped us when they could)—in fact everything was done under discouraging circumstances, but we are here in Bagley with our little office, and right here we intend to stay. We are not verdant enough to think that Bagley will outgrow Chicago for some time, but we do believe that in less than twelve months we will have a wide-awake live town of one thousand inhabitants. Already nearly one hundred lots are taken, and every day scores of people are here looking over the ground with a view to settling. Rare opportunities are offered here for men of enterprise and industry. We want good business men—men who will invest their means and make a home with us—mechanics of all kinds, who desire by perseverance and industry to make an independent living. To such we guarantee a cordial welcome. If you are looking for a good point for business, come and see our town, and we believe you will be pleased."

This paper as at first issued was a small sheet, four-column folio, about twelve by fourteen inches in size, with a fair proportion of its space given to advertisements. On the 25th of May, 1882, the paper was enlarged to the size of a regular seven-column folio, its present form.

Charles R. Wright was born in Belmont county, Ohio, October 23, 1843, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Brown) Wright. Charles R. served an apprenticeship as a printer in St. Clairsville,

Ohio, where he finished his trade. He followed this for a livelihood until the time of his death, working in many of the principal cities of the Union, both East and West, having been employed in the leading offices of Iowa cities, such as Davenport, Burlington and Des Moines. He enlisted in the service of the United States government in the late war in 1861, in company A, 25th Ohio infantry, and was discharged in September, 1864. He re-enlisted in the 75th Ohio infantry, and was made sergeant major. He served three years and six months in his country's cause, after which time he came West, and for fourteen years past has been publishing newspapers in Dallas, Guthrie and Adair counties, having in this time edited the Dallas county *News*, the Stuart *Register*, the Dexter *Herald*, the Fontanelle *Observer*, and the Bagley *Banner*. He came to Bagley in October, 1881, and was among the first to pitch his tent, and with a small hand-press commenced the publication of the *Banner*, which he afterward enlarged to a seven-column sheet. He here received the appointment of postmaster, and was appointed agent for the Milwaukee land company and made president of the township school-board. He was notary public and justice of the peace, all of which he attended to in the best interests of his constituents and the public generally. His wife's maiden name was Jennie B. Shaffer. She was married in 1862, to M. M. Mestor, of Fulton, Illinois, and being left alone in the world with one daughter three years old, she came to Nevada, Story county, Iowa, where she was married to Mr. Wright in 1875. Jennie B. Wright is the daughter of Dr. S. M. and Elizabeth

Shaffer, who were born in Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Wright was also born. Since the death of her husband she has been appointed postmistress, and still continues the publication of the *Banner*. Her daughter, Lida, has the agency for the land company and is deputy postmistress.

GUTHRIE COUNTY STANDARD.

Democratic.

On Thursday, May 15th, 1884, at Panora, the journal bearing the above name was born. It is one of the best sheets in the county, ably edited, neat in mechanical get-up, and starts off with a vim that promises a most excellent future. It is an eight-column folio, patent out-sides, and has an excellent advertising patronage. J. B. Adams, the editor and proprietor, is an old newspaper man, and every line in the paper manifests the hand of a master. In the first number of the *Standard* Mr. Adams thus addresses the people of Guthrie county generally, and Panora in particular:

"After considerable delay, occasioned by the unpleasant task of moving, we are permitted to present to you this week the first number of *The Guthrie County Standard*, and, while we do not wish to harass your patience with a long, uninteresting salutory, we feel that a brief explanation of its policy and purpose will be but doing justice to its patrons, and to those who may become such. We have come among you as one interested in the general prosperity of your county and town; and as the press is said to be 'the lever which moves the world,' we hope to make the *Standard* a humble instrument to enlighten the people on all questions

concerning their immediate welfare and prosperity, and promote peace and good will among men. The *Standard* will not be used as a smut machine, to blacken and besmirch the character of any man. We are all human, and liable to err at times. Indeed, no greater truism was ever uttered than that by Lawrence Sterne, when he said, 'When it is at once resolved upon that an innocent and helpless human creature shall be sacrificed, it is a very easy matter to pick up sticks in any thicket where it may have strayed, to offer it up with.' The Great Master also realized this when he said, 'Let him who is without sin cast the first stone.' When a newspaper stoops to engage in personal quarrels, or vents its spite against a man by publicly maligning his character, it is prostituting its mission, and is deserving of public censure. The *Standard* will not make war upon any one, or try to build itself up by traducing or influencing the public against its rivals. We recognize the fact that this is a free country, and that those who differ from us in opinion have rights which we are bound to respect. Politically, the *Standard* will advocate and defend those grand old principles enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, and set forth in the Declaration of Independence, and which have been taught and upheld by the great democratic party of America from that time until the present. It will especially advocate the cause of the people as against monopolies of every character. Believing that a protective tariff is but a system of legalized robbery, wherein the masses are compelled to pay tribute to the monopolist, we shall advocate a tariff simply for revenue. The principles of the democratic party, however, are now so well

known that it is needless for us to here state them in detail. We shall favor all reforms for the benefit of the people, whether they originate in the democratic or republican parties. Personally, we are a stranger to you all, and we desire to say that we come among you making no pretensions to a perfection of character. We are a descendant of Adam, and like all the rest of his children, are liable to err. In this respect we ask your charity, and we shall try to prove ourself worthy of your confidence and esteem.

"It is our purpose to make the *Standard* a paper for the people, the home and the fireside. Instead of trying to create dissensions among you, it will endeavor to incite a unity of feeling, without which no town can be prosperous or built up. Panora has all the advantages for making a good town, and with 'a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether,' on the part of its citizens, there is no reason why it may not eventually attain to its rightful position among the renowned cities of Iowa. Heartily thanking the citizens of the town and county for favors already extended, we humbly subscribe ourself,

Yours truly,

"J. B. Adams."

BAYARD NEWS.

Independent.

This paper was started early in the year 1884, the first issue bearing the date of January 4, of that year. This was under the management of Ham Kautzman, an editor and newspaper man well known in this county. The paper is in its infancy as yet but has a most excellent patronage.

Ham Kautzman was born September

30, 1847, in Logan county, Ohio, and moved to Guthrie county, Iowa, in 1856, arriving at Panora on the 16th day of June. Commenced his career as a printer in 1862, in the *Guthrie County Ledger* office, then edited by V. M. Lahman. Some time afterward he became a publisher of the *Ledger*, in company with Joseph Dyson and Hon. D. M. Harris, the latter having the editorial management. Some months after he disposed of his interest, and engaged in the pursuit of learning harness and saddle making. From this his experience was varied, as were his meanderings, as a journeyman, until 1871, when he engaged as foreman on the *Guthrie Vedette*, which position he occupied until September, 1873. He then engaged in agriculture until the following spring, when he, in company with Henry Hess, purchased the *Guthrie County Journal*, published at Guthrie Center, from Luther Motz, and took editorial charge in the latter part of February. In May, F. A. Mann purchased Mr. Hess' interest, and the new firm, Kautzman & Mann, enlarged the paper, changed the name to that of *Beacon Light*, the senior partner being the founder of the name, and also changed it from an independent paper to an anti-monopoly paper politically, and the first issue appeared May 20, 1874.

This partnership existed for one year when Mr. Kautzman severed his connection with said paper and moved to Stuart, where he remained until the fall of 1875, when he leased the *Casey Clarion* and began the publication of the second green-back paper ever published in the state of Iowa, the first issue appearing December 18, 1875. He published the *Clarion* one

year, when he sold his interest to Wm. Ashton, now local editor of the *Guthrie*, and purchased the *Stuart Register* which he converted into the *Stuart Headlight*, the first issue appearing January 24, 1877. He published this paper until August 1 of the same year, when he left it in charge of his brother and again entered a co-partnership with F. A. Mann, and through flattering inducements, which never materialized, bought a new office, and on August 21, 1877, the *Beacon Light* shone out upon a head land at Council Bluffs as a greenback exponent. At the end of two months this paper was compelled to cease operations owing to financial embarrassment caused by false pledges made by leaders of the party in that city. Mr. Kantzman then purchased Mann's interest and, after some hinderance, moved the material to Guthrie Center, where he, on the 7th day of February, let his light shine. He continued the publication for four months when he was given a bonus to move the paper to Madison county, which was done, and on June 14, 1878, the paper was issued in Winterset without losing an issue. This paper was one of the leading factors in electing E. H. Gillette to congress. After publishing it three years Kantzman sold to one Evans,

with the understanding that the name should be changed.

In 1882 he localized on the semi-weekly *Grand Island (Nebraska) Times*. He then removed to Iowa again, and on the 4th day of January, 1884, appeared the first issue of the *Bayard News* under his editorial management. It is strictly independent, politically, Mr. Olive, the partner, being republican, while Mr. Kantzman still retains his belief in the greenback principles. He has had varied experience in the newspaper career, and is a fearless writer, and a good localizer.

BAYARD TIMES.

Neutral.

A paper with the above title was issued in the fall of 1881. It owed its inception to Edward E. Stowell, of the Coon Rapids *Enterprise*, who calculated to operate it in conjunction with his own paper. Previous to its appearance, however, it was purchased by W. M. Hamilton, and the first and only issue was dated October 21, 1881. This was published at Coon Rapids, and in his address to the public Mr. Hamilton said that no further numbers would be printed until he had a list of two hundred paid-up subscribers. This he never obtained, and the bantling was strangled almost at its birth.

CHAPTER XI.

JUDICIAL.

Previous to its organization, Guthrie county was attached to Dallas, for judicial purposes, but in 1853 it was made a part of the sixth judicial district, of which James Sloan had been elected judge, but who resigned and was succeeded by Allen A. Bradford.

The first term of the district court held in this county was in September, 1853, when Judge Bradford presided. S. G. Weeks was the clerk, and J. W. Cummins sheriff. Court was at that time held in the Roberts house, then belonging to Theophilus Bryan, county judge, although unfinished. The arrival of the judge was unannounced, and he found no one looking for him. The county judge was absent, and the clerk and sheriff, not anticipating court, had gone to their homes, several miles from Panora. The indignant wearer of the ermine sent for the recreant officers and opened the court. A jury was impaneled, consisting of Richard Gilbert, Asa Cox, Alexander Wasson and Joseph Ricks, the only ones of the venire that responded to their names. One case was tried at this session, that of Dr. Gaff, of Winterset, against A. Moore, for professional services. After the case had been heard and handed over to the jury, it was compromised. This, we are told, was the first law-suit in the county, having been previously tried before Justice Hougham, at which time M. L. McPherson appeared

for the plaintiff, and Fred Fry for the defendant. A verdict had been rendered for the plaintiff. The defendant objecting to the finding of the inferior court, appealed it, with the result as above. At this trial the judge paid the witness fees.

Judge Bradford was at this time a resident of Sidney, Fremont county, and when he came here he drove a mule team, and either for economy, or because hotel accommodations were scarce, carried his own rations with him. He stopped on the prairie, staked his mules, ate his lunch, and went up to hold court. While thus occupied the cattle mutilated the harness to such an extent as to make it necessary to repair the same by adding pieces of rope.

The next term of the district court was held in the spring of 1854 at which time the first grand jury was impaneled. This consisted of the following named gentlemen: Eli Grandstaff, foreman; Solomon Messinger, Jacob Messinger, William Frazier, W. Queen, Joseph Cron, Daniel Messinger, T. C. S. Nicholson, James Rhoads, Jonathan Morris, A. McClaran, I. W. York, Michael Messinger, Robert Robertson, and Henry Mains. It is recorded that the Judge—A. A. Bradford—swore them upon the Bible, compelling every grand jurymen to kiss the book. At this term of court was the first criminal suit, the prosecution being for larceny, and preferred against William

Rhoades and Noah Trogler. At his trial Trogler had no counsel, and the court appointed M. L. McPherson to defend him, which he did by quashing the indictment, which charged him with robbing the store of Edward Serry, whereas Edward Serry was only the clerk, the store belonging to one Baker. This indictment was drawn up by an attorney from Council Bluffs by the name of Pierce. After the trial Trogler was liberated, and McPherson, drawing him aside, whispered to him get out of this locality as rapidly as possible, advice which he at once accepted and took without hesitation. He died some little time later on the Des Moines river. Rhoades took a change of venue to Cass county, and the county paid McPherson ten dollars for his defense of Trogler, which he held to be the first attorney's fee ever paid in Guthrie county.

Mrs. Maxwell, in her interesting little pamphlet, gives the following incident as occurring at this time. We give it in her own words: "An amusing incident of this term of court, may interest some of our friends in Beaver. Three old settlers came to see what was going on. It rained very hard as they came into town, and they rode at break-neck speed. Sheriff Cummins came to the door and called their names, wishing them to serve as jurors, but, being unaccustomed to such matters, they supposed that they were to be punished 'for running their horses;' one of them hid behind the school-house, while the others went in, trembling with affright. The judge could not articulate distinctly, owing to the effects of a pummeling he had received at the hands of some land-owners, or squatters, in Fremont county, where he dealt in real-

estate. As he could not make himself understood by words, he pointed to the prisoner, when one of the men (now one of our prominent citizens), who had been called up to be sworn as a juror, but supposing that he was being examined as a witness, called out, "I don't know him; I never saw him; I don't know a thing about it."

Judge Bradford held a term of court in Guthrie county in the autumn of 1854, which was his last here. He was very unpopular as a judge, as he was self-willed and overbearing. On account of land difficulties in Fremont county, he resigned his position and removed to Nebraska, where in some further troubles about land he was shot by some indignant squatter, whom he had defrauded out of his Iowa land. The prisoner was brought to Fremont county for trial, but for some reason a change of venue was taken to Guthrie county. When the time of trial came on the prisoner asked for another change of venue on the ground, as his petition relates, "that the people of Guthrie county are too moral to try a case of this character and magnitude. In 1855, E. H. Sears, who had been appointed judge, on the resignation of Judge Bradford, held two terms of court in this county, one in April and the other in September. The records of this term are the oldest in the possession of the county, any earlier ones either were destroyed at the time of the blowing up of Edward Serry, the clerk of the courts, in 1855, or lost in some other way. At the fall term of this year, B. F. Dilley, who had been admitted to the bar in Guernsey county, Ohio; and W. L. Henderson, who had been admitted in Hancock county, the same state, were admitted to practice in this court.

April 14, 1856, was the opening day of the court of that season, and Judge E. H. Sears still remained the presiding judge. At this term was tried the first suit for divorce occurring in the county of Guthrie. This was a case wherein Stephen Tuttle sues Sarah Tuttle, his wife for the dissolution of the marriage tie, alleging that she had deserted him without just cause and provocation. The court, in a review of the facts in the case gave judgement for the plaintiff and severed his connection with his recreant spouse. The judge, E. H. Sears, was a gentleman of fine appearance and most agreeable manners. A most excellent lawyer, he presided over the court with grace and dignity, and was highly esteemed by all who came in contact with him.

In the spring of 1857, Judge J. C. McFarland, probably one of the most notorious men of Southern Iowa, held his first term of court. Of this gentleman there are an endless amount of stories current, all, more or less, of a humorous nature. He was of a convivial nature, and would often get inebriated. His first charge to the grand jury was a piece of forensic eloquence after this fashion: "Gentlemen,—we have in Iowa a prohibitory liquor law, and that law must be obeyed. Some talk of the unconstitutionality of this law; if it is unconstitutional, that's none of your business. If you know of any man in the county who sells liquor without a license, indict him and I'll fine him like the devil."

A party by the name of Daggart, kept a saloon in the town of Panora at this time, and was brought before the grand jury at this time of court, and indicted

for maintaining a public nuisance. When Judge McFarland came to town in September to hold the fall term of court, he, in company with several of the grand jury, were passing this saloon, and one of the latter, jokingly, asked the judge if he couldn't treat them. Of course he could. With all the dignity in the world, he, stepping inside the door, told Mr. Daggart to "let this jury have all they want and charge it to me." He, of course, took "something" with the jurymen. The ceremony being finished, the judge, shaking his finger at the saloon-keeper, said, "Daggart, if you ever ask me to pay for this, I'll have you indicted, d—n you." Of course Daggart didn't want any pay, thinking to make a friend of the court, being under indictment then. In this, however, he was woefully mistaken, for, to his intense surprise and chagrin, the judge, after hearing the case, and the verdict of the jury, said: "Mr. Clerk, you will enter a fine of fifty dollars and costs." Seeing the look of surprise and reproach upon Daggart's face, he pointed his finger at him, and with a face and voice full of scorn said: "You have violated the law and must abide the penalty. The court understands herself, and if she does sometimes drink a little, that's none of your business." Previous to this, during the same term, he had fined a man for drunkenness, and in his charge to the jury, after giving his reasons for believing the man to have been drunk, said: "Every man should be punished for this crime. The court herself sometimes gets a little tight, but you nor the grand jury have, neither of you, anything to do with that; that is not within your jurisdiction. You will, therefore, render a verdict of

guilty." This term of court was held in the Presbyterian church, which then stood east of the square.

Judge McFarland was at this time a resident of Boonesborough, Boone county, and a democrat in politics. In physique and appearance he was remarkably fine, and was a man of fine scholarly attainments and ability. Warm and generous of heart, he was his own worst enemy, and while we laugh over his eccentricities, let charity draw the mantle of oblivion over his faults.

The May term of court for 1859 commenced on the 16th day of that month, with the new judge, John H. Gray, presiding. William Holsman was sheriff and John P. McEwen clerk. But few cases were tried, and these mostly for illegal sale of intoxicating liquors. Judge Gray was elected to fill this office in October, 1858, and re-elected in 1862, and ornamented and honored the bench until October 14, 1865, when he died. The vacancy on the bench was filled by Governor Stone, on the 16th of October, by the appointment of Charles C. Nourse, who, however, only held one term of court in this county, resigning August 1, 1866. H. W. Maxwell was then appointed to fill the vacancy. He held the first term of court in September, 1866. Judge Maxwell was elected to this office in August, 1866, and re-elected in 1870, occupying the bench until the 1st of January, 1875.

John Leonard was elected to the bench in October, 1874, and assumed the judicial ermine with the beginning of the following year. W. H. McHenry, the present judge of this the fifth judicial district, was elected in 1878 to this position, and re-elected in 1882.

CIRCUIT COURT.

On the first Monday in January, 1869, the circuit court was established, and took control of the probate business, and to it was given the jurisdiction over all cases of appeal from inferior courts, such as justices, mayors and other tribunals of that same nature. The circuit court district is what is known as the fifth judicial district, the same as the district court. The first circuit judge was Frederick W. Mott, who was elected thereto in 1868. The first term of this court held in Guthrie county met on the 15th of March, 1869, at Panora. The first case heard was numbered four on the docket and was entitled, Thomas Myres versus John Cretsinger, and was a suit for the recovery of some moneys on a promissory note, which came up by appeal from a justice's court. Judgment was for the plaintiff.

At the May term of the same year, the first jury in the circuit court was impaneled. This consisted of the following named parties: Henry Marlenec, Elias Hadley, A. J. Newton, Samuel Moore, James H. Meek, Eli B. Berry, A. J. McMillan, B. F. Tate, George B. King, V. B. Hellyer, G. W. Myres, and Eli Grandstaff.

John Mitchell was elected circuit judge in 1872, and in 1876 was re-elected, but in 1878, by act of the general assembly, the second circuit was organized, and S. A. Calvert was appointed to the judgeship, an appointment that the people ratified at the next general election. Judge Calvert was re-elected in 1880, and still occupies the exalted position.

COUNTY COURT.

In 1851, by an act of the general assem-

bly, county courts were established and the office of county judge was created. By the same act the office of probate judge was abolished, as were the offices of county commissioners, the duties of these several officers devolving upon the county judge. The county of Guthrie, not being organized until 1851, after the passage of this act, had no probate judges or county commissioners. The first county judge was Theophilus Bryan, who was elected on the organization of the county, in 1851. Upon him devolved the duty of perfecting the organization of county, dividing it into townships, and such other work as was necessary to perfect a system of government. He held this office until October, 1854, when he gave way for a successor. Judge Bryan was a large-hearted, honorable, upright man, who came here, in 1850, from Indiana. He was a strong democrat of the old Jackson school, extremely partisan in his politics, and if a man was only a democrat, he was all right with the judge. He died at Panora in 1857, mourned by a large circle of friends.

James Henderson, the next county judge, was elected in the autumn of 1854 and served some three years. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and a staunch Jackson democrat. So partisan was he that it would sometimes bias his judgment, but on the whole he was an honorable upright man. He died in this county, a few years ago, at an advanced age.

Aaron Hougham was the third to occupy this most responsible position, which was *de facto*, the government, being duly elected in 1857, and remained at the head of affairs until 1859. He was born in Ohio in 1801, but removed to Indiana with his

parents, in an early day, when he was but a small boy. He lived, at home, in Henry and Park counties, Indiana, receiving his education in the common schools of that state, until the spring of 1851, when he came to Guthrie county, locating in Jackson township. He was married to Miss Mary Parkhurst, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he had eleven children. Mr. Hougham was the pioneer justice of the peace of Jackson township, and also the first county-school fund commissioner. He died in October, 1867, in this county, honored by all.

T. E. Harbour was elected to the office of county judge in 1859, and served two years. Thomas E. Harbour was born in Highland county, Ohio, on January 8, 1813, and is the son of Elijah and Rhoda (Capps) Harbour. In early life he moved to Indiana, where he purchased a farm, upon which he lived until 1854, when he came to Guthrie county. He here bought a farm of 560 acres of land, on section 1. In 1859 he was elected county judge, and removed to Panora, where he remained until the county-seat was moved to Guthrie Center, when he moved there. He was elected county treasurer in 1862, which position he held for six years. He then moved to his farm, where he has since made his home. Mr. Harbour was married in January, 1833, to Miss Maria Zimmerman. Mrs. Harbour was born in Rose county on September 15, 1817. They have had seven children, six of whom are now living—Margaret A., Carrie, Milton, Ellen and Elijah, all of whom live in the county except Ellen, wife of George McPherson, of Adair. Mr. Harbour is a member of the Masonic lodge. With the expiration of the term of Mr. Harbour,

much of the importance was curtailed, the creation of the board of supervisors, cutting off many of the duties of the office, and making it little more than a judge of probate. James Berry was elected to the office in 1861, and held it for two years, when he gave way for his successor.

Thomas Moffitt, one of the old settlers of Victory township, was elected to fill this position in 1863, and assumed the judicial ermine with the beginning of the year 1864, and served two years. He was born in Ross county, Ohio, August 12, 1801, and is the son of Joshua and Sarah (Ward) Moffitt. He was married in the place of his birth on the 16th of December, 1824, to Miss Elizabeth Day, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Fleury) Day, by whom he had ten children—Albert, died in infancy; Orlando, Adeline, Alonzo, died in 1850; Caroline, Minerva, Angeline, died in 1860; Sarah E. and Myron T. Mr.

Moffitt moved to Hancock county, Ohio, in the fall of 1830, where he remained until 1852, when he came to Guthrie county, and in May of that year settled upon section 4, in Victory township. He has held many offices of honor and trust since coming here, and is now living with his sons, Orlando and Myron T., at Moffitt's Grove.

Howard Brown was elected in 1865, and held it for two years. A sketch of this gentleman is found in a preceding chapter, to which the reader is referred for particulars.

William Elliott was the last to occupy the place of county judge, having been elected in 1867. In 1869 the office was entirely abolished, the duties remaining to it having been conferred upon the newly created county auditor. Mr. Elliott left this county shortly after his resignation, going to Dakota, and has been lost to sight.

CHAPTER XII.

THE BAR OF GUTHRIE COUNTY.

There is probably no class or profession which has more influence in social and political matters than the bar. Even the press, that giant that wields a mighty power among the masses, does not surpass it, as matters treated by them are generally local and varying. The pulpit, a great worker of good, is more devoted to

the spiritual welfare of man. But the profession of the law embraces all under one grand aim. Upon the few principles of natural justice is erected the whole superstructure of civil law, tending to meet the wants and the desires of all alike. The great object of law is equal justice to all, not technicality, although the latter

must be adhered to, in order to preserve the supremacy of law. The laws are formed as exigencies arise demanding them, by the representatives of the people. Change is necessary. The wants of the people of to-day and the natural restraints to be thrown around us of the present age, differ from those of past years. They are either too lenient or too severe—in one case to be strengthened, in the other modified. The business of the lawyer does not call upon him to form laws, but it lies with him to interpret them, and to make their application to the daily wants of men. Every matter of importance, every question of weight, among all classes and grades, come before him in one form or other, for discussion. Hence, the lawyer is a man of to-day—posted upon all matters pertaining to the age in which he lives. His capital is his ability and individuality, and he cannot bequeath them to his successors. They die with him; or live in the memory of his sayings and deeds.

In early days business was not so great in extent as to occupy the full time of the lawyer. Suits were not so numerous or remunerative as to afford him a comfortable living for himself and family, and often other occupations must be taken in connection to swell the slender income. As a rule the lawyer became a politician, and more of the prominent lawyers of those days went to congress and the state legislature than at the present time. The people demanded their services, and they were glad to accommodate the people. To-day the profession stands at the head, almost, of all others, and the good lawyer must always be prominent, as he is one of the forces which move, control and pro-

tect society. There have been, and are still, able and eminent men practicing before the courts of Guthrie county, men who have been an honor to the profession, and to society, and the county. The first attorney in the county was William M. Kain, who came to Panora, the then county-seat, and "hung out his shingle" as a lawyer. He was the last to occupy the office of prosecuting attorney at the bar of the county court, having been elected to that office in 1857. On the expiration of his term of office in 1859, he left this place, emigrating to Wayne county, in this state.

William L. Henderson was the second, coming to Guthrie county, from Hancock county, Ohio, and locating at Panora, where he was admitted to practice in this state, at the district court held in that town, on the 8th of October, 1855. Mr. Henderson held the positions of county treasurer and recorder, and county surveyor at a subsequent period, but in 1860 he emigrated to Kansas.

Isaac Parrish was the next member of the legal fraternity to display his light in Guthrie county. He was a native of Ohio, also, and came to this county in the spring of 1855, and lived on a farm on Brushy creek. The bulk of his practice was in the courts of Polk county, but he did some little business here. He was district attorney in 1855. In 1857 he removed to DeSoto, Nebraska, but, in a short time, returned to Harrison county, Iowa, where he died, in 1860. Before coming to this state, Mr. Parrish had been largely identified with the political life of his native state, having twice represented his district in the halls of congress.

William Tracy was the next lawyer.

He located at Guthrie Center. A sketch in full detail of this prominent gentleman may be found in the chapter devoted to the press of the county, he being the first to open up that mighty engine of civilization in this vicinity, through which so much good can be accomplished.

Among the other members of the bar of Guthrie county who have either died, quit practice or removed from the county, are: D. M. Harris, E. R. Fogg, William Elliott, Howard Brown, S. W. Switzer, J. L. Brown, W. R. Ellis, G. T. Whistler, A. K. Updegraf, J. B. Carpenter, U. T. Hellyer, Charles Whitney, C. M. Burnett, T. W. Irons.

D. M. Harris removed to Panora in 1860, from Audubon county. After practicing here some time he emigrated to Harrison county, Iowa, where he is still living.

E. R. Fogg, a native of Stetson, Maine, settled in Panora in 1865, and entered upon the practice of the legal profession. In 1867 he was united in marriage with Miss C. Mount. In 1872 he went to Council Bluffs, where he remained but a short time; in the fall of the same year he turned his face eastward, and stopped at Stuart, where he remained until 1880, when he emigrated to Nebraska, where he now resides.

William Elliott located in Panora about the year 1863, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was the last to hold the office of county judge, under which head is a short sketch of this gentleman in the judicial chapter of this book.

Howard Brown also practiced law at Panora at one time, and holding the office of county judge. The sketch of him ap-

pears in the judicial chapter, where it properly belongs.

S. W. Switzer came to Panora from Ohio in 1871, and practiced his profession there about eighteen months, when he, too, following the "star of empire," removed to Nebraska.

J. L. Brown also was engaged as a member of the guild of lawyers at Panora. In 1872 he came hither from Indiana, and, after about two years spent in Guthrie county, removed to Bedford, Iowa.

W. R. Ellis, was raised in Guthrie county, and here read law and was admitted to the bar. He practiced in this county, having an office at Panora for about a year, when he removed to Taylor county.

A. K. Updegraf was a native of York county, Pennsylvania, but was educated at the Fairfield Union academy, Ohio. He was a member of Company E, 2d Iowa infantry, during the war, and, in 1868, came to Guthrie county, locating at Panora, where he engaged in the practice of law. In 1874 he removed to Guthrie Center, where he had a large practice. In 1877 he emigrated westward, and finally brought up at Leadville, Colorado, where he held the office of county judge for a time. On the 27th of December, 1882, he died, leaving his family and friends to mourn his untimely death.

J. B. Carpenter was born at Plymouth, Vermont, August 13, 1837, and received a common-school education in that state, which was supplemented by academical instruction in Massachusetts. In 1855, while but a lad, he emigrated to Illinois, where he read law, and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of that state in 1859. He was engaged in

the practice of his profession when, in 1867, he was appointed one of the district judges of Texas. At the expiration of his term of office he remained in that state, practicing as an attorney, until 1873, when he returned to Illinois. On the 1st of March, 1875, he came to this county, locating at Guthrie Center. In 1880 he left this part of the country, going to Kansas, where he now is. An excellent lawyer and a genial, whole-souled gentleman, he formed many friendships while here, and gained a large practice.

Nathaniel T. Hellyer, at one time a prominent attorney of Guthrie Center, was born on the 22d of August, 1846, near Caldwell, Noble county, Ohio, and is the son of William and Kate (Cain) Hellyer. His parents moved to this county, bringing him with them, and on the 6th of May, 1857, settled upon section 18, in Valley township. Being educated in the schools of this county, as years rolled on he felt within himself aspirations for a higher education, and the stirring of a noble ambition to study for the bar. With this end in view he entered the law department of the Iowa State university in 1874, where he remained for nearly three years, graduating at the annual commencement of 1876, receiving his diploma as a full-fledged lawyer. He commenced the practice of his chosen profession in Guthrie Center, before his graduation, in the summer of 1875, having passed his examination and been admitted as a member of the legal fraternity in Johnson county, in April of that year. He remained here some three years, when he removed to Harlan, the county-seat of Shelby county, where he practiced some nine months. He is a

member of Parian lodge, No. 321, A. F. and A. M., located at Harlan. He is now acting as local historian with the Continental historical company, of Springfield, Illinois. Although no longer a resident of Guthrie county, he has not entirely severed his connection with this his home, as he is the owner of 160 acres of land in section 2, in Baker township.

Charles Whitney, an attorney, was located at Casey for some years, and had a limited practice. He came to this place from Whitesides county, Illinois, and had formerly been a physician. He was married to Miss Jones, but the marriage did not prove as happy as it might, if common rumor is to be believed. He is now a resident of Nebraska. J. B. Carpenter was associated with him for a short time and then removed to Guthrie Center.

C. M. Burnett came from Knoxville, Marion county, this state, and practiced as an attorney in 1874. He was admitted to the bar in the courts of this county. He remained some time and was justice of the peace. He has now left here and lives on a farm near Knoxville.

He was succeeded by T. W. Irons, his half brother, who came here from Indiana. Shortly afterward Mr. Irons was disbarred from practice on account of an alleged embezzlement of funds while acting in behalf of some creditors. He had a large collection list in the county, especially among agricultural people, and thus drew down upon himself considerable jealousy. It is claimed that considerable injustice was done Irons in his disbarment. He left Casey in the spring of 1880.

The resident attorneys of Guthrie county are: S. D. Nichols, Charles Haden, Charles

W. Hill, E. W. Weeks, W. H. Stiles, Brown Brothers, W. T. Dillon, Lyman Porter, R. G. Hoge, Thomas S. Mattison, H. B. Holsman, Ben S. Adams, Charles S. Fogg, J. H. Applegate, W. D. Kelsey, C. W. Neal, A. C. and J. G. Berry, W. D. Griffin, S. F. Gibbs.

S. D. Nichols, one of the prominent attorneys, was elected state senator from this district, and a biographical sketch of him occurs in that connection.

Charles Haden was born on the 27th of April, 1827, on the island of Nantucket, Massachusetts. His father removed to Union county, Indiana, while Charles was yet young, and he resided there, with what time he was in the South, until he came to Iowa in the year 1857. He dates his settlement in the (then) new town of Panora, on the 4th of October. He read law with John Yaryan, of Liberty, Indiana, and when he arrived in Panora, he immediately swung his shingle to the breeze. At that time, Panora was the county-seat, and the lawyers all resided there, and consisted of William L. Henderson, S. D. Nichols and William M. Kane. The first court that he attended was the district, at Adel, Dallas county, William M. Stone, judge, presiding, wherein he was on the motion of M. M. Crocker, an attorney of Des Moines, admitted to the practice of law in this state. From that time on he has been a resident of Guthrie county and has seen it grow from the very small beginnings, to what it now is, a representative district, from being connected with four counties therefor. The first court that he attended in this county was presided over by the widely renowned C. J. McFarland, who held a court in Panora whenever he saw

fit, paying no regard to terms, time, or anything else. Mr. Haden was present, and heard his celebrated charge to the grand jury, of which his old friend Thomas Roberts, was foreman. Mr. Haden says: "I have often thought there was more real pleasure in the early days of the settlement of this county, than there is now with all our improvements. When we wished to go to Fort Des Moines, we would get such a neighbor as Tom Roberts to hitch up his team, and three or four of us would start for the city, to be gone from three to five days. Then it was a trip enjoyed, now it is simply business, and one day is all that is required therefor. Now the country is a network of railways; then it was a network of mud roads. All then came together for a good time, and to assist one another; now we come together for a very different purpose, self. Most of the pioneers have either removed, or passed to that undiscovered country, and their places are filled with a new and different class—a class that always follow in the footsteps of the hardy pioneer, and not in any way calculated to make the first settlers of any new country." Mr. Haden purposes removing from these familiar scenes, and find some more congenial clime, where winters are not so long and cold, and where he can enjoy a milder climate, at some not far distant day.

Probably there is no one man in Guthrie county that is better known, or has more friends than Charles W. Hill, now a practicing attorney at Panora. He is a native of Indiana, having been born in Bartholomew county, on the 4th of July, 1843. He is the son of Thomas and Sarah (Hough) Hill. His father was a native of

Kentucky and his mother of North Carolina. They had eleven children in all, of which Charles was the seventh. When he was but a lad of thirteen years of age he removed, with the family, to this state, locating in Mahaska county. After a year's sojourn there he came to Panora in the fall of 1857. Here he regularly attended school during the years 1858, 1859 and 1860. But in the spring of 1861, when countless freemen were springing to arms all over this north land in defense of union and liberty, the heart of young Hill beat fast in his bosom and he could not resist the mighty impulse. On the 26th of June, 1861, he enlisted as a simple private in Company C, of the 4th Iowa infantry regiment, a body of men that had no equal in an army of heroes. By a careful discharge of each duty imposed upon him, by gallant and meritorious conduct upon many a bloody field, he rose through all the ranks of non-commissioned officers to that of first lieutenant and acting quartermaster of the regiment. After participating in all the engagements, where his regiment was present, he was mustered out of the service of the United States on the 8th of August, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa. Once more he turned his attention to study, and during the years 1866, 1867 and 1868 he attended the Iowa Wesleyan university at Mount Pleasant. While pursuing his studies there, in the fall of 1868, he was elected to the office of clerk of the district and circuit courts, and entered upon the duties of the office on the 1st of January, 1869. For ten years he was identified with this office, during which time he employed his spare hours in the study of law, and in 1879 was admitted to the bar.

Feeling still a lack of the proper schooling in his chosen profession that might militate his future eminence, in 1882 and 1883 he attended the law department of the Michigan State university, at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated during the latter year. Mr. Hill then returned to his home in Panora, and opening an office commenced the practice of law as a profession. He was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Mary J. Farnsworth on the 4th of November, 1869, and they have two children—Lavinia and Alberta—to brighten their home. Mr. Hill is also engaged in carrying on a farm, located about half a mile from town, where he has about 280 acres of excellent land. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Odd Fellows order and the Grand Army of the Republic, and is one of the most prominent men in Guthrie county.

Elbert W. Weeks, attorney, began the practice of law at Guthrie Center in 1876, and by close study and incessant toil has arose in eight years to be one of the most prominent members of the Guthrie county bar. He was born in Lake county, Ohio, October 7, 1850. His parents Henry and Sarah A. (Wright) Weeks, were natives, he of New York and she of Canada. They reared six children, of whom Elbert was the second. He was six years of age when the family removed to Iowa county, Iowa, where he was reared on a farm. In 1872 he entered the law department of the State university, and graduated from the same in June, 1873. He then entered the law office of Yocum & Anderson, of Albia, with whom he studied one year. He then located in David City, Nebraska, where he practiced until May, 1875. He

then returned home where he taught school, and in the spring of 1876, came to Guthrie Center. He was married June 2, 1878, to Miss Lorena Bower, daughter of Doctor Bower, of Guthrie Center, they have had two children—Lena and Henry J. Mrs. Weeks died March 13, 1884; she was one of the most estimable ladies of Guthrie Center, and her demise was deeply deplored by all. Mr. Weeks has been active in other matters of the city outside of his profession. In 1877, he was appointed secretary of the school board, which office he still holds, and was twice elected mayor of the city by a unanimous vote. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity; he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a grand representative of that body, and he is a member of the Encampment.

William H. Stiles was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, January, 18, 1843. His father, William M. Stiles, was a native of New York, and was a minister, whose duties called him from place to place. He was an early settler in Ohio, and in 1853 came to Vinton, Iowa, where he had a charge till 1857. He then removed to Linn county, Iowa, where the family resided at the breaking out of the late war, and on August 5, 1862, William H. enlisted in Company H, 22d Iowa volunteer infantry, and served under Phil Sheridan. He was mustered out in July, 1865, at Savannah, Georgia, and discharged at Davenport, Iowa, August 5, 1865. He then returned to Linn county, where for six months he taught school. He then located in Iowa City, where he began medical studies, and, after six months' study of the mystery of that profession, he became dissatisfied with it

and turned his attention to the law, which he studied under Russell & Tolliver, of Jefferson, Iowa. He was admitted to the bar of that county in 1873, and immediately removed to Guthrie Center, Guthrie county, Iowa, where he began the practice of his profession. He is now the oldest attorney in this city, and one of the best at the bar. He was elected justice of the peace in 1877, which office he held four years. He was married July 22, 1868, to Miss Maria M. Squires, a native of Illinois. They have three children living—Charles W., Anna M., and Hattie E. Mr. S. is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the family are members of the M. E. Church.

John M. and Joseph D. Brown, attorneys-at-law. John M. was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 16, 1850, and Joseph D. first saw the light September 11, 1852. Their parents, Jacob and Sarah (Starbuck) Brown, were natives, he of Pennsylvania, and she of North Carolina. In 1854, the family emigrated to Madison county, Iowa, where they resided until 1864. They then removed to Warren county, Iowa, where our subjects were reared. In 1873, they entered Simpson's Centenary college, of Indianola, Iowa, of which J. M. is a graduate. In 1877, John began the study of law, which he continued (part of the time teaching school to defray his expenses), until January, 1879, when he was admitted to the bar of Warren county. In January, 1880, he came to Guthrie Center, and engaged in the practice of law. He was married, October —, 1880, to Miss Katie Page, of Boone, Iowa. They have two children—Ross P. and Carrie. Joseph began the study of law in 1878, and continued to

study and follow the profession of school teaching, until 1880, when he was admitted to the bar. In May, 1880, he came to Guthrie county, and for one term taught the Guthrie Center school. He then returned to Indianola, and, in the fall, again held the position as principal of the city school. In 1882-83, he held a like position in the Menlo school. In September, 1883, he became a partner of his brother, in the practice of law. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Romeo G. Hoge, an attorney of Panora, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, October 3d, 1845, and is the son of Thomas R. Hoge, a native of Ohio, and Mary Hoge, *nee* Fawcett, of Virginia. R. G. was the second of a family of eleven children, and was reared in his native county. On the 7th of March, 1864, he enlisted at Columbus, Ohio, in the signal corps of the United States army, and served two years with the armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee, on the Atlanta campaign, and was discharged on the 20th of April, 1866, at San Antonio, Texas. Returning to his home in Ohio, he remained there until 1869, when he came West, to Iowa, locating in Lucas county, where he taught school for two years. He then removed to Ames, Iowa, and during the years 1872 and 1873 attended the State agricultural college, located at that place. In 1873 (fall) he came to Panora as a teacher in the city schools, teaching two terms. During this time he read law in the office of Hon. S. D. Nichols. In 1875-6 he was principal of the Menlo schools. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar of Greene county, Iowa, and returning to Panora, began the practice of law. He was elected justice of the peace in 1880, and is now

serving his second term. He was united in marriage April 7, 1878, to Miss Elva Hogelin, a native of Guthrie county. They have two children—William R. and Menlo O. Mr. H. is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the G. A. R.

Harry B. Holsman, our subject, although a young man, even at this stage of his professional experience, makes the older members of the profession look sharply to their laurels. He is a man of culture, a close student, and a good judge of law, and already has a large and growing practice. He is the youngest son of William Holsman, of Guthrie county, and was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, March 5, 1857. When yet an infant he was brought by the family to Guthrie county, where he was reared and received his early schooling. In 1873 he became a student of the Iowa State university, so remaining in that department until 1877. In the fall term of that year he entered the law department of that institution, and graduated from the same at the close of the spring term of 1878. In June, 1878, he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court. He returned to Guthrie Center, opened a law office, and began the practice of his profession. He was elected justice of the peace in 1880. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a member of the Guthrie county bar association.

A well-known member of the bar of Stuart is Mr. Ben S. Adams, who came to the city in 1872. A native of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, he was born August 3, 1847, his parents being Thomas and Loretta (Swoope) Adams, and is the youngest in a family of five

children. In 1861 the family, tiring of Pennsylvania, concluded to try their fortunes in the West, and their determination resulted in their removal to Davenport, in this state, in 1861. Mr. Adams attended the schools of that city, and in 1865 cast his lot in legal channels by commencing the study of the law with the firm of Thompson & Campbell, then a prominent firm there. He remained with them about two and one-half years, when he was examined and admitted to the bar. He practiced in Davenport eight months, and in September, 1868, he removed to Panora, Guthrie county, where he enjoyed a good practice until his removal to Stuart, where he and his partner, Mr. J. H. Applegate, are creditable members of the bar. Mr. Adams has also had considerable newspaper experience, having had part control of the *Stuart Ledger* from 1880 until 1883, at first under the firm name of Adams & Belknap, which was changed in 1882 to Adams & Gosham, remaining there until he withdrew from the business. He was married November 20, 1871, to Adelia Barrett, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Margaret L. M., John A., and Clare A. The family are of the Roman Catholic faith.

Charles S. Fogg, the leading member of the bar of Guthrie and Adair counties, is a native of New England, having been born at Stetson, Maine, on the 1st of October, 1851, and is the son of Simon and Hannah W. (Kiniston) Fogg, both of whom are also natives of Maine. The Fogg family, of which the subject of this sketch is a member, trace their ancestry in this country to three brothers, who emigrated from Wales about the begin-

ning of the revolutionary war in 1775. Charles S. was reared in his native town receiving the ground work of his education in the matchless district schools of intellectual New England. In 1866, the family came to Panora, in this county, and Charles, then but sixteen years of age, engaged in attending and teaching school. After a few years' residence the family returned to their home in Maine, and Charles attended the East Maine Conference seminary, at Bucksport. In July, 1870, he returned to Panora and entered the law office of his brother, Edward R. Fogg, as a student, with whom he remained one year. At the expiration of that time he entered the law department of the Iowa State university, at Iowa City, and was admitted to the bar on the 28th day of November, 1871. On the 1st of January, 1872, he began the practice of his profession at Panora, where he remained until the fall of the same year when he removed to Stuart and entered into a co-partnership with his brother Edward R. This lasted until 1874. In 1881, the present firm of Fogg & Neal, of which he is a member, was formed. He was united in marriage on the 20th of August, 1873, with Miss Delia Seydel, a native of Iowa City. This union has been blessed with four children living—Frederick S., Horace, Frank and Edward. Their only daughter, Pearl, died August 20, 1881, a little more than five years of age at the time. Mr. Fogg is by far the most prominent attorney practicing at the Bar of these two counties, and is intrusted with many cases in the surrounding district. He also enjoys an extensive and successful practice in the supreme court of the state.

As a lawyer, Mr Fogg's distinguishing characteristic are the power of analyzing a given case, careful attention to details and thorough preparation, and in court, cool, zealous and adroit management, and clear, concise presentation of the case to court or jury. As an advocate before a jury Mr. Fogg has met with marked success, especially in criminal cases. He is vice-president of the first national bank of Stuart, and ex-mayor of that city, and one of the largest tax-payers in the county.

J. H. Applegate, one of the firm of Adams and Applegate, Attorneys, at Stuart, is a native of Montgomery county, Indiana, born April 23, 1852. He remained in his native state until 1857, when his parents removed to Marion county, Iowa, where he was reared. He was educated at Pella, and was engaged in teaching in that neighborhood until 1876, when he began the study of law with Stone & Ayers, of Knoxville, Iowa. Here he remained until 1881; and in May of that year, came to Stuart, and engaged in his profession. Was at first one of the firm of Long & Applegate, which terminated after one year. Practiced alone until January, 1884, when the present firm came into existence. He was elected mayor of Stuart in March, 1882, and served two terms, and is at present city solicitor. Mr. Applegate was married September 5, 1883, to Miss Kate W. A. Howard, of Keokuk county, Iowa.

William D. Kelsey, attorney, came to Casey in the spring of 1873, and took charge of the school there the first year, and commenced clerking for Burns & McFarland. In the spring of 1875 he was appointed postmaster, which position he

held till 1879. He commenced the study of law about 1877, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1879, in the circuit court, Judge Calvert presiding, and has practiced law since, having a real-estate practice which brings him in a good competency. He was born January 1, 1847, in LeClaire, Scott county, Iowa, son of William I. and Isabella (Burns) Kelsey. Miss Burns was second cousin of Robert Burns, the great Scottish poet. Ancestors were from North Ireland, and on both sides his grandfathers were soldiers in the revolution of 1798, in Ireland. The subject of this sketch was educated in Le Claire, Scott county, Iowa, and at Princeton, Scott county, Iowa, but spending enough time on the farm to make his life practical. His wife was a Miss Mary J. Zimmermann, a daughter of John Zimmermann, of Princeton, Iowa, a contractor of that city. Three children have been born to them, two living—Harry and Millie. He is a Master and a Royal-arch Mason, also a member of I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. and U. O. A. M.; also of the Presbyterian church.

C. W. Neal was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, October 15, 1847. He is the son of William H. and Mary E. (Dixon) Neal, who were natives of New England. Charles was reared in his native city, and received a good common-school education. In 1862, when but sixteen years of age, he enlisted as a drummer boy of company K, 17th Maine volunteers. His father was a volunteer in the same company, and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. After that battle our subject was discharged. In February, 1864, he re-enlisted in the service in company K, 32d,

Maine volunteers, afterward consolidated with the 31st, and became first sergeant of his company. He served with General Grant on his Richmond campaign, and was discharged in August, 1865. He then returned to his native city, and engaged in mechanical work in the navy yards of the government, where he remained until 1875. He then came to Stuart as tool dresser for the railroad shops of this place, which position he held for six years. During that time he studied law (during his leisure hours and evenings) with Charlie Fogg, and in May, 1881, gave his entire attention to that study, and six months later became a partner with Mr. Fogg in the practice of law. He was united in marriage, January 10, 1869, to Miss Emma Willey, a native of New Hampshire. They have two children—Fred C. and Frank C. Mr. Neal is a member of the Odd Fellows and Masonic fraternities.

C. A. Berry, senior member of the firm of C. A. & J. G. Berry, is a native of Lee county, Iowa, born June 6, 1838, son of George and Isabella (Given) Berry. George Berry was born in Bath county, Virginia, January 16, 1805, and died in Mt. Pleasant, June 10, 1884. He raised a family of ten children, seven of whom are now living. They removed to Illinois from Virginia, and in 1837 to Lee county, Iowa, where they lived till 1881, when they removed to Mt. Pleasant. When Iowa was yet a territory, Mr. Berry was appointed surveyor of Lee county, after which he was elected several terms to the same office. He was also deputy surveyor of the state, by appointment of the United States government, and one of the framers of the first constitution the state

adopted. He was a devout church member, joining at sixteen years of age the Methodist Episcopal society, and remained till his death a believer and worker in the cause of christianity. At Mt. Pleasant C. A. attended the Iowa University from 1857 to 1860. He then commenced teaching school in Clark county, Iowa, in Senator McDonough's district, at whose place he boarded, having for his pupils some of the senator's sons. In 1861 he again returned to school till 1862, when the principalship of the high school at Hamilton, Illinois, was tendered him. He accepted, and taught there some time; then took charge of the school at Carthage, Illinois. He was married in 1865, April 3, to Ruth C. Ingraham, a daughter of Robert Ingraham, now a resident of Page county, Iowa. They have one son and one daughter, Georgiana and Robert G. On November 16th, 1869, he came to Guthrie county, settling at Panora, returning to Illinois in 1870, and on March 8, this year, he went to Guthrie Center, and stayed during the summer. In November he commenced teaching school in Casey. In 1871 he commenced the agricultural machinery business with Whitmore in Casey in the fall of 1872, buying out Whitmore's interest; continued till 1873. At this time he took in his brother, James G., firm name C. A. Berry & Co. In fall of 1878 commenced the study of law in Iowa City, and graduated in 1879; June 22, received diploma from college, and certificate of practice in supreme and United States district circuit courts. The success of Mr. Berry has been flattering, and he has accumulated a good property, owning the finest residence in the village and landed interests in the county to a

considerable extent. The firm name is C. A. & J. G. Berry, doing a land and collection business, making a specialty of land cases in law abstracting, etc.

James G. Berry is a native of Lee county, Iowa. He was reared on a farm until fifteen years of age; was born November 4, 1842, a son of George and Isabella (Given) Berry, natives of Virginia. John H. Given, of Des Moines, is an uncle. James's early education was obtained at Iowa Wesleyan university, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. During this period he taught school at intervals, assisting in the expense of attending this institution. He was a successful teacher, and taught in Hancock county, Illinois, at Carthage; also in Lee county, Clark county, and Guthrie county, Iowa. In 1873 he came to Casey, engaging in the agricultural machinery business with his brother, C. A. This firm continued till 1876, when J. G. Berry took control, buying out his brother's interest, which he continued to run till 1879, when he sold out; and he having read law prior thereto, began a course of study in the law department of the Iowa State university, where he graduated in 1880. He holds certificates of qualification from the United States district and circuit courts and state supreme court. Returning to Casey he began the practice of law, making collections and land-law practice a specialty, in which he has been very successful. He was married in 1876, May 4, to Mary C. Wolfe, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Dr. J. J. Wolfe, at the time a resident of Casey, but now of Webb City, Missouri. Two children have blessed the union, viz., Grace and Pearl; the latter is buried in Casey cemetery. Mr. B. is one of the

best citizens of Guthrie county; and by upright dealing has accumulated a nice little property, owning a good residence in Casey and some landed interests outside.

William D. Giffin, attorney, was born in Louisa county, Iowa, February 18, 1854. His father, Wilson Giffin, was a native of Indiana, as was his mother, Mary A. (Kern) Giffin. They came to Iowa in 1853. William is the fifth child of a family of twelve children, and was reared to manhood in his native county. In 1875 and 1876, he attended Howe's academy, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and during the terms of 1879, 1880 and 1881, was a student of the Lebanon university, of Lebanon, Ohio, graduating in the year 1881. He then returned to Iowa, and in 1881 and 1882, attended the law department of the Iowa State university, at Iowa City, there graduating in June, 1882. He then came to Guthrie Center and engaged in the practice of law. He was married August 24, 1881, to Miss Clara D. Giffin, a native of Indiana.

Samuel F. Gibbs, attorney, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, May 7, 1857. He is the son of Richard C. and Ester (Taylor) Gibbs, who were both natives of Indiana. He of Jefferson county, and she of Dearborn county. In 1859 the family removed to Vernon, Jennings county, Indiana, where Samuel was reared to manhood. In 1875 they removed to Brooklyn, Iowa. In 1876 he began learning the printing business in the office of the *Chronicle*, where he was employed until August, 1877, during that time he spent his leisure hours in the study of law. In 1877 and 1878 he was a student in the law department of the State university

of Iowa, graduating from that institution June 18, 1878, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Being then admitted to the bar of the United States courts, and of the courts of Iowa. He then began the practice of law in Brooklyn, where he remained until April, 1879, when he came to Stuart, where he now has a fair practice. He was elected justice of the peace in 1881 and served two years. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also of the Encampment. He has held all the chairs within the gift of his order and is the president of the

Independent Order of Odd Fellows central anniversary committee.

BAR ASSOCIATION.

The Guthrie county bar association was organized in May, 1880, with the following gentleman as its first officers: Charles S. Fogg, president; Charles Haden, vice-president; W. H. Stiles, secretary; Alan-son Hill, treasurer. The pioneer meeting was held in Guthrie Center, and of all the members of the bar are at present members. The object of the association seems to be mostly of a social nature.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

In all ages of the world, among civilized or uncivilized people, the medical profession has ever been held in high esteem. Whether it be the learned professor, who has studied the science of medicine in all its branches in some "alma mater" of high reputation, or the "great medicine man," of the untutored savages, who from actual experience has made discoveries of the healing powers of roots and herbs, honor awaits them on every hand, while the life and death of every human being is virtually placed in their keeping. The weary patient, stretched upon a bed of pain, and the no less tired watcher at the bedside, wait anxiously for the coming of the doctor, and on his arrival, note his every

movement and every expression of countenance for a ray of hope.

The medical fraternity of Guthrie county have, with few exceptions, been an honor to the profession. They have ever been ready to respond to the call of duty. The winter's cold, the summer's heat, or the rain and mud of spring or autumn, could not keep them back when the cry of distress reached their ears. They have been compelled to cross trackless prairies, to face the fierce blizzard of the north, often with no hope of fee or reward, but only to relieve, if possible, those who plead for ease and relief. All this has been done by the physicians of Guthrie county without complaint. If

the good deeds of the profession are not now remembered by those who have received aid, a time will come when they will be. When the names of these pioneer doctors are recalled to mind, it is hoped that the hearts of the old settlers will be touched, and all will respond, "May God bless them."

The first desciple of the healing art to practice in Guthrie county, was Doctor R. H. Rust, who located at Panora, in the fall of 1853. Here he opened his practice, often riding out miles into this and Dallas county, to relieve the ills of the early pioneers. He, some years ago, removed to Redfield, Dallas county.

Dr. Curry located at Panora in 1854. He came there from Montgomery county, Indiana. His "Uncle Tom" raised him, his parents having died in his infancy. At the time of his coming to Panora there were but three or four dwelling houses in the town, and the doctor had his office in his own house. He was a great talker, and enjoyed a joke immensely. To him there was no enjoyment equal to raising the laugh on any one. A story is told of him, that, being called to attend upon a lady of the neighborhood who was always complaining of imaginary ills, and trying every doctor she could get hold of. She told him her ailments, and he said, "I can cure you," and gave her some pills. He told her that when she had taken them all to let him know the result. She did as directed, and informed him that they had cured her. He said, "I thought they would; they were nothing but bread dough!" Dr. Curry removed from Panora to Morrisburg in 1856, and from there to Missouri in 1857, where he is believed to have died.

In July, 1854, Doctor John A. Gustine came to Panora and entered upon the hard life of the pioneer physician. He had been educated in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, in his native state, Pennsylvania, in both of which cities he had practiced his profession previous to his coming West. Coming from the ease and comforts of a large city to the very confines of civilization, his labors attendant upon a sparsely settled district, were therefore more onerous and hard upon him. The population was then scattered in small settlements over an immense territory, with wide expanses of naked, uninhabited prairie between. His rides were long, dreary and laborous, covering portions of six counties, those of Dallas, Greene, Carroll, Adair, Audubon and Guthrie. The first case which the doctor attended was a boy in Carroll county who had hemorrhage of the bowels. All the medical art was unavailing and the boy died. Dr. Gustine rode eight miles to secure the assistance of a man, and to get lumber to make a coffin. With the help of the man he constructed a rude box in which they inclosed the remains. They also dug the grave, and placing therein the coffin, covered it with clods. A story is told of the doctor's visit to a man who was suffering from nervous prostration, complicated with malaria, which is more cheerful in its relation. In talking with the man, finding out the symptoms and diagnosing the disease, he happened to say: "Mr.—, you have been overdoing; you are a very energetic man, and—" "oh, yaas, I know, doctor; I've had 'em for five or six years." "Had what?" the doctor quickly asked. "W'y, the energetics." If the doctor did not laugh, it

was only the presence of sickness that prevented, and when traveling homeward had his laugh out on the prairie. Doctor Gustine practiced here until the fall of 1875, except a short time when he was engaged in the drug business in Des Moines. In the latter year he removed to Carroll county, where he owns a large farm and is engaged in stock-raising.

Doctor J. W. Reynolds settled in the county in 1853. He was a native of Owen county, Indiana, and was educated at the Eclectic institute, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He began the practice of medicine at Panora, in 1862. He was not at first a regular graduate of any college, but in 1874, after a course of lectures at the Eclectic medical college of Cincinnati, Ohio, he graduated and obtained his diploma.

Doctor J. F. Blair, located in Panora during the year 1856. He was a brother-in-law of Doctor Roberts, and although not a graduate of any medical college, was quite successful in his practice. He went West where he stayed a short time, when he moved to Ohio, where he is believed to be living at present.

Doctor Albert Roberts, came with his parents to Panora in 1856. He was not a graduate of any college, but enjoyed a fair share of the practice in this county. He moved away from here many years ago.

The first physician to locate at Guthrie Center was Doctor Humphrey, who came there in the latter part of the sixties, but only remained a short time.

Doctor John Bower came to Guthrie county in the spring of 1868, and practiced for a time at Panora, removing to Guthrie Center in the fall of the same year, where he is still in practice.

John Bower, M.D.—Forty-one years of study and close application to a profession, is sure to win a place and name, for the one who undergoes the toil, worry and disappointments of such an undertaking. Dr. Bower began the study of medicine under Dr. Michael Gorman, in 1843, with whom he remained two years. He then entered the Pennsylvania medical college of Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated March 4, 1847. He then began practice in Salem, Pennsylvania, where he followed his profession for twenty-one years. In 1868 he came to this country, locating in Panora, and five months later located in Guthrie Center, where he soon became recognized as the leading light in his profession, and to-day he stands at its head in this county. He was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1823. His parents David and Catherine (Hains) Bower were both natives of Pennsylvania, and were of German descent. His father's death occurred in 1865, and his mother died in 1840. The doctor was united in marriage March 25, 1847, with Mary E. Giltner, by whom he had eight children—Rebecca C., Louisa H., Patterson G. (dead), John M., Mary E., Lorena V. (wife of E. W. Weeks; now dead), Franklin H., Edward L. The wife of the doctor's youth, passed from earth October 10, 1868. He was married to his present wife, Mrs. E. Lockmiller (a widow), January 2, 1875. They have one child—David H. Bower. The doctor was vice-president of the state medical society in 1873, and is president of the county medical society. He was pension examiner for this district five years, and has been insane commissioner for the past five years. In 1882 he

was mayor of Guthrie Center. He was one of the most prominent workers in the interests of the county high school, and has been a trustee and the treasurer of the high school board since its existence. He is the present president of the Guthrie Center school board. He has been a life-longer worker in the Lutheran Church of this country, and held the position of delegate to the evangelical synod of his native state in 1863. The doctor is the only one now in the county that was here when he first came here.

In the summer of 1868 Doctor J. W. Dawson came to Guthrie Center, from Illinois, and entered upon the profession of medicine. In the autumn of the same year he induced Doctor John Bower to come over from Panora, and with him formed a partnership. This lasted about two years, when Dawson went to Chicago, to the Rush medical college, where he graduated. He is at present in Canon City, Colorado, and has attained considerable eminence in his profession.

John Y. Hopkins was born in Belmont county, Ohio, on the 13th of November, 1819, and was reared and educated in that neighborhood. In 1848 or 1850 he went to Cincinnati and became a student of the medical college, and in 1851 graduated with the highest honors. In June, 1853, he came to Iowa and located in Mahaska county, where he practiced medicine until the breaking out of the war, when he became a surgeon in the 33d Iowa infantry. After the war Mr. Hopkins came to Guthrie Center, where he practiced medicine and improved his farm, not far from town. He died on the 16th of July, 1877, and at the time of his death was one of the most prominent men of

this county. He was at one time deputy grand master and grand senior warden of the grand lodge of Iowa and took an active part in Masonry and in the organization of the grange in Guthrie county. Mr. H. was married in Guernsey county, Ohio, to Miss Mary A. Needham. They have had five children—F. M., W. C., H. L., E. W., and C. N.

Doctor F. M. Mason arrived in Guthrie Center in 1866, and after pursuing the healing art in that locality for two years, in 1868 removed to that Eldorado of the West, Oregon, where he at present resides.

Doctor D. S. Satterlee, who owned a diploma of the quasi eclectic medical college of Philadelphia, located at Guthrie Center, and practiced medicine there until 1881, when he removed from that place.

Doctor J. H. Wheelis, who graduated from the medical department of the Iowa state university, at Iowa City, in 1872, located first at Casey but afterward removed to Guthrie Center, but like many others of his profession found the locality too healthy and left here.

Doctor Harrison Giltner Bower, a son of Doctor John Bower, and a graduate of the Michigan state university, at Ann Arbor, and the Iowa state university, at Iowa City, practiced medicine with his father in Guthrie Center for a short time. He removed thence to Carroll Center, Carroll county, where he died in October, 1883.

Doctor P. H. Hostetter came to Guthrie Center and opened the practice of medicine in 1876. At that time, although of the regular school, he had no diploma, but attended lectures at the St. Louis medical college in 1883, and obtained

therefrom the coveted parchment. In the spring of 1884 Dr. Hostetter left the county, with the intention of settling in Omaha, Nebraska.

Among the physicians now resident in the county there are the following named gentlemen: Drs. John Bower, C. M. Drumeler, G. W. Dosh, E. L. Alexander, D. Beach, J. R. Dosh, J. K. Evans, W. H. Archer, A. K. Hawley, C. E. Huxley, J. A. Kersey, A. L. King, J. A. Knox, H. S. Leroy, James Lonsdale, W. H. Maney, T. J. Shreeves, M. B. Maulsby, James E. Roper, Joseph A. Treat, A. Warren, James Forter, J. M. Payne, W. T. Machesney, William H. Ostrander, W. A. Hawley, David T. Densmore, T. Kirby, F. E. Jones, R. W. Miller, James Vaughn and E. H. Lockwood.

George W. Dosh, M. D.—The doctor has been a student and practitioner in the medical profession since 1877, and being a close student has acquired a knowledge of medicine, which few men of his age possess, and has been usually successful in his practice, both as a physician and a surgeon. He was born in New York, April 28, 1853. In 1856 the family emigrated to Scott county, Iowa, where he was reared. In 1873 and '74 and 1874 and '75 he attended Cornell college, Mt. Vernon, Iowa. He then returned home, and in 1876 came to Stuart and began the study of medicine under Dosh & Kersey, prominent practitioners of that city. In 1877 and '78 and 1878 and '79 he attended Rush medical college of Chicago, Illinois and graduated from that institution February 24, 1879. He then began practice at Oakfield, Iowa (now known as Brayton), where he remained six months. He then formed a partnership with Dr. Lougher,

of Adair, Iowa, where he practiced one year. He then located in Guthrie Center. He was united in marriage, November 14, 1883, to Miss Mary Wineman, of Scott county, Iowa. He is a member of the state and county medical societies, and is the present city physician of Guthrie Center.

Ernst L. Alexander, M. D., the subject of this sketch, was born in Michigan, October 7, 1859. When an infant his parents removed to Cass county, Iowa, where he was reared on a farm and received his education of the schools of his neighborhood, and the high school of Atlantic. In 1878, he began the study of medicine under Dr. H. K. Macomber, of Atlantic, and from 1879 to 1882 was a student of the Hahnemann homeopathic college, of Chicago, Illinois, of which he is a graduate. In August, 1882, he came to Guthrie Center and engaged in the practice of his profession. The Doctor, although a young man and a disciple of a comparatively new school of medicine, has, nevertheless, been so successful in his practice, that he commands the respect of his brothers of the other school, and has the confidence of the best citizens. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

The first physician who came to the town of Stuart was Doctor J. R. Dosh, who located in that city on the 4th of May, 1870, and is still a resident of the place. Shortly after him came Doctor Morgan, but he only remained a short time, going elsewhere. Doctor H. C. Leroy located here in 1871, and had an extensive practice; but in May, 1874, he removed to Des Moines, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession. Doctor Thomas

M. Michels located in the city of Stuart in the spring of 1873, where he remained until 1876, when he removed to Cimarron, New Mexico. Following him came Doctor D. Beach, still a citizen of the place, and Doctor W. H. H. Crandall, who left the city in 1876, going to Rocker City, Wyoming Territory. There was a Doctor Johnson in Stuart in 1871, but his stay was short, and his present whereabouts unknown.

Jacob R. Dosh, M. D., of Dosh & Kersey, physicians and surgeons, the subject of our sketch, is one of the most successful and popular physicians of Guthrie or Adair counties, and commands more practice than he is able to attend. He began the study of medicine in 1867, under Doctor A. S. Maxwell, of Davenport, Iowa. In 1868 and '69 and 1869 and '70 he attended Rush medical college, of Chicago, Illinois, from which he graduated in the spring of 1870. May 4th, 1870, he came to Stuart, and engaged in the practice of his profession, and in 1875 Mr. Kersey became a partner with him in the practice. Doctor Dosh was born in New Scotland, Albany county, New York, October 19, 1843. He is a son of Peter and Margaret (Resesler) Dosh, and is the third of a family of five children. In 1856 the family removed to Davenport, Iowa, where Jacob received a good education. In 1863 he engaged in teaching, which profession he followed until entering upon his medical studies in 1867. He was united in marriage March 3, 1873, with Miss Abba M. Curtis, a native of Vermont. They have had three children, two of whom are now living—J. Paul (deceased), Ray H. and Pauline. The Doctor is a member of

the American medical association, and also of the state, district and county medical societies. He is a member and P. M. of the Blue Lodge, and Commandery of A. F. and A. M., and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and also a member of the Legion of Honor. Of the two latter orders he is the medical examiner. He is one of the surgeons of the C. R. I. & P. R. R., and has been the pension surgeon for this district for the past twelve or thirteen years.

Dr. H. C. LeRoy came to Guthrie county in 1869, and located at Panora, but removed to Stuart in 1870, having been engaged in practice in Buffalo, New York, and Davenport, Iowa. The Doctor is a native of Ohio, but received his medical education in Dublin, Ireland. He has, twice since his settlement in this county, been seized with the Western fever, and has practiced in Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Missouri, and San Diego, California. Returning to Stuart, he reopened one of the finest drug stores in the town, but in May, 1884, he removed to Des Moines, where he is engaged in the practice of medicine.

Dr. Cornelius M. Drumeler, one of the practitioners of Panora, is a native of Virginia, and was born August 8, 1851. He was mostly raised on a farm in Missouri, and attended the state university of Missouri during the years 1868 and 1869. He later on was matriculated at the St. Louis medical college, from which he graduated in February, 1876. He then came to Panora, and became at once a popular doctor. He was married November 27, 1877, to Miss Mary Johnson, of St. Louis, and they have two children—Daisey and Mabel.

Dr. Charles E. Huxley came to Guthrie county in 1855, and has practiced medicine in Guthrie Center since 1873. He was born in Noble county, Ohio, June 6, 1848, and is the son of Charles and Anne (Ball) Huxley. He received a good education and attended two complete terms in Ann Arbor university. He read the study of medicine for eighteen months under the instruction of Dr. John Bower, of Guthrie Center, with whom he was a partner for over one year. Mr. Huxley was married in December, 1873, to Miss Ida B. Graham, a daughter of William E. and S. P. Graham. By their union two children have been born to them—Gracie W. and Alice A. Dr. Huxley is a member of the Guthrie Center lodge, No. 113, of which he was secretary six months.

Jonathan H. Kersey, M. D., a prominent member of the medical fraternity in Stuart, came to the county in 1875. He was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, September 11, 1840, and is a Scotchman. He remained in his native county until having finished his studies in the county high school there, when he then went to finish his education at Asbury university, Greencastle, Indiana. In April, 1861, he enlisted in company K, 21st Indiana, and was the first man to enlist from that county. Three months later, their term of service having expired, he re-enlisted in the same company, and after serving three years he returned home. In October, 1864, he commenced the study of medicine with Henry Cox, of Danville, Indiana. In 1865 and 1866 he attended the university at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and in the fall of 1866 and 1867 attended Bellevue college, New York city, graduating there in March, 1867,

and returning at the completion of his studies to Indiana. In 1869 he came to Redfield, Iowa, and there remained till his removal to Stuart in 1875. Here he entered into partnership with Dr. J. R. Dosh, which has still continued, and they have the principal practice of the city. Dr. Kersey was married September 12, 1864, to Miss Anna J. Benbow, a native of Ohio. One child—William E.—was born to them. His wife died in the spring of 1870. February 29, 1872, the doctor was married to Addie E. Cressey, a native of Maine. By this marriage he has two children—Ida G. and James E. He is a member of the state and national medical associations, and secretary of the county society.

Dr. John A. Knox.—The subject of this sketch is a native of Indiana, and was born in Elkhart county, June 13, 1840, and there received his early education, finishing at the Northern Indiana college, South Bend. In 1864, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. John Osborn, of Ligonier, Iowa, remaining with him two years. The terms of 1868 and 1869 he spent at the homeopathic medical college of Missouri, and then went to Greencastle, Iowa, where he practiced till 1878, with the exception of the time spent by him in completing his studies at St. Louis, in 1870 and 1871, where he graduated in March, 1871. In 1878, he came to Stuart, and has built up a good practice. He was married, May 27, 1874, to Miss Amanda E. Parker, a native of Iowa. They have four children—Carl P., Mary E., Mattie L. and Guy. The doctor is a member of the A. O. U. W. and belongs to the Congregational denomination.

Clinton H. Davis, M.D.—The subject of this sketch is a native of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, and was born February 18, 1856. He received his education in Allegheny and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. When eighteen years of age he began the study of his profession under Dr. Cowden, of Portersville, Pa., and remained with him for three years. During the years 1876-9 he attended Miami medical college, of Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in the spring of 1877. He then went to Mercer county, Pennsylvania, where he practiced his profession until January, 1881, when he came to Panora, and has succeeded in establishing a good practice. He was married May 18, 1880, to Miss Lizzie Howe, a native of Pennsylvania. One child has blessed their union—Helen J. Dr. Davis is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Panora, and a consistent follower of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At present he is the health physician of the city of Panora.

Dr. E. P. Maulsby was born in Wayne county, Indiana, January 28, 1852. His early life was spent in Redfield, Dallas county, Iowa, on a farm. He is the son of Ezra and Rachel (Patty) Maulsby. The parents of the former came from Virginia and the latter was born in Ohio. He remained in Redfield, till 1869, when he went to Adel, where he attended school one year, clerked three years in a dry-good's store, and then commenced the study of medicine with T. J. Caldwell. He studied with him until his graduation at Keokuk, in February, 1877, and remained with him in practice one year. From there he came to Casey where he has since remained, his practice being principally in Guthrie and Adair. He was married January 18, 1883, to

Miss B. Clara Grow, daughter of William Grow, one of the early pioneers. Her mother was a Miss Comstock, both parents being natives of Pennsylvania. They have one child—Ellis G. The doctor resides on First street, one block south of the school-house. He is a Mason and Odd Fellow, and a member of the state medical association. Doctor T. J. Shreeves, a native of Illinois, came to Panora, in March, 1875, and engaged in his profession. He was a graduate of the Rush medical college, of Chicago, Illinois. He is still a resident of the county although interested in a colony in Nebraska.

James E. Roper, M. D., came to Stuart in 1874, where he has since been identified with the medical profession. He was born in Edgefield county, South Carolina, March 2, 1820. His father, Samuel Roper, was a native of Virginia, and his mother, Rebecca (Limbecker) Roper, was born in South Carolina. When fourteen years of age the doctor was taken by the family to Columbus, Georgia, where he was reared. In 1838 he began the study of medicine under Dr. M. Woodroff, of that city, with whom he remained three years. In 1842 and 1843 he attended the Southern botanical medical college, of Forsythe, Georgia. In 1854 and 1855 he attended the same college, then located in Macon, Georgia, graduating at the expiration of that term. In 1844 he began practice in Talbot county, Georgia, where he resided until 1861. He then located in Columbus, Georgia, where he practiced, and from December, 1864, to June, 1868, he had charge of that city's hospital. In 1869 he came North and followed his profes-

sion in Dexter, Iowa, until 1874; he then came to Stuart. He was married January 6, 1839, to Miss Savannah G. Tilley, a Georgian by birth. They have four children living—Samuel J., Alva E., Elizabeth and Jonathan E. The doctor is a fourteenth degree Scottish Right Mason, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has held all the offices within the gift of the subordinate lodge. He is the grand representative of the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the United Order of Honor and a member of the United Baptist church.

Doctor Joseph A. Treat was born in Oakland county, Michigan, December 10, 1841, and there he spent his early years. He was educated at the state normal school and state university at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and in 1862, having chosen the medical profession, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. E. Burdick, of Oxford, Michigan, remaining with him till 1867, and attending the medical department of Ann Arbor university during the session from 1863 to 1867. In the fall of the latter year he went to Marquette, Michigan, where he practiced till 1874, when he removed to Chicago on account of ill health, and in consequence, in 1875, he removed to Iowa, locating in Stuart, where he has since been engaged in the drug business, doing only office practice in his profession. He was married July 9, 1872, to Miss Emma A. Starritt, a native of Chicago. They have one child living, whose name is Loren J. He is H. P. of Damascus Chapter No. 94, R. A. M.; a member of Temple Commandery No. 4, K. T.; Divisional Chief of O. O. P. and S.; Deputy Sup. Pres. N. O.

H., and ex-president of the Stuart district medical society. Is also a member of A. O. U. W., I. O. G. T., Iowa State medical society, and Iowa State pharmaceutical association, in all of which he takes an active interest.

Doctor Alfred Warren, a physician of the regular allopathic school, located at Casey, came to that place in 1870, and commenced the practice of his profession. He attended two courses of lectures at the college in Keokuk and one year at the Missouri medical college, of St. Louis, from the latter of which he received his diploma in 1880. For three years and a half he was the surgeon-in-chief attached to the Missouri, Kansas City and Topeka railroad, having his headquarters at Parsons, Kansas. He is a native of Marietta, Ohio, and is by reputation, a most excellent physician.

Doctor James Porter was born on the 25th of January, 1853, in Noble county, Ohio, and is the son of Andrew and Jane (James) Porter. His parents removed to this state in 1856, locating in Scott county, but four years later removed to the county of Jasper, and to Baker township, Guthrie county, in October, 1869. The Doctor read medicine under Doctor John Bower in 1876, and after several courses of lectures at the medical department of the Iowa State university, graduated therefrom with honors on the 2d of March, 1881. He had begun his practice in Guthrie Center previous to this, but in 1879 removed to Orient, Adair county, where he remained one year and returned to the former place, where he is now engaged in the practice of medicine and in running a drug store. He was married September 10, 1873, to Miss Eliza Rose,

by whom he has two children living—Elsa and Della. They have unfortunately buried three children.

Edward H. Lockwood, M. D., was born in Cedar county, Iowa, December 29, 1846, and is the son of James and Louisa (Walbridge) Lockwood. When he was five years of age, his parents removed to Anamosa, Jones county. There his father still lives, his mother having died in 1876. He read medicine with Dr. L. J. Adair, of Anamosa, and afterward attended Rush medical college, graduating in the class of 1875, and receiving his diploma from L. C. Paine Freere, president. He also took the course of physical diagnosis in the Cook county hospital, Chicago. He became a member of the Iowa union medical society in 1878, and attends the meetings of the society. After finishing his medical education, he located at Mechanicsville, Cedar county, and entered upon the practice of medicine. In 1879 he removed to Prairieburg, Linn county, where he practiced until coming to Bayard, in October, 1882. He was married in Jones county in 1875, to Miss Cerelda Mershon, a native of Newton, Jasper county, Iowa. They have four children—James H., Leah, Lusk and Zetta. He is senior warden of the Masonic lodge, and a charter member; and is medical examiner in the legion of Honor. His preliminary education was received as follows: one year at university of Iowa, Iowa City, and three years at Cornell college, Mt. Vernon.

Doctor Jerome M. Payne, was born in Henry county, Illinois, in April, 1854. His parents being James M. and Elizabeth A. (Eaton) Payne, with whom he removed to Dallas county, Iowa, in May,

1856. In 1875 his health failing he went to Colorado. While there he began studying medicine, and in the winter of 1879 and 1880, he returned and attended the medical department of the State university. He spent the spring and winter terms at Rush medical college (1880 and 1881). He graduated during the spring term of 1881, at the Kentucky school of medicine Louisville, Kentucky. He was married in Vermilion county, Illinois, July, 1881, to Miss Hannah Morgan, daughter of Noah and Mary Elizabeth Morgan. Mrs. Payne was born in Vandercook, Illinois. They have one child—Lillian Russian. They located in Dallas county in August, 1881, where he began his practice. He remained there only two months, when they came to Bagley, where he has succeeded in securing good practice. He is a member of the Iowa legion of honor, Pioneer lodge, No. 142, of which he is president, and a charter member of the Bagley lodge and physician to the board of health of Dodge township.

David Beach, M. D., was born in Portage county, Ohio, January 24, 1830. He is the son of David and Mary (Peck) Beach, and is the third of a family of six boys. In 1840 the family emigrated to Washington county, Iowa, where they were among the early settlers, there residing until 1844, when they removed to Jefferson county, Iowa. After residing there four years David went to Mercer county, Illinois, where he remained until 1850. He then emigrated to California, where he was engaged in mining. In 1856 he returned to Iowa. 1857 he began the study of medicine under Dr. Nathan Steele, of Fairfield, Iowa, and in 1859 and 1860, and 1860 and 1861 attended the

medical university of Keokuk, Iowa, graduating from the same in the spring of 1861. He then located in Des Moines, where he practiced his profession. In 1863 he received a commission as surgeon of the 4th Iowa regiment, but Order No. 182 of war department prevented him from joining his command, then at Black River Bridge, near Vicksburg, Mississippi. He being in the South accepted a position as contracting surgeon of the 9th Louisiana colored regiment, but had to give it up after a time on account of sickness and returned to Des Moines. In 1874 he came to Stuart, where he has since followed his profession. He was married April 29, 1860, to Roxana A. Munhall, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Cora B., Charles W., and Frank. He is a member of the Polk and Guthrie county medical societies, and a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities. In 1880 he was elected a justice of the peace, which office he now holds and has held for the past four years.

Doctor William H. Ostrander, of Victory township, was born February 26, 1827, in Bethlehem, Albany county, New York. He left the East in 1860 and came to Manchester, Delaware county, Iowa, where he remained until 1866, when he removed to Jones county. Here he remained about a year, engaged in the retail drug business and practicing some little at the healing art. He came to this locality in 1873, settling upon section 13 in Victory township, where he now resides. Although the doctor is not a graduate of any recognized college, he has studied under the celebrated Dr. Lord, of Albany, and practiced since 1852. He is giving the most of his attention now to running

his farm, but attends to his profession when needed. The doctor is a member of Animosa lodge, No. 40, I. O. O. F., in Jones county.

Dr. W. T. Machesney was born on the 16th of September, 1850 in West Moreland county, Pennsylvania. He is the son of John and Sarah (McCullough) Machesney. In 1872 he went to Annawan, Illinois, where he studied medicine under O. W. Newell for one year. He then attended the college of physicians and surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, and graduated on the 16th of June, 1874, with the highest honors. He then moved to Saline, Jefferson county, Iowa, and began the practice of medicine, and there remained until 1881, when he went to Perlee, Jefferson county, and was engaged in the drug business in connection with his practice, and a firm known as Machesney & Foote was organized, Mr. Foote being a brother-in-law. Here they met with good success, and in 1882 they moved their stock to Bagley, Guthrie county, where they have become among the most prominent men, and are doing a successful business. Mr. Machesney was married in Jefferson county, Iowa, on the 9th of May, 1878, to Miss Rosa E. Foote, a daughter of Mary E. and J. B. Foote. They have one child—J. Ray, born on the 7th of February, 1879. Mr. M. is a prominent member of the Pioneer legion of honor, No. 142, having been initiated in February, 1883, and is at present the president of the school board.

William A. Hawley, M.D., was born in Shenango county, New York, June 30, 1833. He was there reared until 1843, when the family removed to Chicago, Illinois, where he attended school. From

1855 to 1857 he attended the State university of Ann Harbor, Michigan. In 1858 he entered the medical department of that college, from which he graduated in March, 1861. He then returned to Chicago, and enlisted in Company H, 13th Illinois infantry regiment, and after eight months' service in the field, was detailed as assistant surgeon with General Sherman through his Vicksburg and Jackson campaign. In September, 1863, he was left with sick and wounded, which he took to the Lawson General Hospital at St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained in service until discharged, June 24, 1865. He then returned to Chicago, and eight months later located in Oswego, Illinois, where he began the practice of medicine. In 1873 he returned to Chicago, where he practiced until he came to Menlo, March, 1880. While in practice in Chicago the Rush medical college conferred the degree of M.D. upon him. The doctor, since coming to Menlo, has made many friends, and has a good practice. He was married, September 1, 1866, to Miss Olive F. Whipple, by whom he has four children—Harry C., Lizzie F., Nattie G., Willa O. His wife's death occurred August 17, 1880. He was married to his present wife, Louisa S. McMillen, February 18, 1882. They have one child—Fred. J. The doctor is a member of the state, county and national medical societies, and a member of the Masonic and I.O.O.F. fraternities, and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Dr. James Vaughn, a homeopathic physician, located at Casey, was born and raised in Trumbull county, Ohio, near Garfield's old home. The date of his birth was October 8, 1824. He is the son

of Johnson and Jemima (Allen) Vaughn. In 1841, removed to Marshall county, Illinois, where he commenced the study of medicine with practitioners of the school of homeopathy. He commenced practice in Peru, LaSalle county, Illinois, in 1860, and remained there eleven years. He then removed to Marion county, Iowa, after a short time spent in Clayton county. He came to Casey, in April, 1880, and has attained a fair practice. He was married in Rock Island, in March, 1848, to Miss Harriet Bentley, a native of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Robert W. Miller, of Menlo, is a native of Bloomfield, Iowa, and was born September 17, 1850. He received a good school education in the schools of Iowa and Illinois, and in 1873, began his medical studies. As a student with Dr. Greenleaf & Young he put in two years, and also attended two terms of the college of physicians and surgeons, of Keokuk, from which he graduated in 1876. After a short time spent in practice in his native town, he came to Menlo where he has considerable practice.

Doctor Frank C. Jones, one of the representative business men and practicing physicians of Herndon, is a native of Winnebago county, Illinois, where he first saw the light of day, on the 13th of April, 1856, and received the best education that the common and high schools of his native place could afford. In 1869 he took it into his head to learn the machinist trade and followed that until 1874, when he commenced the study of medicine at the Chicago medical college, and in 1876 entered the medical department of the Michigan State university, at Ann Arbor, from which institution he graduated July 1, 1880. He then entered into practice

in Chicago, but suffering there from fire, he came to Panora, this county, in November, 1880, but in April following removed to Herndon, where he is engaged in the drug business in connection with the practice of his profession.

Doctor T. Kirby, a son of Doctor J. D. and Jennie Kirby, was born in Iowa county, this state, July 1, 1856, and in early years attended school at Grand Junction. He commenced the study of medicine with his father in 1875, and attended one course at the college of physicians and surgeons, and two terms at the medical department of Drake university, Des Moines, and graduated from the latter institution January 24, 1884. He at first located at Bagley, but on the 16th of March, 1884, removed to Herndon, where he is engaged in practice.

Dr. David T. Densmore, the son of Thomas and Lucy (Tripp) Densmore, was born in Jasper county, Iowa, August 27, 1860. He spent the earlier part of his life on a farm and attended school through the winter months, and at the age of sixteen went to the public school at Hoopville, Clark county; afterward at Newton, Jasper county. In the winter of 1880 he taught school and studied medicine, and

at the close of his teaching gave his time to acquiring a knowledge of that science. He afterward attended the medical department of the Iowa university, of which he is an *emeritus* graduate. In 1882 he located at Jamaica, where he now is.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Guthrie District Medical Association was organized on the 23d day of September, 1880, and for the first three years met in Stuart, but has now moved the place of reunion to Guthrie Center. The object of the society is for mutual interchange of views and the benefit of the profession. Meetings are held six times a year. The first officers of the association, chosen at the time of the organization, were the following well-known disciples of Galen: Dr. D. Beach, president; Dr. J. R. Dosh, secretary. The original members were Doctors J. R. Dosh, J. H. Kersey, J. E. Roper, D. Beach, H. C. Leroy, J. Lonsdale, W. A. Hawley, R. W. Miller and J. H. Couch. The society has flourished finely since its organization, and now numbers some twenty-one members, with the following officers: Dr. H. C. Leroy, president, and Dr. J. H. Kersey, secretary.

CHAPTER XIV.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

"You raised these hallowed walls, the desert
smiled,
And Paradise was opened in the wild."

The settlement of the county had hardly begun, the plow had scarcely commenced to turn the sod, when the pioneer preachers, true servants of their Savior, began to labor in this new field. In the Western country, as well as in the Orient, and the isles of the sea, the representatives of the Christian religion, marched in the van of civilization. Throughout the centuries which comprise this era, these self-denying missionaries have been taught and trained to carry the standard of the Lord on the foremost wave of frontier settlement. In the rude hut and cabin of the pioneer, they proclaim the same gospel that is discussed in the gorgeous churches and cathedrals of an older clime. It was the same religion, but was it the same in effect, in the deep reality of belief. The Christian religion had its rise among humble fishermen, the days of its purest practice was among the lowly minded; and it oftentimes seems that among similar surroundings, in modern times, that the lost purity of former days is restored to it. This is best shown in the pioneer days, when we find a manifestation of Christianity, that we seek in vain at a later period, and under contrasting circumstances. The meek and lowly spirit of the Christian faith—the placing

of the spiritual things above vain pomp and show—appears more earnest amid the simple life and toil of a pioneer people than it can when surrounded by wealth and fashion. This we simply take as a broad fact, not to decry the present, but to illustrate the past. So looking back to the early religious meetings in the log-cabins we may say: "Here was a faith earnest and simple, like that of the early Christians."

It is the purpose to give as full and complete a history of the churches of the different religious denominations of Guthrie county in this chapter as is possible. As is usual, the Methodists were the first to bear aloft the banner of the Christian religion in this locality. A meeting of this sect was held at the cabin of Benjamin Kunkle in the fall or winter of 1851, when some twelve persons were present. The services were conducted by Rev. Michael Hare, who was located at Des Moines at that time.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT
GUTHRIE CENTER.

Written by Rev. Charles Ashton.

In the summer of 1861 a mission was organized, having Guthrie Center for its central point. Rev. J. W. Adair, still an effective member of the Des Moines annual conference, was appointed to its charge. The mission was in the Lewis

district, Arthur Badley, presiding elder. The first quarterly meeting for the mission was held at Bear Grove, July 20, 1861. The following official members attended: Arthur Badley, presiding elder; J. W. Adair, Jacob Levan, local preachers; Eli Grandstaff and James Lisle, exhorters; William Milhollin, leader, and E. Pickett, steward. Those seven persons, at this writing, are all yet living. Two Sabbath-schools, one each at Bear Grove and Guthrie Center were reported; five preaching places, Bear Grove, Walnut Grove, Orange or Tuttle's Grove, Guthrie Center, Waterloo. This last appointment was in Highland township, near the mouth of Willow Creek. Bear Grove reported ten dollars, Orange, two dollars, and Guthrie Center, forty dollars, for the support of the ministry.

A collection was taken up and six dollars were received. The Methodists on Guthrie Center circuit have mostly been liberal givers at public collections. Rev. Adair served the work until the conference session in the fall of 1863. The mission, during his second year, included the twelve western townships of the county in which he had eleven preaching-places, namely: Guthrie Center, Bear Grove, Dalmauntha, Middle River, now Casey, the Coleman neighborhood on Beaver, Willson's (now Monteith), Van Orders, near the center of Victory township; Tuttle's Grove, Waterloo, Walnut Grove and the Squires neighborhood. James Lisle was licensed to preach. He is now the secretary of the Des Moines annual conference. The first parsonage property in Guthrie Center was purchased during Mr. Adair's administration. The building yet stands, at the northeast cor-

ner of Prairie and Eighth streets in Guthrie Center, and is occupied by L. D. Clark as a residence. Prior to being purchased for parsonage use, it had served as school-house, church and town hall. It was occupied as a parsonage until 1871. At the end of Mr. Adair's third year, it was reported as worth \$150.

The following list gives the ministers who have had pastoral charge of the M. E. Church, Guthrie Center, and the duration of their term of service: J. W. Adair, spring of 1861 to fall of 1863; N. L. Phillips, September, 1863, to September, 1864. Guthrie Center circuit was attached to Panora circuit from September, 1864, to September, 1866; then Guthrie Center circuit was reorganized, and was served by J. G. Gates, September, 1866, to September, 1867; Israel Mershon, September, 1867, to September, 1868; T. P. Newland, September, 1868, to September, 1870; Charles Ashton, September, 1870, to September, 1873; J. M. O'Flyng, September, 1873, to September, 1874; W. F. Burke, September, 1874, to September, 1875; L. Jean, September, 1875, to September, 1877; G. M. Cuffen, part of year; S. S. Todd, part of year; W. E. Hamilton, September, 1878, to September, 1880; George F. Brand, September, 1880, to March, 1882; Rev. Brooker, April, 1882, to September, 1882; Rev. D. Shenton, September, 1882, and is now in charge, July, 1884.

At the second quarterly meeting for the year, of Rev. Mr. Shin's pastorate, held at Guthrie Center, February 1, 1868, Eli Grandstaff, William Tracy, and David Paxton were appointed a building committee for the erection of a church building in Guthrie Center. Subsequently,

John E. Motz and E. Kostenbader were added to the committee. A brick building was projected, and a kiln of brick was burned in the summer of 1868, toward its erection. These were sold out and in the following summer a second kiln was burned. The plan of building for some reason was changed and the present frame church was erected in the summer of 1870, plastered in the fall, and early in the winter it was seated, and was opened for divine service, Sabbath morning, January 8, 1871. It was a very beautiful winter day, and a large congregation attended. Rev. C. Ashton conducted the services, preaching from Psalms xxvii, 4. On Sunday, January 22, he commenced the first protracted meeting held therein, continuing it until the 14th of February, and received into the society ten members by letter and forty-three on probation. The building was formally dedicated to divine services Sunday, June 11, 1871. Rev. P. P. Ingalls, then of Des Moines, preached both morning and evening. The day was a beautiful summer day, and the service was successful. In the summer of 1873, the second parsonage property was purchased. The society had now become one of leading religious influence in the town.

During the pastorate of Rev. L. Jean, extensive revivals were enjoyed in several societies of the circuit. During the pastorates of Revs. O'Flyng, Burke and Jean, the county was settling up rapidly. New societies were formed and the circuit boundaries were repeatedly changed in forming new pastoral charges.

The pastorate of Rev. Couffer was unfortunate. A peripatetic, professional evangelist intruded himself into the town

to hold a series of meetings, and produced great excitement, great disturbance and long-continued harm to the religious interests of the community.

Rev. Hamilton enjoyed a prosperous pastorate. He succeeded in freeing the charge from a long-standing and embarrassing indebtedness. They sold the second parsonage property and built the comfortable parsonage house now occupied by the pastor. He was an able, instructive and scholarly preacher and devoted to his work. During his pastorate the railroad was built, and the town entered upon an era of more rapid growth and permanent prosperity. The church profited by the inspiration and grew with its increase.

The second year of G. F. Brand's ministry was one of great sadness to himself and the church. The trouble in which he became involved is yet fresh in the minds of the people. Appealing from the decision of the church court by which he was expelled from the church and ministry, he was taken violently ill, immediately on his return from the annual conference, and died before a judicial conference was called to try his appeal. His death raised a new question in the jurisprudence of the Methodist Episcopal church. The bishops ruled that his death barred proceedings in the appeal. To this decision his counsel objected and carried the case to the general conference meeting, in May, 1884. That body held, "that the member's death did not affect the appeal, but that it might be prosecuted by the deceased member's heirs or legal representatives, the same as if the expelled member of the general conference were living." The case thus became

one of wide importance, as it established a precedent for the church for all future time. Rev. Brand was expelled by a vote of six to five in the court that tried him. On the hearing of his appeal the decision of the lower court was reversed by a vote of seventeen to two. So that he was acquitted of the things charged against him. Rev. D. Shenton is now in the second year of his pastorate. His labors are enjoyed by his congregation, and the church is prospering under his ministry.

Guthrie Center circuit now consists of three appointments: Guthrie Center, Walnut Grove and Linn Grove. There are Sabbath-schools at Guthrie Center and Walnut Grove.

At the annual conference session held at Clarinda, September, 1883, Guthrie Center circuit reported five probationers, one hundred and forty-three members, two local preachers; church property valued at \$3,700; \$937 paid for ministerial support, two Sabbath-schools, with twenty-two teachers and officers, and one hundred and fifty-seven scholars. The church property is located in Guthrie Center, and has been improved the present summer. There are two local preachers connected with the Guthrie Center society, Revs. Israel Levan and Elias Kostenbader, both have had memberships in the society from its early history, and have done good work in promoting its interests.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Bayard was originally located at Dodge Center and belonged to the Atlantic district of the Des Moines conference. When the railroad was built and Bayard laid out two appointments were consolidated, and on the 6th of September, 1882, this church was formed with the following members:

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Littlejohn, Mr. and Mrs. Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. Lynch, J. W. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. William Stevenson, and Mr. and Mrs. Miller. The first trustees, who are the present ones, were: A. W. Leach, — Wilson, George Dewey and Alexander Littlejohn. A building committee was appointed consisting of Father William Stevenson, E. H. Lockwood and George Dewey, who undertook to attend to the raising of a temple to worship in. This church edifice was erected in 1883, and dedicated to the worship of the triune God on the 4th of October, 1883. Rev. E. K. Young, of Des Moines, preached the first sermon, and Rev. William Stevenson, of Woodward, Dallas county, the second. The edifice is 30x46 feet on the ground, with studding sixteen feet high, with a neat tower, the top of which is forty feet from the ground, and cost \$1,800. There has as yet been no resident pastor, Revs. George W. Rawlings and A. W. Leach, having occupied the pulpit, and Rev. S. S. Todd, who is located at Bagley, fills the place of pastor, preaching every alternate Sabbath. It was through the influence of Hon. Michael McDonald the Milwaukee land company donated one lot to this church, and the society afterward purchasing the adjoining one, have plenty of room.

The Methodist Church, now located at Jamaica, was organized by Rev. F. Todd, in 1879, and is attached to what is known as the Panther Creek circuit. The church edifice, which is a good substantial frame, 24x36, was erected in 1883. The present pastor is Rev. J. D. Prince; and H. E. Hurlbut, J. J. Quiggans, E. Munger, are trustees. Mrs. H. E. Hurlbut

is the class leader and superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

The Methodist Church of Baker township, was organized in the fall of 1859, at the house of Edmund Pickett, by Rev. Mr. Carrier, with the following named original members: William Melholland and wife, Joshua Simmons and wife, Edmund Pickett and wife, Mrs. Lewis Harrington, Mrs. Susan Simmons. Services were held here for some time when the church was removed to Bear Grove, where meeting still continues in the school-house. Edmund Pickett was the first class leader.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Menlo was the pioneer religious body of that town, having been organized in March, 1869. The original members were the following: J. C. Hitchcock and wife, J. McMullen and wife, John Peaine and wife, Stover Rhinard and wife, W. S. McMullen, Noble Gregory, Mary Jackson, Mary Talmage, C. M. Hitchcock and wife, George Hitchcock, Nora Moore, J. F. Gregory and wife, J. M. Sweeney and Grace Sweeney. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Winning, who served one year, and was succeeded in turn by the following clergymen: Rev. James Lisle, one year; Rev. Daniel Lamont, one year; Rev. B. F. Durfee, one year; Rev. J. E. Darby, Rev. John Hestwood, Rev. W. C. Martin, Rev. D. C. Franklin, Rev. E. Kendall, Rev. George Wright, Rev. E. J. Brooker, and the present incumbent, Rev. William Hohenschelt. The present church edifice was commenced in December, 1881, and finished in June, 1882, and on the 21st of that month it was dedicated by Bishop Simpson. It is 36x60 feet in size, and was erected at a cost of \$3,000.

The Methodist Church at Casey was organized in the fall of 1870. The first officers were as follows: Rev. W. B. Payton, pastor; John Woods, class leader; John Miller, recording steward; J. W. Woods, Sabbath-school superintendent; John A. Jefferson and George Loomis, local preachers. The church edifice which was built about the same time, is a neat frame structure 24x36 feet, and has a seating capacity of about sixty. Rev. A. H. Murphy is the present pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Stuart is the natural outgrowth of one of the stations of what was called the Adair circuit, previous to the coming of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad to this vicinity. This was under the charge of Rev. E. Winning, who raised it from a poor church, scattered over two or three counties to a self-sustaining circuit. At the conference of 1869, a circuit was formed extending from Earlham to Guthrie, called the Dexter circuit, and put in charge of James Lisle. But, to quote from the record, with four embryo towns and several established country appointments, none could have the necessary amount of service. There were so many appointments that Methodism could not well compete with other denominations who were endeavoring to supply preaching more frequently and aid largely in building churches. But it was one of the necessities of the situation, and for the time had to be endured. In 1871, however, the circuit was divided and to the charge of the newly formed one of Stuart, Rev. I. E. Darby was assigned. Three societies were in this new circuit, Stuart, Menlo and Watawah, containing ninety members in all. The church society at

Stuart was organized in 1871, by Rev. James Lisle, it having been a station prior to that as above mentioned. The following is believed to be a full list of the first class at the time of the organization of the church: J. L. Fox, N. E. Fox, G. W. Clark, Maggie Clark, J. W. McPherson, S. McPherson, M. Ewers, J. T. Burchard, M. J. Burchard, Nancy Given, James Chittick, A. Sprague, Mary Griffin; Seth Wilson, Parmelia Wilson, Alice Williams, F. C. Annfield, Annie E. Lawton, Ann B. Baker, Benjamin Kuns, Elizabeth Kuns, Mary Head, H. C. Reynolds, George Bailey, Jemima Newby, F. M. Newby, Mrs. Baker, Lydia Potter, William Frost, Priscilla Frost, Mary Annfield, Jane Chittick, Edward Yarton and Olive Yarton.

The pastors that have successively presided over this people, attending to their spiritual wants, have been: First, Rev. James Lisle, in 1871; Rev. I. E. Darby, 1872; Rev. Durfee, during the years 1873-4; Rev. J. H. Hestwood, in 1874-5; Rev. W. C. Martin, through 1876-7; Rev. G. C. Waynick, during 1878-9; Rev. O. E. Moore, in 1880; Rev. G. H. Detwiler, during the years 1881-3; and Rev. J. D. Moore, three months in the latter part of 1883. Rev. J. Hesterwood is the present incumbent of the pastorate. The church edifice, which is a handsome building 32x50 feet, ground area, was erected in 1874, at a cost of \$3,000. A neat and picturesque parsonage was erected in the following year, at a cost of \$1,000. This latter building is 16x24 feet dimension in the main part, with an L, 14x20. The church has a present membership of one hundred and twenty-five, and evinces a fine healthy growth.

BEAR GROVE RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

In 1871 a large-sized school-house was erected a short distance north of Bear Grove, which was to be used for school and church purposes. Here the Methodist Episcopal denomination, the only one in existence at the time, held service. This congregation was instituted by Father Knott, at a meeting held at the cabin of S. R. Saxton, in 1857. On the building of this school-house, Rev. Mr. Gates, at that time having charge of this little band of pioneer Christians, preached the first sermons. Rev. Mr. Warfield is the present pastor. In 1876, Rev. Mr. Stannard, a minister of the Free Methodist persuasion, came here and organized a congregation of that sect, and since that time these two branches of the great Methodist family have alternately held services in this building every other Sabbath. Rev. Mr. Nutz is the present expounder of the Gospel according to the Free Methodist belief.

The Church of Christ, at Panora, was organized in 1854, under the evangelistic labors of Elder Clayborn Wright, of Greene county. Benj. Mitchell and Alex. Wasson were chosen elders, and Wm. C. Jones deacon. About the year 1858 the church was divided, and the place of holding meetings was changed to McClaran's school house for a time, when it was changed back to Panora. In 1874 they erected a building 32x52, which is the only church—this being the only society of this faith—in the county. They commenced with but few members, but have steadily increased to a membership of nearly two hundred. This is a branch of the Christian, or Campbellite, denomination.

Christian Church.—The congregation of the Disciples of Christ, worshipping at Tuttle's Grove school-house, in Orange township, was organized by Elder Moses McDaniels in February, 1874, with the following members: James F. Moore, Samuel Lafferty, Mrs. Samuel Lafferty, George L. Teter, Mrs. George L. Teter, Dudley M. Thompson, Mrs. Dudley M. Thompson, Henry Cretsinger, George M. Cretsinger, Isaac M. Cretsinger, Mrs. James F. Moore, and several others. Elder McDaniels preached to this little band for some four or five years. Services are now held at school-house No. 4, at which Rev. — Cloud preaches occasionally.

In January, 1870, Elder O. E. Brown, of Greenfield, Adair county, held a meeting in Victory township, and organized the Christian church, which is now located at Panora, where most of the members attend divine services. The original members were as follows: Benjamin Mitchell, Bernetta Mitchell, William Jackson, Rachel Jackson, William Jones, Margaret Jones, William and Mrs. Miller, Samuel and Mrs. McClaran, Horatio Shaw, Ozias Shaw and others. In the following year services were held by the same party at the "Mudsill" school-house, and at a revival some forty were converted. Elder James Anderson held another revival in 1875 at the McClaran school-house, where a large number were added to the fold. In the winter of 1879, at the same place, the same party labored once more, and some twenty-nine were gathered from out the world's people into the number of the Lord's people. Among the first members at the Hickory Grove branch of this church were: Orlando Mofitt and family, William Lydick and wife,

Alexander Slaybaugh and wife and Peter McClaran.

The Christian church at Stuart own a neat church edifice, on the South side, built in the early part of 1875. This society has something like twenty-five members, and is progressing slowly and surely.

The Christian or New Light church, of Jackson township, was organized in 1856, with the following members: Martin Smith and wife, Jacob Smith, Aaron Smith and wife. The first preacher was Rev John Hopkins who remained until the war broke out, and then, because of his strongly expressed sympathies with the cause of the South, he was asked to give up his post. Since then, different parties have occupied the pulpit, the present pastor being Mrs. David Lewis. Services were, at first, held in the old school house on section 3, until 1860, when the present church edifice was built. This stands on lot 15, section 2, and is 24x30. Services are held here monthly, and a Sabbath-school every Sunday. The church is in excellent condition and now numbers some forty or fifty members.

The Cumberland Presbyterian church of Panora, was organized October 23, 1869, with the following members: E. J. Reynolds, J. W. Gustine, Samuel Anderson and wife, Mary J. Hill, Charles L. Fogg, Hannah Kellogg, Margaret Lenon, Robert Farnsworth and wife, Nancy J. Farnsworth and Maria Townsend. Rev. Samuel Anderson was the first pastor, and continued to administer to the spiritual wants of this congregation until 1882, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. D. M. Buckner. The latter gentleman held this position until September, 1883, when Rev.

C. F. Fuller, the present pastor mounted the pulpit. The church building was erected by the Baptist denomination in 1870, but being a weak society, financially, they were unable to complete it, and, in 1871, they sold it to this congregation, who finished it. The edifice is 30x50 feet in size and cost about \$1,500. The present membership is about forty, and the society is in a most excellent, healthy condition.

The Presbyterian church of Menlo, was organized August 16, 1869, by Rev. Hiram Kellogg, with the following members: Joseph Reynolds, George B. McPherson, A. L. Carmichael, J. J. Groom, Perry Crook, H. M. Sampson, Ira Derby, J. M. Crab, J. Heasley, and D. B. Westlake. The Rev. H. Kellogg remained pastor of the church until 1877, and was succeeded by Rev. A. H. Campbell, who served in this capacity for three years. Rev. Mr. Bartle served one year, when Rev. C. H. Bruce, the present incumbent was called. The present membership is about one hundred and twenty-five. The church edifice was built in the fall of 1869, and was in size, 24 x 40 feet, and cost \$1,200. In 1877 these quarters growing too contracted for the increasing congregation, an addition 24x28 feet was added at a cost of \$700.

The Presbyterian church, at Casey, was organized in 1873, with Rev. J. G. Hanna, as pastor. The first to fill the various offices of this church society were: J. G. Griffith and Henry Kelsey, elders; Jacob Blattner, C. F. Linthurst, and W. D. Kelsey, trustees. Rev. Mr. Kephart, occupies the pulpit here, each alternate Sabbath.

Presbyterian Church at Guthrie Center.

—An effort was made in 1874 to organize a church of this denomination in "the Center" but the committee appointed for that purpose by the sessions, consisting of Revs. H. H. Kellogg, John C. Hanna, and Elder Henry Kelsey, did not deem it advisable to move in the matter just then. At a meeting of the general Presbytery held at Missouri Valley, April 1 to 3, 1875, this subject again came up and the same committee ordered to form the church. In behalf of this movement, Rev. J. C. Hanna met with a few parties in the Methodist church at Guthrie Center on the 9th of May, 1875, and proceeded to organize a society. The first members were, Godfrey Jerue, James Dalzell, Mrs. S. Reed and Miss Alice McLuen. Godfrey Jerue was chosen elder, and Rev. J. C. Hanna, pastor. In a few years, by the removal of the members from this part of the county, this infant church became extinct. In May, 1880, a movement looking to a reorganization of the church, was inaugurated which was quite successful. Revs. A. H. Campbell and W. M. Graham met with a number of people at the Baptist Church, and after a sermon by Mr. Graham, the society was organized with the following members: John H. Phelps, Mrs. Harriet C. Phelps, Lottie M. Phelps, Mrs. Maria Cutting, Lilla and Jennie Cutting, Samuel S. Shaefer, J. W. Shaefer, Mrs. Sarah Shaefer, Lou McMillan, Mrs. Sarah J. Phillips, Robert M. Deems, Mrs. F. A. Mann, Ellen A. Kimball, O. G. McCutcheon, Mrs. A. Curtis, Mrs. Mary McMillan and Mrs. Nettie Herriott. J. H. Phelps and S. S. Shaefer were chosen elders. At this time Rev. A. H. Campbell became the pastor of the church, and under his ministering care

and divine blessing grew in numbers and usefulness. In August, 1882, he was succeeded by Rev. C. H. Bruce, and in July, 1884, he by Rev. D. N. Graves, the present pastor in charge. The church edifice was built during the year 1882, but was not dedicated until July 1, 1883, at which time Rev. Dr. Ewing, of Parsons college, Fairfield, Iowa, officiated. Although the day was an exceedingly hot one, a large audience was present at the ceremony. Aldrich & Crittenden were the contractors for the building which cost at the time of dedication \$3,086.59, all of which is nearly, if not all, paid.

There are five churches in the county of the Wesleyan Methodist communion. The first of these was organized at Guthrie Center, on the 20th of January, 1871, by Rev. George I. Cummins, at which time the following fourteen members were enrolled: Andrew Hazlett, John Hazlett, Elizabeth Hazlett, Jacob Waller, Mary Jenkins, Sarah Springer, Thomas Howell, Elizabeth Howell, Solomon Fisk, Mrs. Solomon Fisk, W. J. Hazlett Maria Hazlett, C. Vanaken and Hannah Glasner. On organization the following officers were duly elected: Andrew Hazlett, class leader, and J. Waller, steward. Rev. E. I. Grinnell was the first pastor, entering upon his labors in the fall of 1872. During the fall of 1874, a neat parsonage was erected on State street, in Guthrie Center, which is 14x22 in size, and cost \$500. In the fall of 1874, at the close of the first pastorate, the membership had increased to a large extent. Rev. Joel Grinnell, the father of the former pastor, was the next incumbent of the pastoral office, and served two years. In the fall of 1876, Rev. J. A. Preston became the pastor,

and ministered to the spiritual wants of this little flock for one year. The church, after his retirement, was without a regular minister until the autumn of 1880, when Rev. Eugene I. Grinnell again assumed the pastoral charge, and continued to hold the same for two years. In 1882, in the summer, the erection of the church edifice was begun. This building is a plain, neat structure, 32x44 in size, and cost \$1,700. The first services were held in it in March, 1883. In the fall of 1882, Rev. William Moyle was appointed by the conference as the pastor of the church, and was assisted in his labors by Rev. H. Hull. They continued on this work for one year, when they were succeeded by Rev. David Menge, the present incumbent. The labors of this gentleman are duly appreciated, and the congregations at all points are growing in interest and numbers.

The second Wesleyan Methodist church was organized by Rev. E. I. Grinnell, in Union township at the Ansberry school-house, in December, 1872. At that time fifteen members were enrolled and the church attached to the Guthrie Center circuit. Jacob Waller was elected class leader, and Abiram S. Lambert, steward. This congregation is under the pastoral care of the minister having charge of the parent church.

In December, 1872, Rev. E. I. Grinnell of this denomination came to Tuttle's Grove school-house, Orange township, and opened a revival, which after continuing some six weeks, resulted in the conversion of some eighteen or twenty souls to the service of the ever-living God. Steps were at once taken to organize a church of the Wesleyan Methodist de-

nomination, and soon resulted in the formation of the present society, which started with the following members: Mrs. John Teter, Mrs. William P. Hopson, Mrs. Jacob Shane, Mrs. James Shane, Mrs. Ruth Martin, Lyman Baker, Mrs. Jonathan Stevens, Jonathan Stevens, Dennis Hammond, Mrs. Dennis Hammond, and several others whose names have been forgotten. J. Lyman Baker was the first class leader. Rev. E. I. Grinnell, of the Guthrie Center church, was the first pastor, serving the Lord in this portion of his vineyard for two years. The present officers are: William Martin, class leader; Mrs. William Martin, stewardess; David Miller, assistant steward. There are now some twenty-five members in good standing. This church pulpit is also supplied by the pastor of the parent church.

The Wesleyan Methodist church of Highland township was organized by the Rev. Joel Grinnell, at the school-house in sub-district No. 10, during the year 1875. This church is also a branch of the Guthrie Center church, and the spiritual food is distributed by the pastor of the mother church.

In January, 1881, a second Wesleyan Methodist church was formed in Orange township, and organized at a meeting held at the Eicher school-house, by the Rev. Eugene I. Grinnell. Twenty members were enrolled at this meeting, and William Brattle was chosen class leader, William Smith, steward, and L. M. Hickman, clerk. The church, thus established, was also made a part of the Guthrie Center charge.

The United Presbyterian church at Bayard was organized upon the 17th of

April, 1883, with the following members: David Baird, Susan Baird, E. W. Moore, Nancy Moore, Dora Moore, Martha Johnson, N. T. Smith, Mrs. O. E. Torrence, L. R. Brown, Mrs. L. R. Brown, Thomas McKinry, Mrs. Thomas McKinry, J. A. McCrory and Mrs. J. A. McCrory. The church edifice was built by J. Horine, contractor, and completed on the 20th of September, 1883, at a cost of \$1,800, all told. The church was dedicated to the worship of the "Living God," on Thanksgiving day, November the 28th, of the same year. Rev. Albert Gordon was the first minister of the little flock, commencing his labors in the vineyard in September, and remained some three months. Rev. J. A. McCalmont, the present pastor, is what is known as a "stated supply," being hired for one year, the congregation feeling hardly able to sustain a regular pastor. The present membership is twenty, an increase of seven since the date of organization, and is entirely free from debt. The first and present officers of the society are the following mentioned: J. A. McCrory, and N. T. Smith, elders; D. W. Moore, T. M. McKenry and J. A. McCrory, trustees. The Sabbath-school in connection with this church was organized the 1st of November, 1883, with J. A. McCrory as superintendent, an office that he holds at present. The school commenced with some forty members, which has in this short time increased to sixty, and is in a fine condition. The institution of the weekly prayer meetings date from about the completion of the church building.

Adair congregation of United Presbyterians, of Grant township, was organized in October, 1878, with fifteen members as follows: W. P. Cowden, M. A. Cowden,

D. J. Cowden, A. M. Cowden, J. B. Galbraith, N. A. Galbraith, Jennie B. Galbraith, E. S. Brownlee, Mary E. Brownlee, N. A. Cowden, John Grove, Mary Grove, David Hammond, C. Hammond and E. Britton. The first officers were: W. P. Cowden and J. B. Galbraith, elders; David A. Hammond and E. S. Brownlee, trustees; J. B. Galbraith, clerk. For more than five years they worshiped without a church building; but their numbers increased gradually, and stimulated to earnest effort by their pastor at that time, Rev. O. S. Morrow, they undertook the work of building a church. Encouraged by a donation of \$600 from the board of church extension, they put forth stronger efforts, and on February 17 the congregation, for the first time, worshiped in the house which they had built. In location, five and a half miles northeast of Adair; in size, 28x40 feet; in style, characterized by neatness combined with plainness, which commends to all the taste and judgment of the builders. At the urgent request of the congregation, Mr. Morrow preached the dedication sermon on Sabbath, June 22. The house was literally full. Text: "But will God in very deed dwell with men on the earth?" (2 Chron. vi. 18). The thought was appropriate. The speaker felt and made others feel the power of the truth to which he gave expression. After the sermon, before the prayer in which the house was to be formally "given" to the Lord, the treasurer made a statement of the standing of the congregation. The total cost of the house was almost \$1,600. Of this nearly \$150 was not yet provided for. Mr. Morrow then addressed the people briefly, asking that the house might be

made free of debt before presented to God. In a few moments the entire amount was held in cash or subscription, when a thankful people poured out their hearts in the prayer, in which God was thanked for his help and the strength given, while to him was presented, or "set apart," the house which they had built. After an intermission, the congregation again took their place in worship and the Lord's supper was dispensed. Nine persons previously examined by the session made a public profession of faith. Among these were a father and mother, whose two children were baptized into the church. There were two adult baptisms, young men from homes outside the church. A happy people sat down that day to the sacramental supper. All present rejoiced. Adair congregation has bright prospects. Her roll now numbers forty; they are united, devoted, willing, and full of hope. Rev. J. F. Martini was the first pastor, although a Rev. Mr. Harris was the first to preach after the organization of the society. The present officers are the following named: David Cowden, W. P. Cowden, James Stewart and E. S. Brownlee, trustees; W. P. Cowden and J. B. Galbraith, elders.

Church of God, in Beaver township.—In August, 1853, the following parties living on or in the neighborhood of Beaver creek, organized a society under the above name, sometimes known as Winebrennarians: Jacob and Catherine Miller, Christian and Elizabeth Miller, John and Isabel Miller, Enos and Rufa Ann Miller, Joseph and Julia Miller, Thomas M. and Catherine Coleman, and Miss Mary A. Downing. In many things this branch of the Christian church is peculiar. They have no discipline or articles of faith, taking

the Scriptures as their only guide and rule; taking no distinctive name other than that which the primitive church bore in the days of the Apostles. The washing of each other's feet as a religious ordinance in their meetings was a part of their ceremonial law. In their meetings they give the largest liberty to all Christians, allowing any who choose to take part in the exercises, claiming every Christian person as a brother or sister in the Lord. At the date of organization, Christian Miller was chosen elder, but death, in the fall, cut him off, and for a short time there was no regular leader. George Thomas was the first pastor, taking charge in the summer of 1855, and continuing in the same until August, 1856. He was succeeded by I. E. Boyer in the fall of 1857, and who remained one year. For some little time now the little band was without a regular leader and teacher, but in December, 1862, Adam L. Nye came among them and continued laboring in this vineyard until the spring of 1866. On his assuming charge, a reorganization of the society was had, at which time there were some twenty-three members. In September, 1865, protracted meetings were held under the supervision of J. M. West, and many conversions were made and numbers added to the membership. Mr. Nye gave up the charge in the early part of 1866, when they had no regular pastor until July 19, 1868, when he returned from Michigan and again assumed the function of pastor and elder. He remained until succeeded by O. V. Kenaston, in March, 1872. The latter remained until September, 1873, when the church was again left without a pastor.

J. J. Richardson, in September, 1875, and A. Wilson, in 1877, now succeeded, the latter remaining until 1882. The present shepherd of the flock is J. M. Mullen. This society has been closely allied with the Baptist denomination since their reorganization in 1862. Their church edifice, which stands upon lot 1, in section 5, was completed in August, 1881, and cost about \$800. About sixty members in good standing are now upon the church books, and the congregation is growing nicely.

United Brethren Congregation at Glendon.—This society was organized during the winter of 1871, by William Mains, in the old school-house near Beaver creek. The first members were the following named: John Mains and wife, Henry Mains, Mrs. Sarah Mains, Mrs. Annie Mains, Miss Laura E. Mains, Mrs. Hattie R. Anderson, William Neeley and wife, Mrs. Tabitha McHargue, David Roach, Miss Hattie Roach, Mrs. Sarah Irwin, Mrs. Jemima L. T. Mains, and Daniel Mains and wife. William Mains acted in the capacity of preacher for the first year and was succeeded by T. D. Adams, who took charge of the flock in 1873. Levi Debusk in 1874, J. E. Ham in 1875, and G. J. Graham in 1878 assumed the pastoral charge in succession. In the fall of 1881 A. J. Patterson was called to the pastorate and at once set to work to reorganize the class. He was succeeded by Samuel Longshore in the fall of 1882, who was followed by Frederick Brookmiller in 1883, but who resigned in March of 1884, and Daniel M. Mains was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Congregational church, of Stuart, was the outgrowth of a meeting held at the school-house on the 10th of June,

1871, that was called to take into consideration the propriety of organizing a society of that denomination of Christians. There were present in this assemblage the following ladies and gentlemen: J. A. Dunham, Mrs. J. A. Dunham, Miss Ella Dunham, Howard Adams, Mrs. Mary Bates, William Stevens, Maria Stevens, Miles Cady, Mrs. Miles Cady, Mrs. L. M. Morse, Mrs. Cook and Miss Helen Morse. When these parties had come together, the following gentlemen met with them, coming in the way of counsel from abroad and from sister churches: Rev. J. W. Pickett, superintendent of home missions, Rev. S. S. Hill and Judge Temple, of Atlantic, Rev. B. F. Haveland, of Lewis, and Rev. J. White of Wittenburg. After the preliminary services and addresses from these eminent gentlemen, a society was formed and the above mentioned individuals enrolled as its original members. At two o'clock, of the same day, the first divine services were held at which the Rev. Mr. Haveland preached the sermon; Rev. Mr. Pickett read the confession of faith and covenant, and offered the constituting prayer; Judge Temple gave the right hand of Christian fellowship; Rev. Mr. Hill, the charge, and communion was observed. At this time the following officials were chosen; J. A. Dunham and William Stevens, deacons; Howard Adams, clerk; J. A. Dunham, J. Altman and William Cady, trustees. It was at once, determined to build a house of worship, and for this purpose a building committee was formed, consisting of the following gentlemen: J. A. Dunham, Charles Stuart, J. R. Bates, J. Altman, L. McPherson, William Cady, and W. P. Moulton, who did their work so well that

the church edifice was entirely erected during the spring of 1872, and was dedicated by religious services on the 18th of July of that year, Rev. A. Woodworth of Grinnell, preaching the dedicatory sermon, assisted by Rev. J. W. Pickett, of the home mission. The building had cost about \$2,400, and the society was left \$839.87 in debt. When the church was first formed, the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Dr. J. Gad, who continued to do so until the summer of 1872, and was succeeded, in June, by Rev. W. B. Bachtell. This gentleman remained one year, and the society called Rev. E. G. Carpenter to the charge, but he resigned it again in March, 1875. Rev. A. E. Todd was called in August, 1875, and was ordained the following December, and remained with the church until February, 1877, when ill health compelled him to resign. Rev. H. P. Roberts supplied the pulpit for a few months, until in November, 1877, when Rev. A. W. Archibald, having received a call, became the spiritual monitor of this little flock, and remained until February, 1880, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. G. W. Reynolds, the present incumbent, who was called in July, 1880, and was ordained November 23, of the same year. A neat parsonage was built in 1877, the debt of the church canceled, and in August, 1882, the church was considerably enlarged, re-roofed and repaired, until it is one of the most commodious and beautiful in the city.

A Baptist church was organized at Padora, August 21, 1858, by elders J. A. Nash, of Des Moines, and T. S. Griffiths, of Dubuque, with some twenty-two members. In 1871 an attempt was made to erect a church edifice, but before it could

be completed financial troubles gathered around the little band and they were compelled to sell their unfinished building.

Several other churches have organizations in Panora, some account of which appears in the account of that historic village.

The First Baptist church of Stuart was instituted at a meeting held on the 21st of February, 1874, at which time the following parties became members: J. Hill, Annie Hill, D. J. Potter, Lydia J. Potter, Kate Baker, Phoebe Harter, Ella Head, M. M. Pascal, S. M. Todd, Uriah Lee and Mrs. Uriah Lee. At the time of organization, Rev. George Scott was chosen pastor; Uriah Lee, treasurer; Joshua Hill, deacon, and Mrs. M. M. Pascal, clerk. In March, 1875, Rev. A. Knapp became pastor, but held it for only a few weeks, when ill health compelled him to resign. The pulpit was supplied for a long time by Revs. Nash and Demos Robinson, of Des Moines, and Rev. Mr. Childs, the meetings being held in the Episcopal church building, which they rented in 1875. On the 12th of January the society purchased this building and filed articles of incorporation, electing E. R. Daniels, A. A. Potter and A. H. Esterbrook, trustees. Having now a building of their own, dedicatory services were held on the 29th of September, 1878, at which time Rev. Dr. Fullerton preached the sermon. May 1, 1880, Rev. L. W. Atkinson was called to the pastorate, but was retained but a short time when he resigned. In October, 1881, Rev. C. F. Reed was called and accepted the charge of the flock of the Anointed, and took possession of the same January 1, 1882. On the 15th of October, 1882, he resigned

and the church was left without a pastor until the first of May, 1883, when Rev. W. A. Welcher, D.D., assumed the spiritual charge of the church and retained it until March 23, 1884, and on the 6th of May was succeeded by Rev. R. B. Albin, the present pastor. The society own their church edifice, are entirely free from debt and have a membership of forty-eight. The present officers are as follows: H. Leighton, clerk; E. R. Daniels and H. Leighton, deacons; E. R. Daniels, treasurer; E. R. Daniels, George Theirman and A. Trindle, trustees.

The South Coon River Baptist church, known sometimes as the Missionary Baptist church, of Penn township, was organized in June, 1876, with elder Joseph Carson, as pastor, and with the following members: John S. Cave, Helen M. Betts, Mary Ayers, Sarah Walker. The first officers of the church, chosen at that time were, W. R. Godwin and A. J. Cave, deacons, and John Hill, clerk. Elder Carson remained in charge for two years, and was succeeded by Elder Childs, of Des Moines, whose service lasted one year. Next, Elder Hooks, of Adel, Dallas county, officiated as spiritual monitor for four years, when in September, 1883, Elder A. Hunt, of Guthrie Center, took the pastorate which he retains at the present. The church has a membership, now, of about forty-five. The deacons are: A. J. Cave and W. R. Godwin, and the clerk, for six years, has been, and is now Mrs. A. J. Cave.

The Missionary Baptist church, of Jackson township, was organized in Franklin independent school district, in 1868, with the following list of members: John Tam and wife, John Heiland and

wife, Andrew Whisler, A. J. Trent and wife, Millie Annacres and Charles McCoye. The first pastor was Rev. Joseph Carson, who was succeeded by Rev. Henry Cloud and Rev. William Hooks. The church is now under the pastorate of Elder Hunt, the able minister of the Guthrie Center church. In 1870, the church was removed to Valley township, but after a year was brought back to the Centennial school district, where it now is. There is now some thirty members in good standing. The first officers were as follows: John Heiland and John Tam, deacons; Charles McCoye, clerk. At the present, John Hieland and John Whisler are the deacons, and Andrew Whisler, clerk.

Coon River Congregation of German Baptists.—In the autumn of 1861, Elder H. Flory, of Story county, and C. Stuteman, of Des Moines, visited this locality, where some of their faith had settled, and held several meetings. In the following January, Elders Flory, Joel Brubaker and George Kinney, with Deacons William Bennett and David Miller, came here and held a series of meetings. As these drew to a close, arrangements were made to hold a love feast the following June. All those having letters now handed them in, and thus became members of the Indian Creek church, or "congregation," which at that time had a large membership scattered over six or more counties. These meetings were held at the houses of the different members. At the time of the first love feast, in June, 1862, held at the house of D. Brumbaugh, two miles south of Panora, the following-named members were all that then resided within the present limits of Coon River congre-

gation: Jacob Walter, John W. Diehl, J. D. Haughtelin, Eliza Haughtelin, S. A. Chamberlin, Catherine Walter, D. Brumbaugh and Lydia Brumbaugh. Before the ministering brethren returned to their homes, Samuel Brumbaugh was added to the little flock by baptism. At these meetings a choice for one teacher and one deacon was held, and J. D. Haughtelin was chosen to fill the first and John W. Diehl the second position. They filled regular appointments, made by Brother Flory, at the school-houses known as Knowlton's and Number 4, and also at Mosquito creek. The nearest ministerial assistance they had was some seventy miles distant. In July several of the brethren accompanied Elder Flory to Shelby county, where they held meetings with some of their denomination there. This was the last time Mr. Flory met with them, as he was called to a higher sphere before long, thus leaving this congregation without any ordained elder nearer than Keokuk. Several meetings and love feasts were held in the succeeding year, and in June, 1865, the Coon River congregation separating from the parent society, assumed an existence by itself. Different ministers attended to the spiritual wants of this flock within the next few years, and numerous parties were added to the membership. Late in the fall of 1870 they began looking around for a suitable site upon which to erect a church edifice, and upon the 27th of February, 1871, deeds were made out, wherein the society were presented with two acres of ground, by B. E. Plaine, on the north quarter of section 29, and one acre, by A. McClaran, adjoining it on the northwest quarter. In May, 1873, they commenced

the erection of the building and the subscriptions were paid in liberally, and the work was completed the same year and the ground fenced. The congregation has grown rapidly and to-day numbers about one hundred members. The first officers of the congregation, after its seperation from the parent stem were: Elder, John Fitz; Deacons, O. Free, B. E. Plaine and John W. Diehl. The present ones are as follows: Robert Bodger, elder; J. D. Haughtelin, J. W. Diehl, M. Deardorff, Joseph Myers and Alfred Brower, speakers; John Fitz, S. C. Deivilbis, George Boots, D. W. Diehl and O. Flesee, deacons. The church edifice is a neat, plain and unpretentious building, in accordance with the almost Quaker-like simplicity of the people of this creed, and is 40x48 feet upon the ground. It is kept in excellent repair and well painted.

Stuart meeting of Friends was organized in May, 1855. At that time it was known as the Summit Grove meeting. At this meeting the first speaker was David Bowles, assisted by his brother Cyrus. The names of the Friends in the settlement at this time were as follows: David Bowles, Cyrus Bowles and wife, David Bowles, Jr., and wife, Darius Bowles, Calvin Carson and wife, Elias Hadley, Sr., and family, John Pearson and family, Reuben White and wife, William Kivett and wife, T. J. McCollum and wife, John Ramsey and wife, Mary Mills and family, Lindley M. Stanton. This was what is known as an unprepared meeting; that is, without due organization. The first regular monthly meeting was held in 1856, although there were no elders here at the time. The meetings were held after this at the houses of the

elders, until the fall of 1856, when a meeting-house was built on the extreme southeast corner of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 31. In this divine service was held during the year 1857, and afterward until 1877, when they built a new edifice, 30x48 feet, and in which they hold service to the present time. The first recommended speaker was Ruth Newlin, who was succeeded by David Bowles, Penniah Kivetts, Amos Davis and wife, Benjamin Hiatt and Daniel McPherson. The present speaker is Benjamin Hodge, and the elders, John Carson and wife, and James Catell and wife. When first these meetings were held the women and men held their business meetings separate, but latterly they are held conjointly. In 1876 there was a division in the meeting, a portion withdrawing by themselves, feeling that anything bearing the marks of innovation about it was a direct departure from the doctrine of Fox, their founder; the other branch believing in advancement in accord with the spirit of the age, and the enlightenment of the race. The latter society is the larger of the two, numbering about one hundred and forty members.

The Spring Valley meeting of the society of Friends, was originated at an indulged meeting held at the house of Thomas Chantry, in Thompson township in the spring of 1858. These services were held at intervals until 1859, at the same place, but afterward were held at different places as suited the general convenience. The principal movers in the organization of this congregation were: Thomas B. Chantry and wife, Elisha and Hannah Smith, and Eliza Betts. In 1866,



J. C. Gable

a meeting-house was erected in the center of the southwest quarter of section 26. This was 18x20, and was used for services on First days for many years. In 1882 it was sold to S. B. Chantry, who now uses it for a barn. The ground, which is 14x28 rods in dimension, includes a cemetery, and is still the property of the society. Thomas B. Chantry was the first burial in this cemetery, in 1864. The preparative meeting was opened December 31, 1862. At that time, Samuel B. Chantry and William W. Stanfield were appointed a committee to propose a clerk, and on the 2d day of February, 1863, in accordance with their recommendation, Joseph H. Cook was appointed to that office. The new building in which they worship was erected in the town of Casey, in 1882. The building committee was composed of the following named: S. B. Chantry, Amos Davis, Joseph Betts, Alonzo Rhinehart, and J. J. Kitchen. The present speakers in the meeting are I. P. Cook, Amos Davis, and Charity Davis; the officers are Alonzo Rhinehart and S. P. Chantry, with their wives, overseers. There are now eighty-seven members. The monthly meetings of the Bear Creek meeting, of which this is a branch, are held at Casey and Stuart, alternately.

The German Evangelical Lutheran church of Grant township, was the outgrowth of a series of meetings held at the houses of George Faga, John Miller, Christopher Drafahl, Henry Faga, and in school-house No. 3, in 1875. The first members of the church were the following: Henry Wesack, John Miller, Henry and George Faga, Henry Gerhold and Fred Zimmerman. The first minister was Rev. Mr. Merten, an itinerant clergyman, who

held services for one year. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Horn, who remained over five years. The latter was a very talented man, with a most liberal education. He was born in Illinois, and educated in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and St. Louis, Missouri. After he left here he moved to Bremer county, where he is the pastor of the leading church of this denomination. He was succeeded by Rev. Frederick Ehlers in 1880. He was a native of Morgan county, Missouri, and was educated at Springfield, Illinois, and is the present pastor. The church edifice, which stands upon section 7, was erected in the spring and summer of 1884, at a cost of \$3,000. This is a beautiful structure, 68x34 feet in ground area, and with a spire towering seventy feet from the ground, pointing the worshiper the way he should go. The first officers of this society were: George Faga and Henry Wesack, class leaders; Henry Gearhart and Fred Zimmerman, trustees. The present ones are: Christopher Drefahl, Fred Felt, Henry Faga and P. J. Felt, trustees.

The Roman Catholic church of Bayard was organized at that place during the summer of 1882. A building committee was appointed consisting of Michael McDonald, Dennis Martin and Geoffrey Crooks, and the result of their labors is the neat church edifice. This was erected by contract, by John Horine, and while not entirely completed, has cost something like \$1,200. The Rev. Father Harney was the first celebrant of mass here, and is the present pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

In the year 1856 a few Roman Catholic

families of Irish birth settled on farms about four miles east of Panora, Guthrie county. Their names were Chas. Flannery, Daniel Nolan, Dennis Dargan, Jas. Carberry and Thomas Hanlon. Their spiritual wants were occasionally attended to by the Rev. J. F. Brazill, of Des Moines, and subsequently by Rev. Alex. Moynahan and Rev. Edward Gaule, of Atlantic. In a few years after, several Catholic families settled in the vicinity of Guthrie Center and Panora, and immediately proceeded to erect a church in the latter town. Soon after its completion it was blown down by a wind storm and has never been rebuilt. In a few months later a church was erected in Guthrie Center, that place being deemed the most central for the growing congregation. It was not, however, until Bishop Hennessy, of Dubuque, appointed the Rev. Father Foley as resident pastor of Stuart that the Catholic congregations in Adair and Guthrie counties were formed. As may be seen in his biography, Father Foley was appointed to take charge of the parish of Stuart on the 25th of August, 1877. The Catholic parish of Stuart embraced the counties of Guthrie and Adair. It was a wide field for a young priest, about the age of twenty-five, but he proceeded with energy and zeal to discharge the sacred duties committed to his care.

The growth of the Catholic church within the last few years in Adair and Guthrie counties has indeed been truly marvelous. Fifteen years ago there was not a single Catholic church in these two counties. At the present time there are four, namely, at Guthrie Center, Bayard, Adair, and Stuart, where the pastor re-

sides. In addition to the above churches we understand it is the intention of the Roman Catholics of Fontanelle to erect another edifice this coming fall. We shall not be at all surprised to behold in the near future two more churches erected, one at Casey and the other near the center of Jefferson township. Three acres of ground have already been secured in the latter place for that purpose. The large and beautiful church at Adair was built in the summer of 1879, at a cost of nearly three thousand dollars. The Catholics of Adair recently purchased five acres of ground for cemetery purposes about one mile from the town. In each of the above named places there are large and flourishing congregations, remarkable for their liberality toward the church, their morality, industry, and sobriety. The church property at Stuart consists of four large lots situated on a gentle eminence at the east end of town. The church and priest's residence are surrounded by a fine picket fence and beautiful shade trees. The church is now much too small, and is about to be extended at least thirty feet. A bell weighing two thousand pounds has just been purchased from McShane & Co., of Baltimore, and will be placed in position early in the month of September. Divine services are held at Guthrie Center on the first Sunday, at Adair on the third Sunday, and at Stuart on the second and fourth Sundays of each month. The congregations at Stuart, Guthrie Center, and Adair are composed of Irish, Germans, French, Americans, Canadians, Scotch, Austrians, English, Bohemians, and Belgians, but the immense majority are Irish by birth or descent.

CHAPTER XV.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES AND SOCIETIES.

Guthrie county is acknowledged as being among the best and most prosperous agricultural counties in Iowa. Its people are wide awake, and keep step with the progressive march of the times in all that pertains to the enhancement of happiness, industry and culture. Its future possibilities may be set high, amid the brilliant galaxy of sister counties that go to make up our glorious state, a star of pride in the diadem of Iowa. The early pioneers did not come loaded with wealth, and, in fact, few had more than enough to barely get settled upon their lands; but they came possessed of that which in itself was more than wealth, training in agricultural pursuits, brawny hands not afraid or ashamed to do hard work, and these, in connection with industrious habits, energy and determination, foreordained success. The country was new, and there was no alternative but that success must be wrought out of the soil, and that Dame Nature must be made to give up her stores by hard labor; this was their only hope and their only wealth. In spite of all obstacles and hinderances, they fought the good fight and have conquered and brought this land from its primitive condition to its present comfortable condition, have "made the wilderness blossom as the rose." Nor is the end yet reached, but the county has a mine of agricultural wealth as yet undeveloped,

which, as years roll on, will grow more and more valuable, and when years of cultivated maturity shall dawn to transform the yet unsubdued prairie to waving fields of golden grain, Guthrie county will take a foremost place in the ranks of Iowa's banner counties. Corn has always been the great cereal of this section of country, although a goodly acreage of wheat, rye, oats and other small grain, is sown, and flourish with surprising fecundity, and are noted for their excellence in grade; wheat seldom falling below No. 1 quality. General or mixed farming, however, is the general rule in this county, stockraising being an important factor in the make up of the agricultural pursuits of its inhabitants.

The natural and artificial conditions all favor stock husbandry in a high degree. The matchless grasses, superior natural shelter afforded by the groves and ravines, the ample water supply, cheap corn, cheap transportation, cheap lands and mild, healthful climate should satisfy the most ambitious grazer and feeder. Stock growing is the grand, absorbing industry of the day and country, and is fast making wealth for the farmer. Everybody breeds, grazes and feeds cattle and swine. A large number of men in the county feed from four to ten car-loads of grade steers, and from one hundred to five hundred prime Poland China and Berkshire

hogs, the latter fattening from the droppings and litter of the former.

The first crop in a new prairie country has heretofore been considered an unprofitable one, but recently those engaged in farming in this section of Iowa, have sowed flax on sod-breaking, with wonderful success. "Sod corn" has never been much of a success, but flax, which brings a high price, grows luxuriantly and matures very quickly on new ground. Even as late as the last of June, flax has been put in the ground and yielded very profitably. A crop of this cereal on sod-breaking will pay for the breaking, and in many instances for the first payment on the land.

Sheep-raising is also a profitable undertaking in this locality. No man in the county who is engaged in this industry, has yet made a failure of it. The sloping hillsides of the rolling prairies are clothed with the most excellent grasses, even to the summits, and the soil being of a dry, light nature, precludes the possibility of ordinary disease among sheep. The pure, fresh breezes also assist in keeping this thrifty animal in a cleanly and healthy condition. The wool market is always a strong one, and the cost of raising sheep here is so light that this expense is hardly considered.

The history of the early culture of fruit in Iowa was, from the very nature of things, in a wild country, not of the most flattering character, but by adapting proper varieties to the climate, and bestowing careful attention to their culture, a wonderful change has been wrought. To-day many portions of Iowa revel to a boundless and munificent extent in her matchless yield of fruit. Many varieties

adapted to this climate are found in this county, and the thoughtful men who have made such a wonderful success of apples, pears, cherries, plums, grapes, especially small fruits, assure us that patience, care and time would eventually make this one of the foremost fruit counties in the state.

Vegetables of all kinds, as well as the small fruits, yield abundantly in the peculiar light soil of Guthrie county, and in fact, all products of the temperate zone reach perfection in this section of the state.

OLD SETTLERS' SOCIETY.

On the 15th of June, 1876, a meeting was held at Guthrie Center for the purpose of organizing a pioneer society, at which the following named parties were present and took part in the organization of the association: A. L. McPherson, Aaron Hougham, William Revelle, William Holsman, Thomas Seeley, John Cline, Peter Batschelet, W. T. Conner, William Tracy, W. W. Newton, C. W. Hill, James Powell, Joseph W. Cummins, E. B. Newton, John E. Parrish, and T. M. Coleman. J. W. Cummins was made temporary chairman, and F. A. Mann, secretary, and the little knot of pioneers proceeded to effect a permanent organization. The following officers were first elected as permanent officers to serve until the next annual meeting: J. W. Cummins, president; Thomas Seeley and William Tracy, vice-presidents; T. M. Coleman, secretary; John Cline, corresponding secretary, and William Holsman, treasurer. A committee of three, consisting of Thomas Seeley, E. B. Newton and William Holsman was appointed to draw up a constitution for the society,

and after some deliberation reported that they had that document ready, and laid upon the table the following, which was adopted:

CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.—Whereas, it was ours to be pioneers in the settlement of this fair and fertile section of our state; and, whereas, our lives have been bounteously lengthened out through the conflicts of the past, to enjoy the present; and, whereas, the number of pioneers is decreasing and must soon pass the earthly scenes of their struggles and triumphs; and, whereas, we feel a just pride in gathering and preserving the memorials of a settlement that has resulted in a growth and development so great; and feeling that the recollections of the past, the blessings of the present, and hopes of the future should bind us together as a brotherhood, we do ordain and establish this constitution:

Article I.—This association shall be called the "Pioneer Settlers' Association, of Guthrie county, Iowa."

Art. II.—The officers shall be a president, two vice-presidents, recording secretary, corresponding secretary and treasurer.

Art. III.—The president shall preside at the meetings, preserve order, and in case of a tie on any question give the casting vote. He shall call special meetings when such may be necessary, or when requested to do so by five members of the association. In case of absence or inability of the president, the senior vice-president, if present, shall perform his duties, if neither of the vice-presidents are present, the meeting shall appoint for the time being.

The recording secretary shall keep a true record of all proceedings of the association, and shall keep a book called the "Pioneers' Register," and perform such other duties as may be assigned him.

The corresponding secretary shall be the correspondent for the association; read all communications addressed to it, and perform such other duties as may be assigned him.

The treasurer shall have charge of all moneys belonging to the association, collect and disburse and render a true account at the expiration of his term of office, and deliver all books, papers, moneys, etc., to his successor.

The present officers shall hold their offices until the next meeting, which shall be held the second Saturday in October. On which day, and annually thereafter, the officers of the association shall be elected by ballot, or in such other manner as may be directed by the association.

Art. IV.—After each annual election the president shall appoint an executive committee, consisting of five members, whose duty it shall be to provide for the annual festival, and this committee shall take charge and regulate all matters pertaining thereto, and shall select a suitable person to deliver an address at the succeeding annual festival.

Art. V.—All male residents who settled in this county prior to December 31, 1857, and are of good moral character, are eligible to membership. Names of persons proposed for membership shall be presented in writing, whereupon, the president shall appoint a committee of three, to examine into the qualifications of the applicant, which committee shall report as soon as practicable, and if fav-

orable, a vote shall be taken on the question of his admission, and two-thirds of the members present voting favorably shall elect, otherwise the applicant is rejected. Every member shall sign the constitution, and pay an annual due of one dollar, and such other assessments as may from time to time be levied by the association. All who were residents of Guthrie county prior to December 31, 1857, and who have removed and become pioneer settlers in other places, may be elected honorary members in the same manner as other members are elected.

Art. VI.—Any member may be expelled for such cause as two-thirds of the members present may deem sufficient.

Art. VII.—There shall be an annual festival of the society held at Guthrie Center, or such other place as may be ordered by the association, on the 22d of February, of each year, unless that day is on Sunday, in which case, the executive committee shall select the day before or after (21st or 23d) as they may determine. At which time and place there shall be an address delivered by such person as may be selected by the committee.

Art. VIII.—The corresponding secretary shall write to kindred societies, giving such information as he may deem proper, and solicit replies, to be read at our next annual festival. When practicable the members of the society shall attend in a body the funeral of a deceased member. The recording secretary shall provide a book, to be known as "the Pioneer Settlers' Register," in which shall be recorded the name, age, place of nativity, occupation, and date of settlement in the county, and upon the death of a member, shall record the date and place

of decease, if he can procure such information. Also record the same facts as far as may be of such pioneer settlers, as have deceased or become non-residents. The recording secretary shall inform each member at the time of signing the constitution, what information he desires, and the members are required to give it, if they can do so.

The constitution shall not be amended unless by an affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members present, and unless it shall have been presented in writing, at least one meeting previous to any action upon it by the association.

It shall be the duty of every member to furnish, within six months of the time of his admission, a brief memoir of his life, embracing date and place of birth, incidents of youth, reasons for emigrating here, jotting of his personal experience in pioneer life, and such other matters and recollections pertinent to the objects of this association, as he may deem proper to communicate, which memoir shall be delivered to the recording secretary, and by him carefully preserved as the property of the association.

By-laws for the government of the society were also adopted, and the following members signed the roll: William Holsman, J. W. Cummins, R. F. McLuen, R. J. Patterson, T. J. Smith, William Tracy, Joseph Betts, Charles Haden, E. A. Porter, G. W. Holsman, William Levan, William Warrington, John Highland, Joseph Kenworthy, A. J. Trent, John Lonsdale, J. M. Coleman, W. T. Conner, Chauncey Harper, Benjamin Denslow, Lewis Marlenee, L. B. Burden, A. L. McPherson, W. J. Revell, J. W. Herrington, J. E. Parrish, Thomas M. Coleman.

At the next meeting, held on the 22d of February, 1877, owing to the small number present, it was decided not to hold the festival, and for lack of interest or some other cause, the society has been allowed to drop into abeyance. A meeting was held in March, 1879, and an attempt at its resuscitation made. It was agreed to commence anew, or reorganize, and form a new constitution. Joseph W. Cummins was chosen president, and T. M. Coleman, secretary. Judge McHenry addressed the meeting. On a motion of Charles Haden, the secretary was instructed to procure the names of all persons who have resided in the county for twenty years, so far as he can. Charles Haden, R. J. Patterson and A. L. McPherson were appointed to draft a constitution and the necessary by-laws. E. A. Porter was elected vice-president and William Holsman, treasurer, and the meeting adjourned to assemble on the 21st of May, 1879. This was the last attempt at the organization of the Old Settlers' society in Guthrie county, as the adjourned meeting never came off, and the whole matter is, for the time being, in a state of suspense.

On the 27th of December, 1883, a meeting was held in Bayard, at which was founded an old settlers' society, of which

the following is a report: The audience was called to order by M. McDonald, who appointed A. W. Leach temporary chairman. A committee of three was appointed by the chair, consisting of J. Stevenson, G. W. Smith and J. A. McConnell, to select a permanent chairman. This committee recommended A. W. Leach as permanent chairman, and the house so declared by vote. Motion was made that W. H. Garnes be elected secretary. Motion prevailed, and W. H. Garnes was elected permanent secretary. After discussion it was decided to have the following vice-presidents: J. F. Barnes, A. Brutshe, J. A. McConnell, A. Littlejohn, J. Cretsinger, J. Shane, R. Squires, J. W. Arrowsmith, R. J. Patterson and G. W. Dewey. All the officers of the organization are to constitute an executive board, with power to select the place and appoint the time of holding the next meeting. On motion, the secretary was authorized to procure a suitable book for enrollment and recording the meetings of this organization, which motion was carried. Whereupon E. Olive, of Bayard, proffered to donate the same to the organization. The offer was kindly accepted, and the book, received, with thanks to the donor. On motion, the organization adjourned *sine die*.

CHAPTER XVI.

EDUCATIONAL.

Schools, of some sort, were established many years ago; but the eye of history has furnished no lens sufficiently powerful to enable us to determine when, or where the first one was located. It appears like a fixed star, which is lost in the nebulae of mythology, and obscured from our vision in the arms of distance. Schools of astronomy were in operation in Babylon over 3,300 years B.C. An academy of scribes and philosophers was an existing institution in China, a thousand years later. Schools of architecture, astronomy and magic were in operation in the time of Moses, among the Egyptians, and he was educated therein. Schools of philosophy flourished in Judea, 2,000 years B.C. The schools of Greece date back to the siege of Troy. The first Roman school was a military academy, established 667 years B.C. How these schools were conducted, we have but little means of knowing. In many countries they were state institutions for the benefit of the royal court. The magic wise men, soothsayers and prophets of those ancient countries were not ignoramuses, especially gifted as many suppose, but were educated men—learned in the knowledge of their age—so as to fit them for royal counsellors. Most of these schools were kept secret from the masses, and as much mystery and wonder were thrown around their inmates as pos-

sible. These were seats of the oracles and court prophets—without whose sanction kings rarely commenced or prosecuted any great enterprise. In the more republican nations, teachers gathered their students in groves, temples, market places, porches, or by the sea, and taught them by conversational lectures. Books were unknown; the art of printing slumbered in the then distant future; even letters had not been born out of hieroglyphic characters. Education was confined to the royal retinue. The masses were ignorant, and purposely kept so, in order to insure subordination. It was realized many ages ago that ignorance only would demand and submit to despotism.

After the discoveries of Gallileo, education made rapid strides toward popularization. He being repudiated and persecuted by the royal authorities, became the people's educator; and the progressive ideas by him promulgated, caused America and the Pacific isles to be discovered and settled—brought forth the art of printing, unfolded the protestant religion and infused a general spirit of research throughout Europe. After this the graded system began to be introduced into academies and colleges; but the common schools received but little benefit therefrom until within the last half century, when Prussia took the lead in the enterprise. A committee appointed by the

crown reported that "it was advisable to educate all classes, for the encouragement of piety and religion, in order to lessen the police force of the nation." Public schools were accordingly established for all classes; the common people flocked in, and it became necessary to erect new and more commodious buildings, and to provide an increased number of teachers. To meet this demand the graded system was adopted. It was found that where one teacher had but one grade of pupils, he could give instruction to about twice the usual number—be more thorough, and advance them much faster than by the ungraded method.

The German States, Switzerland, Poland and Massachusetts rapidly changed from the ungraded to graded system, especially in towns. In Switzerland and some other of these European nations, children are required to attend the public schools regularly; in default of which they are taken from their parents by the state, educated and bound out to learn a trade, or are put into the army. In some of these countries it has been found that the decrease in the cost of criminal prosecutions since education has been popularized, more than defrays the entire expenses of their public schools. In our own country, the history of education has been varied. Massachusetts and Rhode Island established public schools at an early day. In many places it was considered as necessary to build a house for their teacher as for their pastor. Situations were not put up at auction and knocked down to the lowest bidder, as is done in quite too many cases at the present time; but the most discreet persons were selected and invited to take vacant places.

In most of the colonies, no system of public schools were adopted. Here and there a private school, patronized by the rich, were all that could be boasted of. But in those colonies where public schools were sustained, and where education was most generally diffused throughout the masses, there Liberty raised its first voice, and there the largest per cent of soldiers volunteered for the revolutionary army. It is a clear proposition that the American independence was the outgrowth of schools; yet strange to say, that after our fathers had endured every privation, after the bones of thousands of their sons and brothers had been left to bleed upon the hills and plains, where they fell in battle—when they came to form a constitution, they neglected to do anything toward fostering the very cause which gave birth to their desire to become free, and which alone is able to foster, sustain and perpetuate free institutions! Instead of placing the superscription of the liberty they had gained upon their school-houses and colleges, which gave it birth, it was placed upon the copper cent! A proposition to establish a national university was voted down in the constitutional convention.

A naval and military school were established by the general government soon after the adoption of the constitution—where students are carefully taught the explosive power of gun-powder, and the precise distance a Christian can shoot at his fellow Christian and be sure to hit him, without a waste of ammunition! Only three of the thirteen original states made any provision in their first constitution for sustaining education. We must not neglect to mention the fact, that our gen-

eral government has not always remained idle upon the subject of education. At the earnest request of our first presidents, section sixteen of all new states was at length appropriated by congress for a perpetual endowment of public schools; and large grants of swamp lands were donated to many for university and school purposes. Many of the states adopted systems of public schools for the free education of all children of a suitable age. Still, in many other states, no system of free schools has been adopted.

In the early history of our country it was thought sufficient for males to learn to read and write, and for females to learn to read. In 1778 a teacher was driven from Connecticut for teaching girls to write, lest they form runaway matches. The great idea seemed then to enable all classes to read the Scriptures. But as this country has advanced—as knowledge has increased—it has been found necessary to increase the sphere of the people's wisdom. It was found that unless education was made to keep pace with the rapid and ever-expanding progress of the country, vice and crime would keep pace with that progress. The pulpit has been found powerless to affect any permanent reformation in such a country as this, unless the heads of its people be educated as well as their hearts. It was found that the parents—ignorant parents—must be brought to move in this matter; hence legislation has been necessary, and lectures and publications, and earnest working teachers. By the persistent efforts of these agents graded schools have been established in most of our towns, and to a limited extent in some portions of the country; still, at the

present time, it would be easier to establish a mint, or even practical religion, than graded schools in townships of the rural districts.

Says one of the county superintendents of this state, in his report: "In the United States, nearly one person out of every five thousand is annually convicted of crime; and among two hundred convicts in 1856, only seventy-three could read or write. Thus while six-sevenths of our adults can read and write, three-fifths of our criminals can do neither. By careful investigation, it is found that of every twenty-one who cannot read and write, one is convicted of crime, four are received as paupers, seven are habitual drunkards, and the proportion of gamblers, rioters, etc., is still greater; while only one criminal adult out of two hundred and fourteen, and but one pauper out of four hundred, who can read and write is found as an average. By pushing these statistics further, it is found that in this state, but a very small per cent of the children at our state reform school, ever attended school punctually or regularly, if at all. Thus, it will be seen that parents, who allow children to grow up in ignorance, or to attend school at unseasonable hours—and at odd days, when no work or amusement presents itself to keep them at home—are training these children for houses of correction—for jails—for poor-houses and for gambler's dens! They are instilling into these youthful minds, unsteady habits, and preparing them for the reception of all sorts of vices, which swarm all portions of the country, like devouring wolves, seeking ever for their unsuspecting and unguarded prey.

Not only is it necessary to establish

public schools, and for parents to cause their children to attend regularly and punctually—but the best and cheapest system of schools should be adopted. The experience of many of the most enlightened nations show the graded system to be the cheapest and the best yet devised, and hence ought to be adopted. As many grades as the number of children in any locality will warrant, is found to be the best and cheapest. In the rural districts, but one grade at present could be made profitable. Here let schools be established for the primary and intermediate pupils, for eight or nine months in the year. Parents generally are willing to spare children of these grades, and they had better be at school. In most rural districts, the larger ones can only be spared from three to five months per year. Let grammar schools be established for these, for that number of months during the colder season. One such school to every four or six districts would be found sufficient. The cost would be far less than under the present plan, and pupils would learn much faster. In towns, the graded system is pretty generally adopted. The following seem to be some of the principal points in its favor: It is the most thorough and rapid system; it promotes the most perfect discipline, hence cultivates more correct habits in pupils; it permits the selection of teachers peculiarly fitted to each grade—which renders it the cheapest system; it adopts a uniform system of text-books, and course of study; it commands more respect from parents and pupils; it discourages irregular attendance at school; it gathers a larger number of the same grade together and creates more emulation

in pupils; it gives more dignity to the profession of teaching; it does more toward preventing crime and immorality, and lays a foundation for usefulness in the after-life of students.

Many persons object to any system of public schools, because they say the childless rich have to pay taxes to educate the poor man's children. "Let every man educate his own children," they say. Let us see: Government is instituted to protect life, liberty and property—aye, to enhance the value and security of these, and to encourage goodness, virtue and the pursuit of happiness. It has already been shown that ignorance leads to crime and all sorts of vice, undermines free institutions, puts life in jeopardy, and renders property comparatively valueless. Now the wealthy man is indebted to the public schools for his wealth; strike these and their effects down, and his wealth would fall. The rich land owned by the Ethiopian or the Apache is nearly valueless, while the sandy hills of Wisconsin and Massachusetts are worth many dollars per acre; now it is the ignorance of the people that renders the one valueless, and education which renders the other of great value. Should the poor, who toil for their scanty subsistence, pay for the security and the means of rendering valuable the possessions of the rich?

The opulent constitute about one-third part of the community—and it has been demonstrated that to educate their children in select schools would cost as much as to educate all classes in public schools; besides, how can the wealthy expect their children to retain their moral or social purity, unless they are surrounded by a moral community. Would they rather pay

the taxes that these poor children may be educated and grow up to be useful citizens, or pay the same taxes to aid in prosecuting and punishing criminals, and live in a community of outlaws and vagabonds? In which community would their property be most secure? A certain congregation built a splendid church, with a beautiful spire towering high, and significantly pointing the people to Him, who dwelleth in immensity, and loveth and ruleth the vast infinity. They adorned it within and without—carpeted its aisles, painted its pews, its sides and its spire,—but felt “unable” to pay for a ten-dollar lightning rod, which an ingenious inventor offered to construct for them to protect it from the elements; but when the storm-god sent a thunderbolt down that spire, shattering the structure to its very foundation, they found themselves fully able to expend several hundred dollars in repairs; in like manner these persons object paying a two-mill tax that their society may be protected from the inroad of vice, and their property from the thief and the burglar, but are ever ready to pay a ten-dollar tax to prosecute or execute criminals, who have become so for the want of an education, or a moral community to live in. The public then should educate all children at public expense, for the benefit of the public. These children will soon be men and women, will be good or bad citizens, just in proportion as they are educated or left in ignorance.

The pioneer school-houses of Guthrie county, as was common in all new countries, were built of logs, and in some cases yet stand, rough cradles of learning that many distinguished men recall in the gla-

mour that memory throws around their boyhood's days, as their only *alma mater*. These days are past and gone, and now on every hill-top, the white frame school-house rears itself, inviting the reluctant youth to follow the road to knowledge.

SCHOOL-FUND COMMISSIONER.

When Guthrie county came into existence, in 1851, the office of superintendent had not been created. The only officer connected with schools in the county, was the school-fund commissioner, who merely had charge of the school money, to a certain extent the same as has the board of supervisors of to-day. He had authority to make loans of the school funds to private individuals, upon liberal security, and many of the mortgages recorded as made in early days were made to him in consideration of the school funds. So far as educational matters were concerned, he had little or no authority. In those days, the directors hiring teachers, examined those whom they sought to employ, and public examinations were unknown.

The first school commissioner was Aaron Hougham, who was elected in the spring of 1852. His term of office commenced immediately after, and he held the position for four years, having been re-elected. A sketch in detail of Mr. Hougham may be found under the head of county judges, in the judicial chapter, a position he filled at a later period.

B. F. Hook was the successor to Aaron Hougham, as school-fund commissioner, having been elected on the 4th of August, 1856, his term expiring in August 1858. In the latter year this office was abolished, the duties devolving upon the board of supervisors, and the

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS, which office at this time was created. The duties and work of the office was then the same as at the present day—visiting schools, holding examinations and looking after the interests of educational matters in general. The first to fill this office was E. B. Fenn, whose term of office began when he was elected, in April, 1859. A sketch of this gentleman may be found among the members of the general assembly, in which body he represented this district.

On the expiration of his term, in 1861, William V. Huxley was elected to the office of superintendent, but in September, 1862, he resigned the position to enter the service of the government, then engaged in subduing the southern rebels, and was succeeded by E. B. Fenn, who served out the balance of that year. A sketch of Doctor Fenn appears elsewhere, making it useless to repeat the same here.

George McDuffie was elected in the Fall of 1862, but in October, 1863, he resigned, and D. M. Harris was appointed to fill the vacancy, who held it until the 1st of January, 1863, when J. F. Blair, having been elected to the office of superintendent, entered upon his official duties. The latter was a physician from Ohio, who was in practice in Panora at the time, but who, before the expiration of his term of office removed to Oregon in the fall of 1864. W. Reynolds was appointed to fill the vacancy; and served until the 1st of January, 1865, when he stepped aside for a successor.

In 1864, at the fall election, Joseph H. Cook was elected county superintendent, but after a short time he resigned it and T. S. Wilson was appointed to fill the va-

cancy. Mr. Wilson was a clerk in the store of Judge Bryan, in an early day, having come to Panora from Indiana. In 1866, he went back to that state.

Ellwood Brown was elected in 1866, but died before the expiration of his term. Ellwood Brown was a native of Pennsylvania, and made a settlement in Valley township in 1856. He was a deep thinker and bold writer; kind, generous and charitable; unobtrusive, yet firm in his convictions and steadfast in principle. A foremost leader in the whig, free soil and republican parties in turn, he was a strong patriot. In September, 1869, he departed this life, mourned by all who knew him. One of his sons, Webb, after escaping the bullets of the foe, although in every battle and skirmish in which his regiment participated, by almost the last gun fired was killed by a rebel bullet.

James L. Grandstaff was elected in 1867 to this office, but served a short time when he resigned and Alanson Hill was appointed. Mr. Grandstaff, like many others of the early settlers in the eastern part of the county, came from Indiana in 1855. He removed from this county a few years later, in 1870, going to Northern Missouri.

Charles W. Hill was the next to occupy this office, having been elected thereto in the fall of 1868, and serving one year. A sketch of Mr. Hill, now one of the prominent attorneys of the county, will be found in the chapter devoted to a history of the bar.

James L. Grandstaff was elected in 1869, and served nearly one year this time.

He was succeeded in the office of county superintendent of common schools by James H. Meek, whose election in 1870

gave universal satisfaction. Mr. Meek came to Panora, from Ohio, to which state he has since returned.

Giles C. Miller was elected to the office of superintendent in 1875, and was re-elected to the same position in 1877, and again in 1879. There is probably no better known, or more successful educator in Southern Iowa, than the subject of this sketch. In 1873 he was elected superintendent of the Guthrie county schools, and so well did he fill that position, that he was re-elected by large majorities in 1875, 1877 and 1879, and after eight years service in that capacity, refused to longer hold that position. He was born near South Bend, Indiana, December 14, 1848. His parents, Martin W. and Elizabeth A. (Wills) Miller, were natives, he of Wayne county, Indiana, and she of Hamilton county, Ohio. They reared thirteen children, of whom Giles was the eldest. He was reared in his native county until 1865, when the family removed to Polk county, Iowa, locating in Des Moines, where Giles attended the East Des Moines high school for some time. He then entered the Iowa business college, from which he graduated. In 1870 he came to Guthrie county and taught school for about two years. He then located in Stuart, where he followed clerical work until elected school superintendent in 1873. In January, 1882, with Mr. Taylor as a partner, he engaged in the grocery business. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and is the present treasurer of the lodge at Guthrie Center, and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the V. A. S. He is a member of the Guthrie Center school board. He was united in marriage in June, 1875,

with Miss Lucia A. Statsman, a native of this state. They have three children—Lucian C., Dalton G., and Harold A.

Timothy J. Mahoney was elected to this office in 1881, and served two years. He is the son of Patrick and Ellen (Cummins) Mahoney, and was born April 17, 1857, in Crawford county, Wisconsin. After the groundwork of his education was laid in the district schools of that locality, he entered the State normal school of Wisconsin, at Plattville, on the 20th of October, 1873, and remained until June, 1874. In the meantime his parents having removed, he came to Guthrie county, where he has taught several terms in the various district schools, and was an assistant teacher in the Panora high school for three years. While employed in the latter place, he was elected county superintendent of common schools, a position he filled with honor and credit. He has also been an attendant upon the Dubuque Catholic college, and is now a student in the celebrated Notre Dame university, at South Bend, Indiana. He is a hard-working, studious young man, with more than great abilities, and will yet occupy a very prominent place in the world.

W. Leroy Miller, is the present county superintendent of common schools. Seldom do we find a man as young as our subject, holding the responsible office he now occupies, but to say that he is well qualified to fill the same, would be but to repeat the sentiment of the people who best know him. He is the son of Addison S. and M. D. Miller, of Guthrie county, and was born in Belmont county, Ohio, September 11, 1855. When an infant the family emigrated to Louisa county, Iowa, where they resided until 1869, when they

came to this county. Here Leroy was reared on a farm, and followed that occupation until 1875, when he attended the Simpson centenary college, of Indianola, Iowa, and also attended that institution during the years of 1879 and 1880. After which he returned to this county where he followed the profession of school teaching with great success, until elected county superintendent of schools in the fall of 1883, which office he now holds. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Casey.

SCHOOLS.

The pioneer school of Guthrie county was a small subscription school taught in the Kunkle neighborhood in Jackson township, by Spencer Catlin, in 1852, at his own residence, a log-cabin. The number of his pupils was fifteen.

The first public school was opened in December, 1853, at Panora, with Doctor Sloan as the teacher. The building in which this was held was built for the express purpose, and was the first structure erected in the county, for educational purposes. This was a small frame building, of which Richard Gilbert was the builder, and which was in use as church, courthouse and town-hall, besides its academic purpose, for several years.

In 1856 there were but four district townships in the county, viz.: those of Cass, Jackson, Bear Grove and Dodge, but such was the growth of the population, and so much had the educational facilities been fostered, that in 1863, there were in Guthrie county, eleven districts and forty-five sub-districts. At that time there were, also, three brick and twenty-three school-houses built.

In October, 1866, the following account of the schools of the county, was made in the report of the county superintendent: There was in the county:

Number of district townships in the county	12
Sub-districts	52
Number of males in the county between the ages of five and twenty-one	832
Number of females in the county between the ages of five and twenty-one	804
Number of schools in the county	51
Number of pupils attending	1,341
Number of male teachers employed	38
Number of female teachers employed	43
Average compensation of teachers per week, males	\$8 25
Females	\$5 95
Aggregate amount paid teachers during the year	\$7,781 02

Since that date the growth has been proportionately greater, until in Guthrie county the people can look upon their educational facilities with a just pride and say: "No other county in Iowa has any better." The following is an exhibit of the various school matters, kindly furnished for the volume by W. L. Miller, the present county superintendent of schools:

Number of district townships in the county	14
Number of sub-districts	122
Number of independent	18
Number of graded schools	6
Number of schools of all kinds in the county	141
Number of teachers employed	160
Average number of months of school each year	7.02
Average compensation of teachers per month, male	\$38 64
Average compensation of females	\$32 28
Number of scholars between the ages of five and twenty-one, male	3,164

Same, female.....	3,066
Whole number between the ages of five and twenty-one.....	6,250
Number of deaf and dumb children of school age.....	2
Number of pupils enrolled in the schools.....	4,915
Average daily attendance.....	2,390
Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil.....	\$2 12
Average cost of tuition per school year for each pupil.....	\$14 88
Number of school-houses in the county.....	142
Value of school-houses.....	\$113,755 00
Value of apparatus in the schools....	\$2,279 00
Number of teachers' certificates grant- ed in 1883.....	270
Of which are males.....	76
Females.....	194
Number of applicants rejected.....	47
Average age of male teachers.....	27.24
Average age of female teachers.....	22.21

TEACHERS' FUND.

<i>Dr.</i>	
On hand as per last report.....	\$17,618 41
Received from district tax.....	37,176 50
Received from semi-annual apportion- ment.....	
Received from other sources.....	5,773 26
Total.....	\$60,957 26
<i>Cr.</i>	
Paid teachers.....	\$38,767 86
Paid for other purposes.....	628 25
On hand.....	21,566 15
Total.....	\$60,957 26

Whole amount paid by districts for school purposes during the year....	\$
Whole amount now in hands of district treasurers.....	
Amount reported on hand January 1, 1883.....	
Amount reported on hand January 1, 1884.....	

SCHOOL-HOUSE FUND.

<i>Dr.</i>	
Amount on hand per last report.....	\$3,772 18
Received from district tax.....	10,471 34
Received from other sources.....	19,246 12
Total.....	\$33,489 64
<i>Cr.</i>	
Paid for school-houses and sites.....	\$23,635 53
Paid for apparatus and library.....	120 00
Paid on bonds and interest.....	2,027 05
Paid for other purposes.....	1,263 12
On hand.....	6,414 84
Total.....	\$33,489 64

CONTINGENT FUND.

<i>Dr.</i>	
On hand per last report.....	\$4,868 77
Received from district tax.....	13,523 74
Received from other sources.....	281 76
Total.....	\$18,674 27
<i>Cr.</i>	
Paid for rent and repairs on school- houses.....	\$2,542 52
Paid for fuel.....	3,873 44
Paid secretaries and treasurers.....	1,125 97
Paid for records and dictionaries.....	544 42
Paid for insurance and janitors.....	803 04
Paid for supplies.....	1,089 83
Paid for other purposes.....	3,718 87
On hand.....	5,026 18
Total.....	\$18,674 27

A history of the various schools in Guthrie county may be found included in the township histories of which they are a part, and to which the reader is referred.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Guthrie county was the first and is the only county in the state to comply with the act passed by the general assembly in 1874, whereby county-high schools are

created. On November 6, 1874, the board of supervisors of the county appointed the first board of trustees of this institution of learning, who were authorized to create the high school. This board consisted of the following-named gentlemen: G. C. Miller, the county superintendent, ex officio president of the board; Dr. John Bower, J. F. Moore, L. J. Pentecost, James W. Foster, A. S. Miller, and R. Hopkins.

The first session of this high school was held in the old court-house building at Panora, opening on the first Monday in January, 1876, with M. M. Wagner as principal, and C. E. Peterson as assistant. Mr. Wagner was a gentleman who came from Potsdam, New York, where he was educated in the normal school of that state. Mr. Peterson, a graduate of the Iowa State agricultural college, was a native of Sweden, who had settled in Guthrie county in 1856. The school opened with some sixty scholars, which has increased about three-fold by this time.

In February, 1876, the people of the county, by a vote, decided to use the swamp land fund for the purpose of erecting a court-house and a high-school building. The contract for this purpose was let to Jackson & Garlow, of Panora, who engaged for the sum of \$10,340 to construct the same, which they completed in October, 1877. This edifice is a beautiful structure, built of brick with stone trimmings, and from its commanding situation upon the square makes one of the most attractive features of this beautiful village. The dimensions of the building are as follows: basement, 58 x 37, with two wardrobes, 10-2 x 12-8 and 11-10 x 11-10; two school

rooms in the basement. First floor about the same as the basement. High school room occupies the upper story, and is, in size, 50 x 34. Main hall, 28 x 14. The following is the course of study pursued by the high school at the present writing:

LANGUAGE.

English Grammar—Reed and Kellogg.

Latin—Whiton's Preparation for Cæsar.

Latin—Cæsar, five books (Harkness' Grammar).

Latin—Virgil, four books (Harkness' Grammar).

German—Studien und Plaudereien, Otto's Grammar, and Grimm's Fairy Tales.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic—White.

Algebra—Robinson.

Geometry, plane and solid—Wentworth.

SCIENCE.

Geology—Dana's Text Book and LeComte's Elements.

Physical Geography—Warren.

Natural Philosophy—Steele.

Geography—Guyot.

Physiology—Steele.

Chemistry—Youmans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

United States History—Swinton.

General History—Anderson.

Civil Government—Townsend.

Civil Government in Iowa—Macy.

On the Study of Words—Trench.

English and American Literature.

Reviews of all English studies for senior class.

Rhetoricals, essays and declamations, throughout the course.

The school has a fine reference library. The selections were made with great care, and the books are all new and fresh. The aim has been to expend the fund for such books as treat of subjects taught in the school. The library is not for ornament, but for use. Students have every opportunity to consult it, and it is an invaluable aid to thorough work.

There are works for special reference on all subjects taught in the school, and an encyclopædia for general reference. Several hundred dollars have been expended upon the library. A liberal appropriation has been made by the board of trustees for the present year, and it is designed to make it the best high school library in the state.

Tuition is free to all residents of the county. Non-resident pupils pay a tuition of \$5 per term. Good board and

lodging can be obtained at a price not exceeding \$3 per week. Some students have obtained the same for \$2 per week, but the usual price is somewhat higher. Facilities for self-boarding are abundant, and if they so desire, pupils can make their expenses merely nominal. There are no incidental expenses—no expense of any kind, except for books and board. The opportunity for a liberal education is thus brought easily within the reach of all.

An important part of the work of the school is the education of teachers. Nearly one half of the teachers of the county have obtained their education, in part at least, at the county high school. Many of the schools of the county have here obtained competent, thoroughly prepared teachers, and an important service in raising the standard of education throughout the county has been performed by the county high school.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The institution of slavery was always a source of trouble between the free and slave-holding states. The latter were always exercised over the thought that the former would encroach upon their vested rights, and nothing could be done to shake this belief. Compromise measures, from time to time, were adopted to

settle the vexed question of slavery, but the fears of the slaveholders were only allayed for a short time. Threats of secession were often made by the slave states, but as soon as measures of a conciliatory character were passed, no attempt was made to carry their menaces into execution. Finally came the repeal of

the Missouri compromise and the adoption of a measure known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill. This bill opened certain territory to slavery, which, under the former act, was forever to be free. About the time of the passage of this act the great whig party was in a state of dissolution, and the great body of that party, together with certain democrats who were opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, united, thus forming a new party to which was given the name of republican, having for its object the prevention of the further extension of slavery. The people of the South imagined they saw in this new party, not only an organized effort to stay the spread of their peculiar institution, but one that would eventually be used to destroy slavery in those states in which it already existed.

In 1860 four presidential tickets were in the field. Abraham Lincoln was the candidate of the republicans, Stephen A. Douglas, of the national democrats; John C. Breckenridge, of the pro-slavery interests, and John Bell, of the union conservatives. This latter party was composed principally of those who had previously affiliated with the American or know-nothing party. Early in the campaign there were threats of secession and disunion in case of the election of Abraham Lincoln, but the people were so accustomed to Southern bravado, that little heed was given to the bluster.

On the 20th of December, 1860, South Carolina, by a convention of delegates, declared "The union now existing between South Carolina and the other states of North America, is dissolved, and that the state of South Carolina has resumed her position among the nations of the

earth as a free, sovereign and independent state, with full power to levy war and conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do."

On the 24th, Governor Pickens issued a proclamation declaring that "South Carolina is, and has a right to be, a free and independent state, and as such has a right to levy war, conclude peace, and do all acts that rightfully appertain to a free and independent state."

On the 26th, Major Anderson evacuated Fort Moultrie, and occupied the as yet unfinished Fort Sumter. Two days previously he had written President Buchanan's secretary of war, John B. Floyd, as follows:

"When I inform you that my garrison consists of only sixty effective men, and that we are within very indifferent works, the walls of which are only fourteen feet high; and that we have within one hundred and sixty yards of our walls sand hills which command our works, and which afford admirable sites for batteries and the finest coverts for sharpshooters; and that besides this there are numerous houses, some of them within pistol-shot, you will at once see that if attacked in force, headed by anyone but a simpleton, there is scarcely any possibility of our being able to hold out long enough for our friends to come to our succor."

His appeals for reinforcements were seconded by General Scott, but unheeded by President Buchanan and totally ignored by John B. Floyd, secretary of war. On the 28th South Carolina troops occupied Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, and hoisted the palmetto flag on the ramparts.

John B. Floyd resigned his position in Buchanan's cabinet on the 29th, charging that the president, in refusing to remove Major Anderson from Charleston harbor, designed to plunge the country into civil war, and added: "I cannot consent to be the agent of such a calamity." On the same day the South Carolina commissioners presented their official credentials at Washington, which, on the next day, were declined. On the 2d of January, 1861, Georgia declared for secession and Georgia troops took possession of the United States arsenal in Augusta, and Forts Pulaski and Jackson. Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, seized the forts at Beaufort and Wilmington and the arsenal at Fayetteville. On the evening of the 4th, the Alabama and Mississippi delegations in congress telegraphed the conventions of their respective states to secede, telling them that there was no prospect of a satisfactory adjustment.

On the 7th the conventions of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee met in secession conclave. Secretary Thompson resigned his seat in the cabinet on the 9th, on the ground that, contrary to promises, troops had been sent to Major Anderson. On the same day, the *Star of the West*, carrying supplies and reinforcements to Major Anderson, with her flag at her mast-head, was fired into from Morris Island, and obeying instructions turned homeward, leaving Fort Sumter and its gallant little band of heroes to the mercy of the rebels and traitors. On the same day, also, the ordinance of secession passed the Mississippi convention. Florida adopted an ordinance of secession on the 10th, and Alabama on the 11th. On the latter day the rebels seized the arsenal at Baton

Rouge, and Forts St. Philip and Jackson, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and Fort Pike at the entrance of Lake Pontchartrain. Pensacola navy yard and Fort Barrancas were surrendered to rebel troops by Colonel Armstrong on the 13th. Lieutenant Slemmer, who had drawn his command from Fort McRae to Fort Pickens, defied Armstrong's orders and announced his intention to "hold the fort" at all hazards. The Georgia convention adopted an ordinance of secession on the 19th. On the following day Lieutenant Slemmer was besieged by a thousand "allied troops" at Fort Pickens. Louisiana adopted an ordinance of secession on the 25th. On the 1st of February the rebels seized the United States mint and custom-house at New Orleans. The peace convention assembled at Washington on the 4th, but adjourned without doing anything to quiet the disturbed elements. On the 9th a provisional constitution was adopted at Montgomery, Alabama, it being the constitution of the United States, "re-constructed" to suit their purposes. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was chosen president, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, vice-president, of the "Confederate States of North America." Jefferson Davis was inaugurated on the 18th, and on the 25th it was learned that General Twiggs, commanding the department of Texas, had basely betrayed his trust, and had surrendered all the military posts, ammunitions and arms to the Texan authorities.

Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated March 4, 1861, in front of the capitol, the ceremonies being witnessed by a vast concourse of people. Before taking the oath, Mr. Lincoln pronounced in a clear,

ringing voice his inaugural address, to hear which there was an almost painful solicitude; to read which the whole American people and civilized world awaited with irrepressible anxiety. With that address and the administration of the oath of office, the people were assured. All doubt, if any had previously existed, was removed. In the hands of Abraham Lincoln, the people's president, and himself of the people, the government was safe.

Traitors were still busy plotting and planning. Troops were mustering in all the seceded states. On Friday, April 12, the surrender of Fort Sumter, with its garrison of sixty effective men, was demanded and bravely refused by the gallant Robert Anderson, the heroic commander. Fire was at once opened on the almost helpless garrison by the rebel forces, numbering several thousands. Resistance for any length of time was useless, and at last, out of ammunition and seared and scorched by the flames of their burning quarters, the little band of heroic men were compelled to give up, and the national colors were hauled down and by traitor hands were trailed in the dust, the dirt and the mire not defiling them half as much as the Judas touch of arrant rebels. On Sunday morning, the 14th, the news of the surrender was received in all the principal cities of the Union. That was all, but that was enough. A day later when the news was confirmed and spread throughout the country, the patriotic people of the North were roused from their dreams of the future—from undertakings half completed—and made to realize that behind that mob there was a dark, deep and well-organized purpose to destroy the gov-

ernment, rend the Union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one would dare question their right to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black. Their dreams of the future—their plans for the establishment of an independent confederacy—were doomed from their inception to sad and bitter disappointment. Everywhere north of Mason and Dixon's line—the home of the freemen—the voice of Providence was heard.

"Draw forth your million blades as one;
Complete the battle now begun;
God fights with ye, and overhead
Floats the dear banner of your dead.
They, and the glories of the past,
The future, dawning dim and vast,
And all the holiest hopes of man,
Are beaming triumphant in your van.

"Slow to resolve, be swift to do;
Teach ye the False, how fights the True;
How buckled perfidy shall feel,
In her black heart the Patriot's steel;
How sure the bolt that Justice wings;
How weak the arm a traitor brings;
How mighty they who steadfast stand,
For freedom's flag and freedom's land."

On Monday, April 15, President Lincoln issued the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have for some time past, and are now, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the states of South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshals; now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution and the laws, have thought to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several states of the Union, to the number of seventy-five thou-

sand, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this subject will be immediately communicated to the state authorities through the war department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and to aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long endured. I deem it proper to say that the first services assigned to the forces hereby called forth, will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized in the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the object aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with, property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within twenty days from this date.

Deeming the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution, convene both houses of congress. The senators and representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

By the President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The last word of this proclamation had scarcely ceased to vibrate upon the electric wires before the call was filled. Men and money were counted out by hundreds and thousands. The people who loved

their whole country could not give enough. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsated through every heart. The farm, the work-shop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the school, every calling offered its best men, their lives and fortunes, in defense of the government's honor and unity. Party lines were for a time ignored. Bitter words spoken in moments of political heat were forgotten and forgiven, and, joining hands in a common cause, they repeated the oath of America's soldier-statesman: "By the Great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved." Seventy-five thousand men were not enough to subdue this rebellion. Nor were ten times that number. The war went on, and call followed call, until it seemed as if there were not men enough in all the free states to crush out the rebellion. But to every call for men or money there was a ready and willing response. The gauntlet thrown down by the traitors of the South was accepted; not, however, in the spirit which insolence meets insolence, but with a firm, determined spirit of patriotism and love of country. The duty of the president was plain under the constitution and the laws, and above and beyond all, the people, from whom all political power is derived, demanded the suppression of the rebellion, and stood ready to sustain the authority of their representative and executive officers to the utmost extremity.

Guthrie county was behind no county in the state in the exhibition of this sublime patriotism. The news did not reach the people of this county in time to be numbered in the first call of the president for 75,000 men, but in the second and every succeeding call, it responded

with its noblest and best men, some of whom went forth never more to return. The record of the county at home and abroad is a noble one. By reference to the chapter containing the action of the board of supervisors, it will be seen what was done in an official way. In an unofficial way the people took hold of the work, aided enlistments, and furnished a large amount of sanitary supplies.

FIRST COMPANY.

The first company raised in this county was Company C, 4th infantry. It was organized in July, 1861, and mustered into the service of the United States on the 8th of August, in response to the president's call for 300,000 men. The officers elected were: Thomas Seeley, captain; Samuel Nichols, first lieutenant; John P. McEwen, second lieutenant. As the company left the county for the place of rendezvous, hundreds of people were present and many were the tears shed and hearty "God bless you," over the departure of the loved ones.

Other companies were raised and men enlisted in scattered groups or singly throughout the various regiments of the state, and in this connection has been compiled from the adjutant general's report, and various other sources the name of every soldier from Guthrie county. If any are omitted it is entirely unintentional, as great care has been exercised in making up the lists, and none have a more kindly regard for a brother soldier than the author of this volume. The following is believed to be a full and complete

ROSTER OF THE VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
FOURTH IOWA INFANTRY,

COMPANY C.

Captains:

Seeley, Thomas	McEwen, John P.
Nichols, Samuel D.	Campbell, William H.

First Lieutenants:

Nichols, Samuel D.	Harlan, George W.
McEwen, John P.	Baker, Charles W.
Campbell, William H.	Hill, Charles W.
Tracy, William.	

Second Lieutenants:

McEwen, John P.	Campbell, William H.
Hill, Charles W.	Baker, Charles W.
Reed, Benjamin F.	Mount, E. C.

Sergeants:

Beck, W. P.	Harlan, George W.
Craig, Marshall H.	Revelle, William J.
Campbell, William H.	

Corporals:

De Huxley, William	Reel, J. J.
Motz, Daniel Luther	Cox, Benjamin F.

Musicians:

Reno, Lewis A.	Stowell, Charles S.
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PRIVATES:

Bailey, Levi W.,	Tingle, George E.,
Bailey, Robert L.,	Campbell, Hugh,
Baker, Charles W.,	Campbell, William H.,
Benny, William B.,	Chambers, Job,
Bike, George W.,	Clark, Cornelius C.,
Binns, William H.,	Clark, Isaac,
Burden, Leir,	Clark, John S.,
Burnham, William N.,	Clark, Moses,
Bush, Willard H.,	Clark, Abram,
Butler, Zephaniah T.,	Clearwater, Jesse W.,
Cabe, J. F.,	Codd, William,
Cox, James H.,	Cox, Alfred,
Cornell, William,	Huffman, Josephus,
Curtis, Locke A.,	Hummer, William H.,
Danner, William H.,	Levan, Benjamin,
Darby, Reason C.,	Linscott, Charles N.,
Davis, William W.,	Madison, William O.,
Dilley, Robert A.,	Marlencee, Samuel,

Ewing, William A.,	McMullen, James G.,
Farnsworth, Robert N.,	McCool, John W.,
Gifford, Silas B.,	Moffitt, Walter A.,
Hagar, James,	Monroe, Joseph W.,
Haskins, James A.,	Mount, W. S.,
Haskins, H. C.,	Mount, Cyrus,
Hill, Charles W.,	Mount, E. C.,
Hibbs, Joseph,	Mowry, Abram,
Hibbs, Robert H.,	Parriah, Robert,
Hellyer, William,	Parrish, Lafayette,
Hubbard, Lewis,	Reed, B. F.,
Hibbs, Armstrong,	Reed, Thomas L.,
Robinson, James,	Robinson, Warren F.,
Shaw, Jared,	Sivey, John W.,
Stills, Oliver,	Slaughter, Leroy S.,
Strain, John S.,	Stiles, Joshua L.,
Towler, Thomas,	Sutton, Elijah,
Wasson, John A.,	Tracy, John W.,
Watkins, Riley,	Wasson, James W.,
Weeks, William S.,	Wells, Roswell S.,
Wilson, George M.,	Walford, William,
Bailey, Joseph A.,	Tracy, William,
Brown, Francis,	Brown, Webster,
Blakemore, John W.,	Conner, Thomas,
Donavin, Dennis,	Davis, Squire A.,
Gilbert, Obed F.,	Gibson, William S.,
Howell, Joshua W.,	Hays, Garrison,
Lamb, Wilson B.,	Ivers, Lawrence,
Lenon, Henry H.,	Lamb, William R.,
Luckinbill, Thomas,	Luckinbill, George,
Rhoads, Abijah,	Rhoads, Cyrus,
Morris, Abram,	Wilson, John,
Turner, Thomas,	Haskins, James A.,
Toller, Thomas,	Wasson, William,
Carrick, Albert,	Crooks, Henry,
Hackley, Samuel,	Harrington, John W.,

FOURTH IOWA INFANTRY.

In April, 1861, the whole country was thrilled to the heart by the news of the firing on the national fortress and flag of Fort Sumter, its surrender, and the subsequent call of the president for 75,000 men to enforce the laws. The tocsin of war was sounded throughout the whole Northland, and thousands of brave hearts sprang to arms at this call of duty. In

no state in the Union, that they were so anxious to preserve, had the war-spirit more thoroughly taken possession of the people, nor nowhere were the inhabitants more intensely loyal than in Iowa. Before they could get together, however, such was their distance from the seat of government, the call for the 75,000 men had been filled and Iowa had to wait her time, only one regiment from this state being included among the three-months' men. Soon call succeeded call, and men poured to the front from the "Hawkeye State" until it has been said that, "in all the important movements of the four years of war, Iowa troops took an active part." The drum-beat of the brave Iowa boys was heard on the banks of every large river of the South, from the Potomac and Mississippi to the Rio Grande, and the brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served, won for them high praise, in circles both military and civil. "The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes," was the universal verdict.

Among all the famous regiments that bore the arms of Iowa into the thickest of many a stricken field, none, perhaps, have gained such high meed of praise, or covered themselves more with immortal glory, than the gallant 4th. Brave, hardy men, sons of the bold pioneers that had penetrated this region of country, they had inherited all the fire and valor of their noble sires, and proved upon many a well-fought battle-field the rugged hardihood of their earlier days. This regiment was raised in the counties of Mills, Pottawattamie, Cass, Guthrie, Dallas, Decatur, Polk, Madison, Ringgold, Union, Wayne and Taylor, although many of the men

came from adjoining counties. It rendezvoused at Council Bluffs, and was mustered into the service of the United States at that place in August, 1861, with the following officers: Grenville M. Dodge, colonel; John C. Galligan, lieutenant-colonel; W. R. English, major; James A. Williamson, adjutant. On the 9th of August, 1861, the regiment left the state and proceeded to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, where it remained until the 24th of the same month, when it took up its line of march to Rolla, where it went into camp. Here it was thoroughly organized and drilled, doing its regular share of camp and garrison duty. Here lay what had been designated as the Army of the Southwest, that had fallen back before a less numerous foe, who was as much surprised as could be imagined at their retrograde march.

Major General Price, who was in command of the rebels, now took the initiative, but General Pope, by masterly maneuvers, caused him to again give up his forward movement, and in several minor engagements handled Price's army so roughly that it retreated rapidly through Springfield and Cassville, until it had crossed the line into Arkansas. Here, at Boston Mountain, he made a junction with General Ben McCulloch, with a division of Texas and Arkansas confederates, which raised his entire force to about equal to that which was pursuing him. This was the army that had lain so long at Rolla, now under command of Major General Samuel R. Curtis, and among which was the afterward famous, 4th Iowa. Price now determined to fight, and retracing his steps was joined by General Earl Van Dorn and General

Albert Pike, whose forces, added to those of Price and McCulloch, numbered in all about 20,000 men. Our forces, in their eager chase after Price, had far out-traveled all their provision trains, and when the enemy halted in his march and turned they were compelled to withdraw some outlying troops as the enemy greatly outnumbered them, and they were out of anything to eat. No tents, no blankets, no camp utensils had our brave boys, but they made the best of it and gathered huge beds of leaves, and prepared to take their rest on these. Scarcely had the 4th Iowa boys stretched their tired limbs and closed their weary eyes when the order came for them to fall in and fall still farther back to a position where the army had determined to make a stand. Our boys had no sleep for two days and two nights, and grumbling at their hard lot they set out on this march of twelve miles. This was on the night of the 6th of March. Through rain and sleet, over the hills and hollows of the Ozark hills, over muddy roads, and through timber moved the regiment, many of the men sleeping in the ranks. A most dismal night to all. One of the officers declares it the most miserable march and experience he had while in the service.

At dawn upon the 7th they reached Pea Ridge, near the Elkhorn tavern, where they went into camp, with a light snow upon the ground. The artillery had balky horses, which stopped on every hill, and it was all hills and hollows, and it was therefore a long and tedious march, and as the men were not allowed to build any fires upon the march the chill had made them sleepy. Scarcely had morning dawned ere they fell into

line again, this time to pass through a baptism of fire such as surpassed almost human endurance. General Curtis had made most elaborate preparations to receive the enemy, which he supposed would advance on the Fayetteville road, but the enemy, by a masterly flank movement, placed himself upon the flank and rear of the Union forces. Curtis, thus realizing the critical nature of his position, with a far more numerous foe practically between him and his resources, rendering retreat ruinous and compelling him to fight the rebels upon ground of their own choice, promptly changed front to rear, making the first and second divisions, under Sigel and Asboth, his left, the third, under Jefferson C. Davis, his center, and the fourth, under Colonel Carr, his right. In the latter division was placed the 4th Iowa. At 10:30 o'clock Osterhaus was ordered by Curtis to advance and open the engagement; while at nearly the same moment McCulloch fell with overwhelming force upon Carr's division, at or near the Elkhorn tavern. A broad, deep ravine, known as Cross Timber Hollow, rendered almost impassable by a windfall of heavy timber, crossed the battle-field, severing the lines of either army, but especially those of the rebels.

Osterhaus advanced with great gallantry nearly to the Bentonville road, on which he found the enemy moving in great force toward the Elkhorn tavern, where Carr was making such a heroic stand against McCulloch. Overwhelmed by numbers, Osterhaus was driven back with the loss of his battery. But Curtis sent to his assistance Colonel Davis, who had been detailed to support Carr. The

latter officer, with his men, had been fearfully overmatched throughout the day, that, although always presenting a bold front to the enemy, he was compelled to give ground, sending repeated and urgent representations to General Curtis that he must be re-enforced. Some little help was extended to him from time to time, but it was 2 o'clock P.M., when General Asboth moved to the right by the Fayetteville road to Carr's assistance. General Curtis, with this division, reached the Elkhorn at 5 P.M. He found Carr still fiercely fighting, notwithstanding his having several severe wounds. Many of his field officers had fallen, with about one-fourth of his entire command. The latter had been seven hours under fire, during which they had been forced back but half a mile. As Curtis came up he saw the 4th Iowa falling back at a left oblique in perfect order, dressing on their colors as if on parade, and ordered it to face about. Colonel Dodge explained that it was entirely out of ammunition, and was only retiring to refill its cartridge-boxes. Curtis ordered a bayonet charge, and the regiment at once moved steadily back to its former position. In this, its first battle, although it had participated in some slight skirmishes, the 4th Iowa lost about one-third of its effective men. Company C had no man killed outright, but R. C. Darby, James Robinson, L. S. Slaughter and O. F. Gilbert were mortally wounded, while George Bike, R. N. Farnsworth, W. H. Hummer, E. C. Mount, W. O. Madison, J. S. Strain, H. H. Lenon, Thomas L. Reed, and some others, were wounded more or less severely.

Just previous to the battle, on the 4th

of March, Major English had resigned, and as Colonel Dodge had been made a brigadier general for gallant conduct in the field, and Lieutenant Colonel Galligan being out of place and resigning, James A. Williamson was appointed colonel, May 1, 1862. At the same time George Burton was made lieutenant colonel, — Cramer, major, and John E. Sell adjutant. In the meantime, after the battle of Pea Ridge, where the 4th Iowa behaved so heroically as to call forth the admiration even of the rebel General Van Dorn, who said, "I have never seen men stand and fight so before," and Major General Curtis incorporated in his general order the words, "The 4th Iowa regiment won immortal honors." The army was without food, and after resting Curtis moved it in a southeast direction through Arkansas to Batesville, on the White river, where the regiment halted for about a week. Curtis then set forth, crossing the Big Black river by a pontoon bridge, and marched to Jacksonport. From here, following the sinuosities of the cache, he proceeded to Clarendon, on the White; and here, being entirely short of provisions, his train having been captured by the rebels, and in a thoroughly inhospitable region, he had no choice but to make his way to the most accessible point on the Mississippi. This was Helena, sixty-five miles away. Three days of hard marching through dust and heat, the 4th reached this haven on the 13th of July and went into camp.

At Helena the 4th Iowa remained until the 22d of December 1862, when, having become a part of the 2d brigade, 1st division, of the 15th army corps, it embarked on board of transports with the

right wing of the "Army of the Tennessee," under General W. T. Sherman. They passed down the river to the Yazoo, and some twelve miles up that stream, where they were disembarked, and where, on the 28th and 29th of December, it took part in that impotent and fruitless attack on the superb fortifications at Chickasaw bayou. The sluggish waters of the latter covered the entire rebel front, behind which rose the lofty bluffs of the Yazoo. Here the labor of thousands of slaves had been devoted to the complete fortifications of the line for months, until it was perfectly impregnable to simple assault, yet General Sherman dared the awful hazard of the battle, and hurled column after column of infantry upon them in simple, useless slaughter. On the 28th, the 4th, together with the rest of Thayer's brigade of Steele's division, were re-embarked and landed to the right of the junction of the bayou with the Yazoo, and the advance ordered. The 4th, leading the brigade, plunged into the bayou, where both banks were covered by tangled abatis, and where the bayou presents a quicksand bed three hundred feet wide, containing water fifteen feet wide and three feet deep. The rebel rifle-pits beyond were filled with sharpshooters, whose every bullet drew blood; his gunners had the range of the ford, such as it was, and poured grape and canister into their dauntless but rapidly decimated ranks. Toiling like heroes, they essayed to stem the storm until an order was received to fall back. It was raining all the time, and stung by the consciousness that they had fruitlessly thrown away many valuable lives, they retired sullenly from the contest.

The 4th had crossed the bayou, and

had by a tremendous exertion taken the first line of works, and had waited for the balance of the brigade, or some other reinforcements, some fifteen minutes under the enemy's close and deadly fire. By some mistake the other troops did not come, hence the order of recall as above mentioned. Their hardy valor, and determined courage drew forth the encomiums of all, and the regiment was instructed by general order to inscribe upon its regimental colors, the proud legend, "First at Chickasaw Bayou." During the rainy night which followed the battle, our men stood or lay without fire in the swamp bordering the execrated bayou, but next morning they were embarked, and returned to Milliken's Bend. On the 10th and 11th of January, 1863, they took part in the reduction of Arkansas Post, or Fort Hindman, as it is sometimes called, where they, as usual, displayed their high courage and valor.

After the fall of this place they marched to Young's Point, in front of Vicksburg, which camp they reached on the 22d of January. Here they lay, taking part in the digging of the canal at that place, which General Grant had caused to be made, and which proved such a lamentable failure. They moved from here to Gregg's plantation, where they remained until the 2d of April, when they embarked and went up the Mississippi river to Greenville, from which place they moved on the celebrated Deer Creek raid. It then returned to Milliken's Bend, by the river and commenced the active campaign against Vicksburg, on the 2d of May, by marching to Grand Gulf, and from thence to Jackson, Mississippi. The 4th were not in time for the attack on this place,

its defenders having evacuated the place on the assault made by McPherson's corps, but it was the first regiment to enter the city. The fifteenth corps now returned to the lines in front of Vicksburg, and took part in the famous assaults on that place on the 9th of May. Here the 4th gained the outer slope of the enemy's works and held their ground until Sherman, seeing that they were being decimated to no purpose, withdrew them a short distance where the irregularities of the ground afforded them comparative shelter and safety.

On the 22d of May a more determined effort was made to carry the place by assault, but after a severe contest in which the noble 4th behaved with its customary gallantry, the troops were all retired, and the slow operations of the siege took their course. No history of this siege is necessary, so well is it known.

On the 4th of July, 1863, of glorious memory, General Pemberton, the rebel commander, surrendered to General Grant, who immediately took possession of the city. Hardly had the surrender been accomplished, before Grant ordered a forward movement of troops toward the Big Black river and Jackson, where Joe Johnston was organizing a large rebel force. Not even allowing the soldiers of Sherman's and McPherson's corps, to enter the stronghold they had so gallantly won, he pushed them forward. By two o'clock p. m., July 4, the column was in motion, the 4th among them. The next evening they had united with the army, which had been stationed on the Big Black river, and General Sherman crossed that stream on the 6th, with an army little less than 50,000 strong. The 4th, which was still

a part of Steele's division, crossed in the center, at Messenger's ford, with some little resistance from the enemy. They thus advanced over a region already wasted by war, parched to sterility by fierce drouth, which maddened men and animals with heat and thirst, without food or water. The men were reduced to live on green corn and salt, and a few crackers, and as the retreating rebels had thrown dead horses into all the wells and springs, they were reduced to the expedient of boiling the water and skimming off the corruption ere they drank it. Laboring under these disadvantages, notwithstanding, they pressed Johnston back into Jackson, forcing him to take refuge within its intrenchments, wherein he was soon invested.

The crafty rebel general, seeing that to remain was simply to court destruction—having sent away whatever he could, his railroad communication to the eastward being still open—evacuated during the night of July 16-17, hurried across Pearl river and thence to Brandon. The 4th, with other troops in the pursuit, had an indecisive engagement at the latter place without result. After some two days spent in tearing up railroads, the 4th returned to Black river, fourteen miles from Vicksburg, where it went into camp on the 29th of July. The regiment lay in camp at this place until the 22d of September, when it embarked upon steamers and moved to Memphis, where it landed. From here it set out with the army for the relief of Chattanooga, which was closely invested by the rebels. General Grant telegraphed to General Thomas, who was in command at that important point, to hold that point at all hazards,

and proceeded to go to his assistance. When they reached Bridgeport he found General Hooker, who had been transferred from the Army of the Potomac, at that town preparing to argue with General Bragg our right to supply our forces at Chattanooga by means of the river instead of sending everything over the mountains, on either side of the Sequatchie valley, a most laborious and difficult undertaking. Here Grant, after ordering Hooker to cross the Tennessee at Bridgeport with all his force, to advance to Wauhatchie, in Lookout valley, and menace Bragg by a flank attack, the division of which the 4th Iowa formed a part, in company with one other division, was ordered to remain south of the river, to hold in check the rebel General Forrest, who, with some five thousand cavalry and a battery of flying artillery, was annoying the flank and rear of our forces. This was most miserable work to the boys. No sooner were they quiet at night than Forrest beat them up, driving in the pickets and getting up a skirmish at any and all hours, and yet, owing to the celerity of his movements, easily distancing any pursuit when attacked in force.

No rest had our men night or day, nor time to get their meals, and participants in it tell that they never had a chance to undress, as there was no telling when they might be called upon to repel the enemy. Here the 4th participated in some six different minor engagements, pursuing the rebels the last time as far as Tusculumbia, thirty miles distant. The rebels would fall back until they reached a crest of a hill, bank of a creek, or some other defensible point, when they would rally and a smart skirmish would ensue

until they were driven out, when they would enact the same over again. After they had driven Forrest off they returned, and with the balance of the 1st division took part with Hooker in the memorable battle of Lookout mountain, where they distinguished themselves, under the command of Major S. D. Nichols, Colonel Burton having lost his head; and although the credit they should have received was swallowed up by the 20th corps of General Hooker, still they enjoy the proud consciousness of having participated in that famous "battle among the clouds." The next day the regiment took part in the attack on Mission Ridge, driving the enemy before them on the run, under the command of the gallant Major Nichols; and at a charging pace, their officer in front, swept on, pushing back all opposition, the 4th alone taking three hundred prisoners, many of them throwing down their arms to a single officer and asking quarter.

On the 27th of the same month, just two days after, they also had a hand in the defeat of the rebel general Cleburne at Ringgold, Georgia, where Charles Baker, whose commission as lieutenant was on the way to him, and Ben Cox, both sergeants, and brave and noble young men of Company C, were mortally wounded. After this engagement the regiment returned to Chattanooga, and from thence to Bridgeport, Alabama, and from there to Woodville, where it remained in camp until the 26th of February, 1864, when, it having veteranized, it started home to enjoy the short leave accorded to all veterans who re-enlisted. On its arrival in Des Moines, the general assembly being in session, an impromptu reception was

given the battle-scarred heroes of the 4th, who had carried the flag of Iowa through so many a stricken field and fiery baptism of blood and fire. Their days of enjoyment being over in April, the regiment once more left Iowa to return to the field. They halted a few days to rest and get refitted at Nashville, and then moved forward to join the army under General Sherman, then just starting on the Atlanta campaign. By one of those singular coincidences that often occur in army life, just as the regiment came to the land the place of the 4th in the line was before them, and hastily disembarking they stepped into it and were once more a part of the "grand army."

General W. T. Sherman, with this force, now numbering a little less than one hundred thousand men of all arms, with two hundred and fifty-four guns, was about to start on an ever-memorable campaign, to penetrate the heart of the confederacy, draw off the attention of a large portion of the forces of the South, so that they could not re-inforce the hard-pressed army of Virginia. The country to be traversed was almost chaotic in its upheaval. Rugged mountains, deep, narrow ravines, thick, primitive woods, crossed by narrow, ill-made roads, succeed each other for forty miles; then intervenes a like distance of comparatively open country, only to be succeeded by another rugged, difficult region of mountains and passes which reaches nearly to the Chattahoochee river, across which, eight miles distant, lay the important city of Atlanta. The gallant band of heroes called the 4th Iowa, now under command of Lieutenant Colonel S. D. Nichols, of Guthrie county, participated

in all of the movements and engagements that led up to the siege of Atlanta, and honorably acquitted themselves at Snake Creek Gap, Resaca and Dallas. In the latter engagement the 4th occupied the extreme right flank of the army, and by the rapidity and *elan* of the Confederate charge were forced to retire a short distance, curving the line back like a fish-hook, and suffered extremely from a fire in both front and rear. W. DeHuxley, of company C, was killed by a shot from the rear, over the line of battle in that direction.

In the immortal charges on Kenesaw mountain the 4th also participated, and it was here that Colonel Nichols, seeing his men fall around him, deployed his men into open order, but to press on to the charge. This they did, he in the lead; they met with a withering fire, but being in some degree sheltered by the trees, escaped much injury.

General Sherman now invested Atlanta, and settled down to take the place, which was strongly fortified. On the 22d of June General Hood fell, by a long flank movement, upon our left and rear, at or near Decatur. Our boys were in the thickest of this engagement, having been ordered forward to occupy a small abandoned earthwork in front of the rebel line. In charging from this place on a battery, which they captured, Lieutenant Charles W. Hill, of Company C, was struck in the breast by a shot, and fell to the ground, his comrades charging over him, thinking him killed. But he soon rallied, and made the discovery that a dime novel and another small book had stopped the ball and saved his life. Colonel Nichols was wounded, but not severely. On the night

of the 26th of June the regiment moved, with the balance of the 15th corps, to the right, near Ezra Church, and behind rude rail parapets received the charges of Hood's army and repulsed him.

Again at the fight at Jonesborough, the 4th was in line, and to quote the words of Greeley in his history of the war: "These soldiers stood as cool as though bullet proof."

In all the after campaigns and marches of that famous captain, W. T. Sherman, including his march to the sea, the 4th bore its part manfully, and in May, 1865, participated in the grand review of the army at Washington. From thence to Louisville, where it was mustered out, and then to Davenport, Iowa, where all were discharged in August, 1865, was the grand windup of its career. It has been said of the 4th Iowa infantry that it was essentially a marching and fighting regiment, having marched some five thousand miles and been present in thirty-six engagements, and covered themselves with glory and helped to place the military name of Iowa at the head of the states. Honor to the bravest of the brave Iowa regiment, is due by all true patriots, and their meed of praise is beyond all danger of overflow.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Porter, Charles,

Wall, Edwin V. R.,

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Lister Samuel.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY L.

Captains:

Dyson, Joseph, Lenon, Peter H.

First Lieutenants:

McCool, W. C., Lenon, P. H.,
McClaran, A.

Second Lieutenants:

Lenon, P. H., Huxley, W. V.

Privates and non-commissioned officers:

Wickersham, William,	Boblett, Isaac,
Babcock, William P.,	Brown, William C.,
Barnhart, Jacob,	Edgerton, Asher M.,
McCool, Wells C.,	Manning, Thomas J.,
Messer, Jackson,	Nesselrode, C. C.,
West, Albert,	McClure, James,
Nelson, Larkin,	McClure, R. C.,
Oglesby, L. D.,	Grandstaff, James L.,
Reed, William A.,	Squires, Richard F.,
Johnston, Solomon,	Caskey, John,
Kimbrell, W. H.,	Henderson, Robert R.,
Woody, J. W.,	Robertson, Robert,
Hamilton, Leonidas,	Mann, W. A.,
Hardy, Daniel,	Hougham, Aaron, Jr.,
Nichols, J. D.,	Barker, F. C.,
Brumbaugh, D. H.,	Crows, Winson,
Smith, G. W.,	Bassmore, Harrison,
Babcock, S. H.,	Berry, E. B.,
Butler, James A.,	Burgess, Thomas,
Bower, Charles,	Cole, Halm W.,
Cox, H. C.,	Cox, J. T.,
Crosby, Albert C.,	Campbell, George,
Carberry, Patrick,	Corner, E. M.,
Dorsett, W. H.,	Dubbs, J. A.,
Dudley, Noah,	France, G. W.,
Farrow, G.,	Frazier, S. H.,
Gilbert, C. G.,	Gander, S. H.,
Hunter, J. W.,	Hullibarger, J.,
Hummer, I. N.,	Hummer, J. W.,
Hummer, P. G. W.,	Haskins, F. M.,
Heasley, O. F.,	Hall, J. W.,
Hassia, G. H.,	Hook, B. M.,
Harper, Silas,	Hutchins, I. I.,
Harvout, L.,	Kautzman, G.,
Kunkle, H. W.,	Kunkle, Jacob,
Kunkle, William P.,	Leonard, L.,
Leinart, V.,	Levan, J.,

Lee, J. H.,	Latin, James S.,
Leach, William D.,	Miller, E. S.,
Miller, O. P.,	Miller, I. K.,
McDonald, M.,	Mingus, L. W.,
Marlenee, J. E.,	Marlenee, John,
Marlenee, William A.,	Mann, W. A.,
McClaren, A.,	McGeorge, G. W.,
Morris, Isaac,	Minnich, S.,
Minnich, D. R.,	Murnan, G. W.,
Phillips, S. H.,	Robinson, J. R.,
Robertson, A. P.,	Ricks, Joseph,
Rhodes, James,	Strang, J. M.,
Squires, N. J.,	Shank, John,
Sexton, J. M.,	Sharkey, E.,
Smith, T. J.,	Trent, J. W.,
Williams, Lewis,	Williams, J. H.,
Williams, H. H.,	Walker, John,
Wine, William G.,	Cook, James,
Wine, G. W.,	Reed, G. W.,

Hagar, James.

COMPANY K.

Chantry, A. I.,	Rice, I. D.,
McCann, Thomas,	Bailey, L. H.,
Fleak, J. R.,	Holsman, S. W.,
Hunter, Amos,	Johnson, S.,
McGaffy, Joseph,	Pearson, William,
Root, J. B.,	Smith, Leander,
Stanfield, J.,	Williams, W. H. A.,
Marlenee, G. W.,	Pitts, W. H.,

Martin, W. S.

A history of the gallant 29th Iowa infantry appears in the history of Adair county, and is not repeated in this place, as it would be useless.

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY H.

Smith, Aaron,	Bennett, Carlton,
Dickerson, John W.,	Barnett, F. M.,
Boots, Martin S.,	Brown, T. J.,
Burden, A.,	Godwin, Nathan,
Haines, N. B.,	Harbour, Milton,
Moon, John,	Moon, James,
Megeath, John,	Redman, Thomas,
Smith, Joseph,	Frazier, Henry,
Thornbury, Joseph W.,	Vermillion, William P.

COMPANY F.

Mount, James W., Wasson, David N.,
Mount, Edward.

THIRTY-NINTH IOWA INFANTRY.

The several companies composing the 39th regiment of Iowa infantry volunteers were from the following counties: Two from Madison, two from Dallas and Guthrie, two from Polk, one from Greene, one from Clarke, one from Decatur and one from Des Moines. These companies were assigned to the regiment, and its colonel commissioned September 12, 1862; and he was directed to order the companies to rendezvous at Des Moines, and assumed command at once.

The first company reported at Des Moines on the 20th day of September, and within a week all were in camp, except the company from Des Moines county, which did not join the other companies until the removal of the regiment from Des Moines to Davenport. The whole energies of the officers while remaining at camp, Burnside (near Des Moines), were devoted to instructing the men in drill and other duties of soldiers. On the 26th day of October, pursuant to an order from the governor and commander-in-chief, the regiment moved to Camp Herron, Davenport. Here the men were speedily uniformed, and, on the 4th of November, armed with Enfield rifled muskets, it requiring seven hundred and seventy-three muskets for that purpose.

The regiment was mustered into the United States service by Captain H. B. Hendershott, 2d artillery, November 24, 1862. The delay in mustering was caused by two or three companies not having the

minimum number of men, and when mustered, it was upon a special order of the war department, to accept the regiment as it was. Captain Hendershott mustered in an aggregate of eight hundred and two officers and men. A minimum regiment consists of eight hundred and forty-two rank and file.

While at Davenport (counting a few cases at Des Moines) the regiment had nearly three hundred cases of measles, and the usual proportion of other camp diseases. Many of the men were only convalescent when the regiment was ordered from Davenport to the front, and forty-one men were unable to move with the command, and were left behind in hospital.

On the 13th of December the command left Davenport by rail, with orders to report to Brigadier General Tuttle, commanding at Cairo, arriving there on the 14th inst. The regiment lay at that point two days, during which time it received a disagreeable taste of a Cairo rain and sleet. The men were then transferred to a steamboat, but were so crowded that very many experienced for the first time the exposure they soon learned to endure. From the effects of that exposure many were dropped from the rolls during the next six months, under the head of "died" or "discharged."

On the 16th the regiment was ordered down the river, with orders to report to General Davies, at Columbus, Kentucky, who, on their arrival at that place, ordered them to take cars for Corinth, Mississippi, to report to General G. M. Dodge. This day the rebel General Forrest first approached the railroad near Jackson, Tennessee, and upon the arrival of the reg-

iment at that place about dark, the command was ordered to debark by Brigadier General Sullivan, commanding the district of Trenton, Forrest cut the road that evening a few miles north of Trenton, about half an hour after the train conveying the 39th passed over, cutting off the train following it. The regiment was kept lying behind earth-works at Jackson for four days, a momentary attack being expected by the commanding general. Here the men suffered much from short rations, and were unable to cook what they had. It finally became apparent that the move on Jackson was but a feint to hold troops there while Forrest cut the road north of the town. On the 22d instant, the regiment, with two others, was sent up the road to drive off the enemy and repair the road. It arrived at Trenton on the 26th, having been much exposed to rain, and deprived almost entirely of sleep on the road and at Humboldt. Forrest was known to be at Huntingdon, some thirty miles east. Other troops were ordered to Trenton, and two brigades were organized, the 39th Iowa, 122d Illinois, and 50th Indiana comprising the second brigade.

The regiment was ordered to march at dark of the 27th, every man to carry five days' rations and one hundred rounds of ammunition. Not a team or ambulance with the regiment. This was the first march of the regiment. Just from Iowa, many but a couple of weeks out of hospital, all worn out by short rations and loss of sleep, and over-burdened by carrying rations and ammunition—those who have been in the service will appreciate the condition of the men. The boys marched all night, going in camp when nearly day-

light. At eight o'clock were ordered to again resume the march, and marched all day. The next morning many of the men were completely worn out, others were too foot-sore to proceed, and they were compelled to leave over one hundred men. During the day they attempted to make their way back to Trenton, but at Shady Grove were surrounded by a regiment of Forrest's cavalry and one hundred and one were made prisoners. (They did not rejoin the regiment until in October, 1863:)

That night arrived at Huntingdon. The next day commenced moving south towards Lexington. Both brigades were at Huntingdon. The 2d brigade moved out alone. December 31, 1862, at Red Mound or Parker's Cross Roads, ten miles south of Lexington, the 2d brigade, consisting of the three regiments named, a section of artillery, and a company of cavalry, came in contact with Forrest's whole command, numbering between six and seven thousand men, and eleven pieces of artillery. The 2d brigade had 1,545 men and two pieces. Our forces fought from nine in the morning until three in the afternoon under great disadvantages of numbers, artillery and position. At three o'clock the 1st brigade made its appearance, and Forrest fled precipitately, leaving in our hands some three hundred prisoners, four hundred horses, seven cannons and a large number of small arms. The loss of the 39th was three killed, thirty-three wounded and eleven prisoners.

January 1, 1863, the regiment again took up the line of march for Jackson, arriving there the evening of the 2d. On the 6th it took cars with orders to report

to Brigadier General Dodge at Corinth, according to the orders we received at Columbus. At 7 p.m., we arrived and were by General Dodge assigned to the 3d brigade (Colonel M. M. Banes), 2d division (Brigadier General Dodge's), 16th army corps (Major General Hurlburt). The 39th remained at Corinth until the 2d of November, 1863, doing usual garrison duty. The regiment made several marches guarding trains that took up two or three days at a time, and once moved to Lagrange, Tennessee, to ward off a threatened attack on the railroad. The raid into Alabama to cover Colonel Streight's movements was made during this time. At Corinth it laid out a regular camp and erected excellent log barracks for officers and men, some eighty in number, admitted by all to be the best quarters in the division. On the 15th day of April, 1863, General Dodge's division moved out as before stated, to cover the raid of Colonel Streight into Georgia. The regiment marched by easy marches to Bear Creek, where our advance encountered the enemy, who disputed our passage. A pontoon was, however, soon thrown over the creek and our forces moved on to Tuscumbia, skirmishing almost every mile, until they arrived at Town Creek, Alabama.

The enemy who were under General Roddy were reinforced by General Forrest, and the united forces seriously endeavored to prevent the crossing. The whole forenoon was occupied in artillery duels. The Union forces had four fine batteries, and the whole, together with the movements of the troops being within observation, gave us a lively and pleasant day. After noon there were built three

bridges over the creek under their fire, when our whole force advanced and the enemy prudently retired. Colonel Streight had started in a south-westerly direction around them the night before, and our object having been accomplished, our men marched back unmolested, General Forrest having turned in pursuit of Colonel Streight. The regiment arrived at Corinth on the 2d of May.

May 6, Company H, which was on duty guarding a corral a few miles from Corinth, was surrounded by eight hundred rebel cavalry, and the captain and most of his company made prisoners. November 2, 1863, the regiment, together with the entire command of Brigadier General Dodge, left Corinth *en route* for Pulaski, Giles county, Tennessee, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles. The march occupied ten days, including four days' delay at Iuka. Nothing worthy of mention occurred on the trip. The weather was fine, the daily marches short, and the regiment seemed delighted, as on some holiday excursion. It reached Pulaski, on the Nashville and Decatur railroad, on the 11th. On the 12th a portion of the force was sent south on the railroad, and a portion went north, General Dodge's headquarters being fixed at Pulaski. Our brigade went north, and the regiment was stationed on the railroad at Reynolds' Station, Giles county, seven miles north of Pulaski. Five companies were stationed at regimental headquarters at Reynolds' Station above mentioned. Three companies were posted at two grist mills, grinding flour and meal for the command, and two companies were stationed at railroad bridges, guarding them. All the companies erected

comfortable log barracks, and the detached companies good stockades. January 21, 1864, regimental headquarters was moved to Culleoka, twenty miles farther north, with six companies. The companies detached at the mills were relieved, and two of them stationed at railroad bridges, thus giving the regiment twenty-five miles of railroad and country to hold and maintain quiet. On the 26th of January, 1864, the enemy made an attack on Athens, Alabama, and fearing another raid on the road, the regiment was ordered to immediately throw up strong earthworks or stockades. Work was immediately commenced, and the citizens, white and black, in the town and vicinity were ordered to assist. About one hundred and fifty helping, a very strong stockade was soon erected. On March 12, the regiment with the brigade, took up the line of march for Athens, Alabama, where it arrived on the 15th, where it went into camp, after a very pleasant march.

General Sherman now began his preparations for the Atlanta campaign, and the march to the sea, and the 39th, as a component part of the heroic 16th corps, took part in all its engagements. What need is there here to write the history of that campaign, so well known to all; simply to say that wherever found, the 39th always added laurels to their regiment and credit to the state, and were mustered out at the close of the war, at Washington, June 5, 1865.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Lieutenant:

Joseph W. Cummins.

Privates and non commissioned officers:

Chantry, David L.,	Blakemore, John W.,
Sheely, J. R.,	Burnham, Albert,
Bish, Sampson,	Bingham, David H.,
Dudley, William J.,	Denslow, T. B.,
France, Walter,	Hunter, Harvey,
Johnson, Hiram,	Kunkle, John,
Mount, George W.,	McCleary, George,
Mills, Hadley,	Newman, James,
Nation, George W.,	Whitmarsh, DeLoyd B.
Smith, John S.,	Williams, Benjamin.

FORTY-SIXTH IOWA INFANTRY.

This was one of the so-called one hundred day men. Generals Grant and Sherman being actively engaged with the enemy in various parts of the country, the governors of the several Northwestern states offered to the war department, to send into the field a considerable number of troops for a short term of service, who might do guard and garrison duty, thus relieving the veteran regiments for active service in the field. This proposition was after some delay accepted, and the term of service fixed at one hundred days. Governor William M. Stone, then chief executive of Iowa, issued a proclamation, calling out such troops, and the people immediately raised four regiments and a battalion.

The 46th was organized and mustered into the service of the general government at Dubuque, June 10, 1864, with the following officers: D. B. Henderson, now the member of congress from the third district, as colonel; L. D. Durbin, of Tipton, lieutenant colonel, and G. L. Torbert, major.

The regiment was assigned for garrison duty in Tennessee, where it acquitted itself creditably, and was mustered out, at the expiration of its term of service,

September 23, 1864, at Davenport. Of its eight hundred and ninety-two men and officers, two were killed, twenty-four died, one was wounded, and three were captured.

—
FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY H.
Fleak, Robert F.

—
FIRST CAVALRY.

COMPANY D.
Black, Thomas.

—
THIRD CAVALRY.

Thornburg, James H.

—
FOURTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.
Harris, Jerry J.

COMPANY I.
Mosher, J. Lewis, Vermillion, Daniel J.,
Hartman, Alfred, Hartman, Henry,
McClaran, Hiram, Van Cleve, W H.,
Webb, James.

—
FIFTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY L.
Kirtley, William, Roberts, Rial L.

—
Newton, Washington W.

—
NINTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY H.
Burnham, James, Haskins, William J.

—
FIRST BATTERY.

Ervin, Alfred M., Lonsdale, James,
Marsh, George W., Ware, Benjamin F.,
Wilson, George M., Straton, Ezra M.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following is the sad list of those gallant patriots, of Guthrie county, who left their homes, their wives and little ones, and took up their sword and musket in defense of their country's honor, never to return, finding graves in Southern soil; who laid down their lives for the Union. Many sleep in nameless graves, by muddy bayou, or in the tangled swamps, but, high written on the pages of history, these names should be engraved in letters of gold, in perpetuation of their sacrifice, that future generations may not forget the debt that is due to them or their memories.

"Cold are the sleepers
Wrapt in their shrouds,
Pale are the weepers
The battle has bowed;
Softly they slumber,
Our soldiers in death,
While hearts without number
Cry with hushed breath—
O God, are they dead?
Calm are the sleepers,
Like marble they lie,
Sad are the weepers,
Tear-stained their eye;
Quiet they slumber,
Soldiers entombed,
While hearts without number
Cry—Only this way
Can our battles be won."

Captain J. J. Reel, died at Cassville, Missouri, while acting as captain in Arkansas cavalry.
Lieutenant Charles W. Baker died November 29, 1863, of wounds received at Ringgold, Georgia.
Lieutenant Benjamin F. Reed, died at Memphis, Tennessee, January 25, 1864.
Brown, Webster, killed in battle at Bentonville, Georgia, March 21, 1865.
Craig, Marshall H., died at Cassville, Missouri, March 23, 1862.

- Cox, Benjamin F., killed in battle at Ringgold, Georgia, November 27, 1863.
- Stowell, Charles, died November 1, 1862, at Helena, Arkansas.
- Bailey, Robert L., died June 19, 1863, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.
- Bragg, Cenis, died May 19, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa.
- Campbell, Hugh, died October 6, 1861, at Rolla, Missouri.
- Curtis, Locke A., died January 27, 1864, at Memphis, Tennessee.
- Call, James T., died January 4, 1862, at Rolla, Missouri.
- Codd, William, died January 1, 1862, at Rolla, Missouri.
- Clark, John S., died at Young's Point, Louisiana, January 23, 1863.
- Conner, Thomas, died March 6, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas.
- Darby, Reason C., died March 14, 1862, of wounds received at battle of Pea Ridge.
- Danner, William H., died at Little Red river, Arkansas, June 1, 1862.
- Davis, William H., died November 13, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tennessee.
- De Huxley, William, killed in battle at Dallas, Georgia, May 29, 1864.
- Gilbert, Obed F., died March 20, 1862, of wounds received at battle of Pea Ridge.
- Hibbs, Joseph, died March 6, 1863, at Paducah, Kentucky.
- Haskins, James A., died April 2, 1862, at Rolla, Missouri.
- Hellyer, William, died May 5, 1862, at Springfield, Missouri.
- Howell, Joshua W., died January 23, 1863, at Young's Point, Louisiana.
- Lenon, Henry H., died January 16, 1863, on board the steamer Adriatic.
- Luckinbill, Thomas, died November 24, 1862, at Helena, Arkansas.
- Longberger, Randolph, died March 7, 1864, at Woodville, Alabama.
- Moffitt, Walter, died January 29, 1862, at Rolla, Missouri.
- Mullen, James, captured and died at Andersonville, Georgia, May 18, 1864.
- Parrish, Lafayette, died at Rolla, Missouri, February 28, 1862.
- Robinson, James, died March 13, 1862, of wounds received at the battle of Pea Ridge, Missouri.
- Robinson, Warren F., died May 18, 1863, at Ottawa, Illinois.
- Sivey, John W., died December 29, 1861, at Rolla, Missouri.
- Stiles, Joshua L., died February 23, 1863, at Young's Point, Louisiana.
- Slaughter, Leroy S., died March 9, 1862, of wounds received at the battle of Pea Ridge.
- Wells, Roswell S., died of wounds, at St. Louis, Missouri, February 4, 1863.
- Wolford, William, died December 10, 1861, at Rolla, Missouri.
- Wasson, James W., died May 15, 1864, of wounds received at the battle of Resaca, Georgia.
- Haskins, William J., died at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, August 2, 1864.
- Kimbrell, William H., died at Helena, Arkansas, February 26, 1863.
- Henderson, Robert R., killed in battle at Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas, April 30, 1864.
- Mann, William A., died August 4, 1863, at Keokuk, Iowa.
- Babcock, Samuel H., died December 19, 1863, at Little Rock, Arkansas.
- Butler, James A., died at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, September 19, 1863.
- Burgess, Thomas, died February 11, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas.
- Boblett, Isaac, died March 21, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee.
- Babcock, William P., died March 3, 1865, at Keokuk, Iowa.
- Brown, William C., accidentally killed at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, February 6, 1865.
- Cox, James T., died March 14, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee.
- Corner, E. M., died at Helena, Arkansas, February 12, 1863.
- Hunter, Jesse W., died February 17, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas.
- Hummer, Philip G. W., killed in battle at Jenkins' Ferry, April 30, 1864.
- Hall, James W., died January 9, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

- Harris, George H., died January 16, 1863, at Columbus, Kentucky.
- Hook, Bernard M., died February 21, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas.
- Johnston, Solomon, died November 2, 1864, at Little Rock, Arkansas.
- Kunkle, William P., died March 8, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee.
- Leonard, Levi, died April 8, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee.
- Lee, John H., died of wounds July 31, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee.
- Latin, James S., died March 20, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee.
- Mingus, Levi W., died February 7, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas.
- Marlenee, Jarrett E., died at Helena, Arkansas, February 18, 1863.
- Murnan, George W., died December 24, 1863, at Little Rock, Arkansas.
- Manning, Thomas J., died May 19, 1864, at Little Rock, Arkansas.
- Robertson, Aaron P., died February 12, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas.
- Ricks, Joseph, died July 30, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas.
- Rhoads, James, died July 26, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas.
- Strange, Isaac M., died at Helena, Arkansas, February 8, 1863.
- Shanks, John, died May 18, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas.
- Saxton, Joseph M., died May 12, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas.
- Squires, Richard F., died October 16, 1864, at Camden, Arkansas, of wounds received in engagement at Jenkins' Ferry.
- Trent, John W., died at Memphis, Tennessee, July 26, 1863, of wounds received in engagement at Helena, Arkansas.
- Johnson, Stutson, died September 10, 1863, at Mill Bayou, Arkansas.
- Pearson, William, died February 19, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas.
- Smith, Leander, died July 10, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee.
- Williams, W. H. A., died at St. Louis, Missouri, June 10, 1863.
- Dickenson, John W., died June 22, 1864, at Rome, Georgia.
- Moon, John, captured July 7, 1863, at Corinth, and died at Andersonville, Georgia, March 31, 1864, while a prisoner.
- Moon, James, captured at Corinth, Mississippi, July 7, 1863, and died in Andersonville prison-pen, April 9, 1864.
- Redman, Thomas, died in Iowa, February 28, 1863, from privations endured while a prisoner of war.
- Harper, Silas, died February 21, 1863.

CHAPTER XVIII.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Lying in the eastern tier of townships, the second from the south line of the county, is an irregularly shaped sub-division of Guthrie county, called Jackson township. This embraces sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and the south half of section 28, of congressional township 79

north, range 30 west, and sections 1 to 6 inclusive, and the out-lying lots attached thereto of township 78, range 30. It is bounded on the north by Casstownship and by Dallas county, these same being the eastern boundary also; on the south by Penn and Beaver townships, and on the west by Beaver and Valley townships.

Among the principal streams that fertilize Jackson township are the South Raccoon river and Beaver creek, with their numerous tributaries and affluents. The "South Coon," as it is familiarly called, enters the township on the west line of the southwest quarter of section 30, and flowing thence in an almost easterly direction, changes the same to a southeasterly one, on entering section 29. From there it flows through sections 32, 33, 6, 5, here it changes the direction of its course, and turning northeast runs through section 4, where once again turning to the southward, passes into Penn township on the south line of section 3. Beaver creek enters this township, from that of Beaver, on the west line of section 2, and flowing in a general easterly course makes a confluence with the South Coon river in the southwest quarter of section 5. Numerous small creeks flowing from all directions, help to swell the volume of water in these streams and drain the surrounding country.

The middle Coon river, flowing through Cass township, occasionally leaves that sub-division, in its wandering course to stray across the line into Jackson. The surface of the country is rather abrupt rolling prairie, interspersed with fine groves of native timber. This latter is especially the case along the course of the streams. In these the ax of the white man has played some havoc, but nature seems to laugh at the puny arm of mortals, and in place of the one tree cut down, two spring up. The soil, which is possibly the most productive of any in the county, is a black, sandy loam, that yields a large return to the toiling agriculturalist. Portions of the township is quite

rough, in some parts quite hilly, but nearly all of it is available for the purposes of tillage. Most of the inhabitants are American, and of a most intelligent, industrious and thrifty class, as may be plainly seen from the high state of cultivation of their farms, and the elegant and commodious dwellings and good out-buildings and barns.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Jackson township was the scene of the first settlement of the county, and the pioneer of civilization therein was John Nevin. In the spring of 1848, this fair specimen of a backwoodsman came from his home in Indiana, and settled down upon section 1, where he took up three hundred and twenty acres. He built himself a log cabin, in which to shelter his wife and two or three little ones. Mr. Nevin was an American of honest, industrious habits, not the usual class of the forerunners of settlement, but a most excellent citizen. He remained but a short time and then removed to Kansas, where he soon after died.

The next to make a settlement were Benjamin Kunkle and J. W. Cummins, in August, 1849. In the fall of the previous year Mr. Kunkle had been here and took up his claim, and broke some prairie and planted corn upon the sod. This was on section 36. After building a log cabin and making these improvements he returned to the bosom of his family, whom he had left in Van Buren county, and with them returned as above mentioned, and with him came J. W. Cummins. Mr. Kunkle had taken some three hundred and twenty acres of land, and here he lived until 1880, when he sold out to H.

D. Miller, and now lives with his son-in-law, George W. Mount, in Bayard.

J. W. Cummins also located upon a portion of section 36, laying claim to two hundred and forty acres. On this he built a log cabin 12x14 feet in size, one story high, in which he lived until 1854, when he disposed of the place to Stevenson Mount. The first year he was on this place he broke about twenty acres of land and planted it with corn. A sketch of these old pioneers of the county appearing in the chapter relating to the early settlement of the same, is omitted in this place. They belong to the whole county more than to the township proper.

In the spring of 1850 Frederick Fry came to this locality and took up a claim on section 35, of township 79, and section 5—78—30, of three hundred and twenty acres, including the piece of ground upon which the town of Morrisburg was afterward laid out. He came here from the state of Indiana, and had no family, except his mother, who came with him. He has the reputation of having been quite an eccentric genius, not reliable, and sold whisky to those who wanted it. In 1852 he sold out his claim to Jonathan J. Morris, and left the county, and that was the last ever heard of him. He is said to have brought some groceries with him, and sold the first goods ever offered for sale in the county.

Benjamin Denslow was the next settler, locating on section 4, in 1850, where he lived until 1857, when he removed to lot 1, in the same section. Benjamin Denslow, born in Ohio, on July 23, 1807, resides on section —. He moved to Indiana in 1810, and there remained until coming

to Guthrie county, in —. He was married in 1844, in Guthrie county, to Miss Mary Ferguson, a daughter of Isaac Ferguson, of Ohio. Mrs. Denslow died in 1846, leaving one child—Thomas Benton. He was married again in March, 1849, to Miss Mary J. Shepherd, a daughter of James Shepherd. He owns one hundred and twenty-four acres of land, all of which is improved. His son, Thomas B., was born on the 16th of April, 1845, and was married to Francis S. Deweese, a native of Indiana. They have four children—Elma, Benjamin, Willard and Mary E. Thomas lives on the old homestead, where he has always resided, but in a separate house however. He enlisted in May, 1864, in Company C, 46th Iowa infantry. He served under J. W. Cummins, as second lieutenant.

Henry W. Kunkle, a son of Benjamin Kunkle, was born in Champagne county, on September 25, 1842. In 1847 he left Ohio, and came with his parents to Wapello county, Iowa. In 1849 he came to Guthrie county, where he remained at home with his parents until 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, 29th Iowa infantry. He served in the war three years, and took part in the engagements at Spanish Fort, Alabama, and minor skirmishes throughout the country. He was mustered out at Davenport, in 1865, and returned safely to his home and friends. Henry was married on the 1st of July, 1866, to Sarah E. Rarrick, a native of Indiana. Mrs. Kunkle was an orphan at the time, and was raised by Joseph Kenworthy, of Guthrie county. Henry and wife have been blessed by five children—Ort, Montana, Annavada, Henrietta, Charles, the first three being dead. Mr.

Kunkle lived upon his father's farm for a few years, in Jackson township. He then bought eighty acres in Jackson township, where, in 1880, he bought ninety acres of Moses Moore. Mr. Kunkle is highly respected by all who know him, and known throughout the county as an esteemed and enterprising farmer.

Abraham Moore, in 1850, also made a settlement north of Morrisburg, on section 5, where he took up some one hundred and sixty acres of land, and where he resided until 1874, when he died and passed to the reward on high prepared for all just men. He was a native of the Old Dominion state, and, like all Virginians, had the peculiar characteristics of all Southern people, mellowed by contact with the more lymphatic temperaments of the Northern race, brought about by years of contact.

Samuel Moore, his son, another settler of 1850, made a claim to a farm in section 35.

Samuel H. Moore, who is a native of Virginia, was born on the 5th of July, 1821, and whose father was Abram Moore. He made his first settlement in Guthrie county, in 1850, taking up one hundred and sixty acres on section 35. He erected a small log cabin, 16x18 feet, which he moved to the rear of his present house, which was built in 1852. Mr. Moore owns land in different parts of the township, having two hundred and one acres altogether. He was married in Ohio, on the 16th of November, 1842, to Miss Mary Williams, a daughter of William Williams. They have been blessed with four children, whose names are as follows—William, married in 1867 to Miss Jennie Spear, and now living in section 26, Jack-

son township; Eliza J. married Jessie Crowell, now in Nebraska; Lewis, now living in Dale city; Sarah E., married Neri Conner, now in Nebraska. Mr. Moore is an intelligent, progressive business man, and as a citizen he is deservedly popular.

T. M. Boyles, settled in 1851, upon what is known as the Robert Henderson farm. This he sold out to a man by the name of Ovender, and left the country. He was the first treasurer of the county, and a prominent democrat.

Jonathan J. Morris, came to Jackson township in the fall of 1851, where he engaged in the business of speculating in claims. He was a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, born August 31, 1825, and resided in the place of his birth until 1848, when he removed to Jasper county. In the spring of 1849, he went to California, where he was engaged in merchandizing, and washing the auriferous soil. In the fall of 1850, he made a trip to New Granada, South America, where he remained until the following spring, and after a visit to Ohio, came here. Mr. Morris is said to have entered the first piece of land in Guthrie county in June, 1852, at the opening of the land office. This was the southwest quarter of section 35. He lived on a seven hundred acre farm for some little time, and in 1853 founded the town of Fairview, afterward Morrisburg, where he entered into merchandizing. In 1881, he removed to Stuart, where he is now engaged in the furniture trade with J. W. Conger. He was elected to the office of treasurer of the county but did not qualify.

George Rohrer, from Indiana, came to Jackson township in 1851, and taking up a claim on section 2, put up a cabin and a

blacksmith shop, that being his trade, when he hammered iron for the settlers. In 1853 he sold out to S. Catlin and left the county.

Cornelius De Vander came with George Rohrer in 1851. He afterward married a daughter of the latter, but not living happily with her they parted, and he moved to Oregon, where he is still living, having acquired much of this world's goods.

In the same year Henry Harper came from Indiana, and taking up a claim on section 1, opened up a farm. In 1854 he disposed of his place to T. E. Harbour, and is now a resident of the adjoining county of Dallas.

In the fall of this same year of 1851, Silas Weeks came to this part of the state and made a settlement in the western part of Jackson township, on the north east quarter of section 31, where he took up three hundred and twenty acres. He was the first to occupy the position of clerk of the court in Guthrie county, and a detailed sketch of him occurs under that head.

Aaron Hougham made a settlement in Jackson township in 1851. A full sketch of this gentleman appears in the chapter of this work devoted to judicial matters, he having held the place of county judge.

In 1851, among the other settlers, were James, Benjamin and Jessie B. Moore, who took up claims. These parties came from Ohio, and James made settlement on the southeast quarter of section 34. Benjamin located south of Dale City.

S. H. Gander in 1852 made a settlement on section 21, where he at present resides. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Jackson township, and he came

from Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1852. In the spring of 1853 he settled on section 22, where he lived during the winter of that year in a house 14x16, with clapboard roof and puncheon floor. In 1854 he settled on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 28, and built a one-story house, 18x20, of hewed logs, with shingled roof, the shingles being shaved by himself. This house yet stands, and was his home till 1871, when he moved to his present home on section 21. He now owns three hundred and twenty-five acres of fine land, and has excellent buildings. S. H. Gander was born in Frederick county, Virginia, January 23, 1824. His father, David, and his mother, whose maiden name was Rachael Shull, were both Virginians, who formerly came from Pennsylvania. He was married October 22, 1846, to Sarah A. Imlay, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Joseph and Anna Everingham, both of whom are from the state of New Jersey, and have a family of eleven children, John S., Mary, Rachael, Charles W., Margaret A., Elizabeth J., Anna E., Lucy R., David G., Nancy E. and Hattie, the latter seven being born in Iowa. Mr. Gander and his wife are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church, he for the past nineteen years, and she for thirteen years. He enlisted August 22, 1862, in company I, 29th Iowa volunteer infantry, and served faithfully till the close of the war. He took part in the battles of Helena, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. He was mustered in the army at Council Bluffs and out at New Orleans, being discharged from the hospital at that place. About two weeks after Mr. Gander arrived in this township an election was held in

which all were allowed to vote, regardless of the time they had been residents. The total vote cast was sixteen, two-thirds of which were illegal, and the election board consisted of Sam and Jim Moore and Silas Weeks. Two whig votes were cast for General Scott, one by J. S. Cummins, the other by S. H. Gander. Mr. Gander underwent all the privations of the pioneer, and had lived in Guthrie county a year before tasting wheat bread.

Mathew and James Piper, two brothers from Ohio, in 1852, also made a settlement on sections 36 and 3, on the place now occupied by A. E. Burnham, where they resided until 1864, when, being taken with the western fever, they sold out and migrated to Oregon.

William Redfern in 1852 came to Jackson township and bought a farm, where he now lives. He is a native of Clinton county, Ohio; was born on the 7th of June, 1823. His father was a native of Ohio, while his mother came from North Carolina. His early life was spent on a farm, but when he was eighteen years of age he went to Indiana, where he learned the cooper's trade with his brother James. He came to Marion county, Iowa, in 1846, where he remained but a short time, when he came to Polk county, and there remained several years. In 1852 William came to Guthrie county, where he bought a farm and built a substantial dwelling. He has lived in the county ever since he first came, with the exception of a year or more, when he moved his family to California. He came from California in September, 1866, and on coming back to his old home he was satisfied to remain. He was married in Park county, Indiana, on the 29th of

September, 1842, to Miss Jane Hougham, by whom he has had eight children, six of whom are now living—William N., now living at home; Edward H., traveling in the West; Caroline F., married to Martin Isenhardt; Aaron H., now in Nebraska; Mary E. and John D., at home.

Moses Hall, also, in 1852, took up a claim on the northeast quarter of section 34, where he still continues to live. He is a native of Virginia, born May 28, 1818, and is the son of Thomas and Sarah Hall. He was married to Rebecca Moore, a sister of Samuel, and daughter of Abraham Moore, by whom he has four children living. These are John H., Abraham M., Lewis L. and Sarah M.

Among the arrivals of 1852, were John and Benjamin Marlenee, who are both numbered with the dead.

Enos Miller made a settlement on section 2, where he now resides. Enos Miller, a prominent man of Jackson township, was born in Pennsylvania, on the 12th of August, 1815, and is the son of Jacob and Katie Miller. Mr. Jacob Miller was a native of Pennsylvania, and his wife was born in Ireland, and there remained until she was three months old, when she came to this country. When Enos was about sixteen years of age, he moved with his parents to Wayne county, Ohio, where he remained some time, when they moved to Indiana. He was married on July 15, 1841, to Miss Rufa Ann Switzer, a native of Ohio. In 1852, he came to Guthrie county, where he settled on section 2, Jackson township. He built a cabin and lived in it for eight years, when it burned down, and he rebuilt it with logs. In 1876, he built his present house, using the old one for a stable.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller have had nine children, six of whom are living—Oliver, Tillman H., John F., Simon P., James R. and Martha E. Mr. Miller is a member of the Church of God.

Robert R. Henderson came from Indiana, in June, 1852, and entered the land now owned by J. A. Trent, on section 21. During the late civil war he enlisted in Company I, 29th Iowa infantry, and was killed by a rebel bullet in 1864.

Thomas Henderson, a brother, settled at the same time, on section 22, where he entered some eighty acres of land. He is now a resident of Valley township.

E. B. Newton, a sketch of whom will be found in connection with the history of Menlo, where he now lives, came to this township in 1853, and settled on section 17. In 1855, he removed to Baker township.

In 1853, Spencer Catlin came from Vermillion county, Illinois, and bought the claim of George Rohrer. This party was the first school teacher in Guthrie county, teaching a school during the year 1853, as detailed elsewhere.

Thomas Frazer, in 1853, made a settlement on section 3, where he tilled the soil until 1865, when he sold out and removed to Victory township, where he is now living. He came from Illinois.

Isaac Redman, in 1853, came here from Vermillion county, Illinois, and located upon the south half of the southeast quarter of section 3, where he lived until 1863, when King Death, with icy fingers took him for his own.

The date of the settlement of Charles Harper was 1853.

James Henderson, afterward county judge, came to this locality in 1853, and

lived with his children for awhile, when he went to Panora, where he died.

John Thompson came from Indiana in 1853, and lived here for awhile, but now lives in Dodge township.

John W. Woody, was the next settler, coming to Jackson township in 1853, and entered one hundred and twenty acres on section 28, and forty on section 22. On this he built a log cabin, and in the spring of 1855 moved in it.

John W. Woody, a farmer and stock raiser on section 28. In the biographical sketches of Guthrie county, Mr. Woody is entitled to more than a passing notice. For many years he has been one of the most successful and prominent farmers of the county. He was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, January 11, 1828. He came to Guthrie county in 1853, and lived in the log cabin which he built at the time of the settlement. He resided there until building his new residence in 1875, where he now owns one hundred and eighty acres of good land. He was married on the 27th of August, 1854, to Miss Clarissa C. Henderson, a daughter of James Henderson, one of the early pioneers. They have four children—James F., Florida, Ulysses G. and Charles W. Mr. Woody enlisted in the Mexican war in 1846, and served about seven months. At the breaking out of the civil war, which was in 1861, he enlisted and was in the engagements at Helena, Saline, Mobile, and several minor skirmishes.

Isaac Lawson was one of the settlers of 1854, he buying the claim of William McClellan. He came here from Kentucky, and, although a very small man, was an immense braggadocio, like many from that part of the country. He was

noted for his eccentricity, and seemed to own everything he saw.

The William McClellan spoken of above, came a short time before Lawson, but did not remain any length of time.

Aaron Smith made a claim on section 1, in 1854. He came to this county from Indiana. He remained on this place until about 1858, when he sold out to Mr. Hewett and removed to the western part of the township.

George W. McCleary came to Guthrie county in 1854, and settled upon eighty acres of section 3. This he sold, and trading around secured the place where he now resides. George W. McCleary is a native of Champaign county, Ohio, and was born May 15, 1832. His parents, John and Mary (Sifart) McCleary, were both born in Virginia. His paternal grandfather was from Scotland, while his maternal grandfather came from Germany. In 1852 George went to Davis county, then to Wapello county, and in the fall of 1853 emigrated to Guthrie county, where he settled on lots 5 and 12 of section 4. This tract he sold, and invested in the south half of the southwest quarter of section 4, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 9. In 1873 he traded the latter tract to George France for one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he has since lived. He married Eliza France, of Ashland county, Ohio, October 10, 1858. This marriage was blessed by three children now living—Walter I., William Sylvester, and Mary E. Walter I. is married to Capitola Marlney, and occupies a house on his father's farm. William is a resident of Washington territory. Mr. and Mrs. McCleary are prominent members of the

United Brethren church. Mr. McCleary belongs to the A. F. and A. M., and votes the greenback ticket. He at one time worked at the carpenter's trade, which he learned at Springfield, Ohio, and built the house in which he now lives. In 1846, when only fifteen years old, he acted as cook for Colonel Williams, in the 3d Ohio regiment, and soon after did soldier's duty. He also enlisted in 1864, and did faithful service. He was one of the first jurors in the county, the trial being at Panora in 1854, Judge Hulse presiding.

R. B. Thompson, a native of Indiana, appeared upon these scenes in 1854, and looking about him settled down upon the north half of the southeast quarter of section 21, where he lived until 1882, when he died.

George W. Whisler was one of the pioneers of 1854, locating upon section 17. He came here from Indiana, although a Virginian by birth. He died in 1857. His son John is a resident of the county, having come here with his father when but seventeen years of age.

In giving the biographical sketches of the most prominent men of Guthrie county, we will not fail to mention George W. Whisler, who is classed among the intelligent class of citizens. He was born in Carroll county, Indiana, on the 7th of December, 1842, where he remained until 1854, when he came to Guthrie county, and remained at home until 1857, at the time of his father's death. He then lived with John Heiland until he was about twenty years of age, when he commenced for himself. He was married on the 29th of January, 1864, to Miss Jane Wolf, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Mary E., George F. and Minnie M.

After Mr. Whisler was married he received fifty-five acres from his father's estate, and built a small house, and resided in that until 1883, when he erected his present residence, which is a good, substantial structure. He now owns one hundred and fifty-seven acres, including twenty acres of timber land. Mr. W. and his wife are members of the United Brethren church. Their daughter Mary is a teacher in Valley township.

John Williams, from Ohio, made a settlement in 1854 in Morrisburg, and is still a resident of the county, living on section 27 of this township.

Samuel Williams, a native of Noble county, Ohio, came to this township in 1854, and located upon section 36, taking up forty acres, the west half of the southwest quarter, where he lived until 1859, when he removed to section 28, where he lives and owns some two hundred and twenty-five acres of land.

Henry Frazier located a claim on lot 15, section 2, in 1854, where he remained until the war broke out, when he entered the service. After the close of hostilities he was mustered out, when he returned here and disposed of his property and moved to Kansas, where he is now living.

Joseph Frazier, another of the pioneers of the township, came from his Illinois home in 1854, and settled upon section 1. He was from Vermillion county in that state. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in the above section and eighty more in section 2. On this farm he lived until 1868 or 1869, when he disposed of it and lived with a son-in-law in Victory township, where he died.

Martin Smith, in 1854, took a claim on

section 3, which he moved on in the following year. He is still living, with his granddaughter, Mrs. Ira Burnham, on the old place.

Among the settlers of 1854 was T. E. Harbour, afterward county judge, who purchased the farm of Henry Harper, on section 17. A sketch of Mr. Harbour occurs under head of county judge, in the judicial chapter in this volume.

Among the settlers of 1855 was J. S. Cummins, who settled down on section 3, on lots 14 and 15. He has since sold out and is living at Linden, Dallas county, in this state.

The settlement from this time forward was quite rapid until the opening of the civil war, which put an end to all emigration. People for some years flooded this state, coming from every one of the older ones, and making themselves homes, and Jackson steadily grew in population.

PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Among the more prominent and influential citizens of this township it were as well to mention the following, as a fair representation of the more enterprising men of Jackson. They are taken at random from various parts of the township and serve as illustrations of the class of people who have settled up this locality.

Washington T. Connor came to Jackson township in 1855, and entered the north half of northeast quarter of section 30, where he built a frame house to which he moved in 1857. He also has twenty acres besides in this township, and a quarter of section 5, in Cass township. He is now possessor of three hundred and ninety-five acres. In 1869 he removed to his present residence, on southwest quarter of sec-

tion 32, where he has fine buildings with all modern improvements. Mr. Connor is a native of Indiana, and was born April 25, 1832, in Cass county. He is the son of William Connor, of North Carolina, and of Sarah Kelly, of Georgia. His mother died when he was three years old, and his father died one year later, leaving Washington in the care of his brother John, with whom he remained till he was fifteen years old. At the age of twenty-one he began to learn the shoemaker's trade, and soon after came to Muscatine county, prospecting. He worked at his trade for awhile in Des Moines and Iowa City, then returned to Indiana, and from thence went to Illinois, where he stayed one year. After this, he again came to Iowa, where he located as before mentioned. Mrs. Connor is a member of the M. E. church. In politics Mr. Connor is a greenbacker.

Mr. Nunlo is engaged in the stock business, and shipped the first load of hogs from Nunlo. He makes the feeding of cattle a specialty. He was married in Dallas county, Iowa, July 30, 1857, to Anna H. Knight, a native of Indiana, and daughter of George Knight. They have six children—Alice I., wife of J. B. Leach; Florence L., wife of E. Roots; Eva M., Oscar M., Hettie M. and Clara E. The three eldest children have been teachers in the county, and Eva is a graduate of Panora high school, of which her father was trustee for three years.

John Heiland came from Indiana in 1856 and located on section 19 of Jackson township. He was born December 9, 1834, in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, and is the son of Isaac and Margaret (Randolph) Heiland, the former of whom was born in York county, Pennsylvania,

the latter in Juniata county. His grandparents were also natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Heiland's father was a shoemaker by trade, but at the time of John's birth, was engaged in farming. In 1850 the family removed from Pennsylvania to Indiana, which is still the home of his parents. John worked out from the early age of nine years. The first real estate he owned was a tract of fifty-five acres, which he came into possession of when he married Magdalene Whisler, January 18, 1857. From this marriage there are five living children—James W., Jessie E., Charles F., Luella S. and Sarah M. Mrs. Magdalene Heiland died July 20, 1871, and John was married in 1872 to Sarah Wiltsey, formerly Sarah Hall, a native of Pennsylvania. They have five children—Anna M., Bessie, Orie E., Alice E., and Edith P. Mr. Heiland is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and votes the democratic ticket.

Benjamin Bottorff lives on section 17, where he owns one hundred and twenty acres of good land, besides eighty acres in section 8, Cass township. He came from Dallas county in 1878, and located on section 21, where he bought ninety acres from Hollingsworth and Mormon. He lived there two years and then removed to his present home. He was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, September 11, 1827, and is the son of George and Jane Bottorff. His grandfather came from Germany to Pennsylvania, and thence to Kentucky, where his father was born. When he was two years old, his mother died, and until he was ten years he made his home with a Mrs. Gillilan. His father marrying again, moved to Morgan county, Indiana, and took Benjamin

with him, where he stayed until his marriage, which occurred in 1851. His wife was Elizabeth Harlan, a native of North Carolina, and reared in Hendricks county, Indiana. They have six living children—Enoch, Sarintha J., Lewis J., James L., Robert W. S., and Oliver P. Mr. Bottorff is a prominent farmer, and in politics, is a greenbacker.

Sylvester H. Willey was born September 29, 1838, in Kent county, Delaware. His parents were Stephen B. and Elizabeth (Wroughton) Willey. When Sylvester was seven years old his parents emigrated to Randolph county, Indiana, where he remained till the spring of 1859, when he was married to Sarah Wirt, a daughter of Israel F. Wirt and sister of Henry Wirt, of Jackson township. After his marriage he removed to St. Clair county, Kentucky, remaining there till June, 1860, when, the rebellion breaking out, he was driven from that section and returned to Indiana. In 1864 he enlisted in Company K, 9th Indiana veteran volunteer infantry, and served under General Thomas in the momentous campaign which culminated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee. When he was mustered out of the army, June 13, 1865, he went to Indiana, staying there till 1870, when he removed to Guthrie county and settled on Coon river, on the land of John Windowmaker, a brother-in-law. Two years after this he bought eighty acres of land on lot 20, section 1, and the northwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 1. He has since bought the east half of the southwest quarter. He is engaged principally in stock-raising, and now owns a large number of cattle and hogs. The names of his six living

children are: Stephen F., Elizabeth E., Nancy J., William H., Ernest B. and Harry. He is a member of A. F. and A. M. and G. A. R. lodges, and in politics is a republican.

Matt Mount is a native of Montgomery county, Indiana, and was born on the 25th of November, 1830. In 1851 he left Indiana and removed to Dallas county, Iowa, with his parents. After living there over a year he returned to Indiana, where he remained a year or more. He owned a large farm in Dallas county, where he returned a few years later. Not being satisfied with his location, he sold his farm, and bought land north of Guthrie Center. He then sold out and went to Kansas, where he made speculations on land. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, 39th Iowa infantry. He served until the close of the war, during which time he was a prisoner in the Florence prison, south Carolina. After the close of the war he came home and stayed at home, with his father, until the spring of 1866, when he bought a farm on section 22. Matt was married on the 20th of December, 1870, to Miss Sarah A. Mendenhall, by whom he had eight children—Edgar, Della, Ella, Ioyl, Wilbert, Pearl, Ester and Dollie. Mr. Mount was married in 1857, and by that marriage he had two children—James R. and Ida M. He is a member of the Masonic lodge.

John C. Hanes was born in Indiana on the 30th of July, 1838, and is a son of David and Hannah (Cranor) Hanes. He removed with his parents to Dallas county in 1855, where he remained on a farm during most of the time while in that county. He was married in Dallas county on September 1, 1862, to Miss Louisa

Knight, a daughter of George Knight. They have two children, Eddie L. and Charles A. Mr. Hanes enlisted in August, 1862, in Company A, 23d Iowa infantry. He served until the close of the war and was in the engagements at Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Black River, Milliken's Bend, Vicksburg and Mobile. After the war he returned to Dallas county, and in 1866 he moved to his present location on section 31, where he bought eighty acres of land in 1870, and now owns one hundred and twenty acres, of which eighty is improved. He was wounded in the charge at Big Black river, May 17, 1863.

Eli Boots, a native of Franklin county, Ohio, was born on the 6th of March, 1821, being the son of Martin and Susannah (Shumaker) Boots. When quite young Eli moved to Fayette county, Ohio, where he remained for ten years; thence to Randolph county, Indiana. He remained there for twenty-one years, when he moved to St. Clair county, Missouri, where he remained about nine years, when he came to Guthrie county, Iowa, and settled on section 3. He staid there some few years, when he moved to Cass township, where he purchased one hundred acres of land on section 5. He now owns one hundred and sixteen acres in Jackson township upon which he now resides. He was married in Delaware county, Indiana, on September 19, 1844, to Miss Eunice Jones, a native of Virginia. Five children now living, bless their union—George, Marion, Eliza, Rachael and James M. Mr. Boots is a strict republican.

James H. Huggins, a prominent citizen of Jackson township, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 2d

of February, 1823. He remained in Pennsylvania until 1834, when he moved with his parents to Guernsey county, Ohio, and there remained until he was twenty-eight years old. He then moved to Illinois, where he owned a farm. There he remained from 1854 until 1864, when he came to Guthrie county and bought a piece of land of Westley Huvett, in sections 1 and 2. He owns one hundred and forty-five acres of land now, which is under cultivation, and raises cattle and hogs. He was married in Ohio, on September 30, 1845, to Miss Margaret Bishop, a native of Guernsey county, Ohio. They have six children living and four have died—John W., Lavina J., and Eli, dead; William, Reddin, James H., Lucinda, and Ulysses, dead; Mary A. and Sarah May, dead. John W. was drowned in the Coon river, in June, 1868, while assisting to build a bridge. Mr. Huggins is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

T. C. S. Nicholson came to Guthrie county in September, 1853, and settled on section 17, where he owns one hundred and twenty acres of cultivated land. He was born in Washington county, Indiana, on the 23d of August, 1825, and is the son of William and Nancy Nicholson. When quite an infant he moved with his parents to Putnam, where he remained until 1837, when he removed back to Washington county, where he remained until he was about eighteen years of age. He then moved to Lawrence county, and in 1853 came to Guthrie county, Iowa, and has since made this his home. He was married in April, 1847, to Miss Susan A. Henderson, a daughter of James Henderson, who came to Guthrie county with Mr. Nichol-

son. They have had four children—living, John W., Thomas M., James W., and Elizabeth, who is now dead. Mr. Nicholson learned the carpenter's, mason's and plasterer's trades, but at the present time he works upon his farm. In 1883 he sold his old place and bought on section 22, where there are one hundred and five acres, all under cultivation. He is president of the school board of Franklin district.

Lewis Moore, a prominent citizen of Jackson township, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, on the 29th of October, 1849. At a very early age he moved with his parents to Van Buren county, Iowa, where his time was spent on a farm, having no opportunity, as many others do, to learn a trade, until he began business in Dale City. He was united in marriage in September, 1870, to Miss Michael A. Tam, a daughter of John S. and Sytha A. (Bishop) Tam, a native of Indiana. Their union has been blessed by two children—John C., and Olvin E. Mr. Moore is the secretary of the school board in the Dale City independent district. Politically he is a democrat.

David C. Hanes is a native of Wayne county, Indiana, and was born on the 6th of October, 1851. Until he was four years of age he remained in his native county, but at the end of that time he moved with his parents to Dallas county, Iowa, where he remained about eighteen years, when he came to Guthrie county. D. C. was united in marriage in November, 1875, to Miss Rosa A. Swisher, a daughter of Thomas A. and Esther Swisher. Their union has been blessed by one child—Grace L. Mr. Hanes lives on his mother-in law's farm, on the north-

east quarter of section 31, where his mother also resides, having lived with her son David for several years.

John Whisler, a son of George and Sarah (Linkinhoker) Whisler, is a native of Carroll county, Indiana, and was born on the 23d of September, 1837. His father was born in Virginia, and died in the year 1857, leaving John and other children, to wander their way alone. When the subject of this sketch was about seventeen years of age, he left Indiana, and emigrated to Guthrie county, and there remained at home until 1860. He arrived in Guthrie county in 1854, and settled on section 17, and when he was married and began to do for himself, he bought a farm on section 20, where he still resides. He was married on July 8, 1860, to Miss Eliza M. Moore, a daughter of Jesse Moore. Since his marriage he has lived on section 18, for some years, but feeling more at home on the old homestead, he bought eighty-one acres on the same. Mr. Whisler is a member of the Missionary Baptist church.

Edward S. Stotts, who is also a prominent man of Jackson township, was born in Noble county, Ohio, on the 11th of January, 1851, being the son of Noah and Amanda (Davis) Stotts. In 1854 he came to Guthrie county, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 27. Having lived there but one year, he sold out and purchased property in Morrisburg. When Edward was about twenty-one years of age, he bought out the heirs' interest of land, owning about one hundred and seventy-five acres, which consists of his farm, and forty-five acres of timber land. On the 15th of March, 1873, he was married to Emma Williams, a

daughter of Samuel Williams. They have two children—Myrtle and Goldy M. Mr. Stotts has a large number of stock, and has every comfort in his dwelling that could be cared for, and by his ability has made one of the finest farms in the township. His father, Noah Stotts, was killed September 12, 1857, in a saw-mill at Morrisburg.

Henry Wirt, farmer and stock-raiser on section —. The subject of this sketch was born in Randolph county, Indiana, on March 8, 1840, being the son of Israel and Elizabeth (Sprinkle) Wirt. When Henry was twenty-seven years of age he came to Guthrie county, and bought forty acres of good land of Mr. Smith. He now owns two hundred acres of land, all improved, and raises Durham stock. He was married in Guthrie county on the 7th of March, 1867, to Miss Priscilla Burnham, a daughter of A. Burnham. They have seven children—Elliott, Orta C., Ida L., Ole, Lydia, Alva, and Grace.

Benjamin Barton, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, on the 13th of July, 1828. He moved to Guernsey county when he was quite young, and there remained until 1867, when he came to Guthrie county. He remained with his brother-in-law until 1879, when he bought eighty acres of land of Judge Harbour. He now owns one hundred and twenty acres, which is improved and is under good cultivation. Benjamin was married in Ohio, to Sarah Huggins, a native of Pennsylvania. They have been blessed with eight children—Leonard A., Mahlon P., Priscilla A. Richard A. Buena Vista, Lucy R., William N., Redden E. Mr. Barton is a member of the Christian church. He enlisted in the hundred-day service of Ohio.

Elisha Dudley, Sr., came to Jackson township, Guthrie county, Iowa, and settled on section 33, in 1860, where he took up eighty acres on that section. He was married to Eliza Williams, and by whom he has seven children living—Noah, Mary, the wife of W. H. Robinson, of Oregon; James, now in Nebraska; Margaret, married to P. Carberry, in Nebraska; John and Samuel. He and his wife are both natives of Virginia. Elisha Dudley, Jr., was born in Ohio on the 1st of March, 1836, and is the son of Elias Dudley, Sr. Elisha lived on a farm until 1860, when he left home, and was married to Francis Whisler. He has six children living—James D., John A., William H., George, Elmer E. and Sadie J. James D. is a teacher in that district. Mr. Dudley, Jr., owns one hundred and seventy-three acres of good land and raises some stock.

John Nation, a farmer and stock-raiser, was born on the 12th of November, 1811, in Barren county (the present site of Cave City) Kentucky. Is a son of Isaac and Lucy (Owen) Nation. The mother is a native of Virginia. The father, of North Carolina. In the year 1820 John moved with his parents to Park county, Indiana. There on the 19th of January, 1832, was married to Isabella Watson, a native of Virginia. In 1835, he with his family, moved to Knox county, Illinois; in 1838, to Linn county, Iowa; in 1843 to Peoria county, Illinois. In 1862 he bought five hundred acres of land in Guthrie county, Iowa. In 1863 came to Morrisburg. In 1870 moved to his farm, in section 5, on South Coon river. He now owns three hundred and twenty acres of land, and some stock. John was mar-

ried January 19, 1832, to Miss Isabella Watson, a native of Virginia. They have four children living—James W., Martha I., Mary A., George, killed by lightning, and Margaret. Mr. Nation is an honorable and upright man, and is greatly esteemed by all who know him.

Abraham E. Burnham, born in Sullivan county, Indiana, on the 10th of December, 1817, and is the son of Joshua and Elizabeth Burnham. His father and mother were natives of Tennessee. Abraham left Sullivan county when very young and removed to Vigo county, where he remained six years. He then moved to Montgomery county, where he remained until he was twelve years of age. He then moved to Boone county, where he had merely Indians for neighbors, and even these were some distance. He wandered about in different counties until 1853, when he came to Iowa and bought a farm in Guthrie county, where he lived eleven years. He then came to his present location and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land on sections 1 and 2 in Jackson township. He since that time has improved his present farm and raised a number of fine stock, and follows general farming. In 1864, he sold out and purchased two hundred and twenty acres of sections 36 and 3. Mr. Burnham was married in 1840 to Miss Lydia Nelson, a native of Indiana. They have ten children—William N., Priscilla, James C., Albert J., Alexander C., Martha, Ira, Mary E., Alvin and John E. Mr. Burnham held the position of justice of Jackson township twelve years.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The first white child born in the town-

ship of Jackson, was also the first in the county, and was Malinda J., daughter of Benjamin and Barbara (Edmonds) Kunkle. This historic event occurred upon the 12th day of September, 1849.

The first death in the township, also the first in the county, was that of Mr. McCullough, in 1850.

The first marriage in the township was that of Israel Vandevanter, and Rachel Moore, which took place on the 15th of April, 1852. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride, J. W. Cummins, a justice of the peace at the time, performing the rite.

The first religious services were held at the house of Benjamin Kunkle, in the fall of 1850. These were held by Rev. Mr. Hare, a circuit rider of the Methodist church.

The first wheat was sown by Benjamin Kunkle, on section 36, in the spring of 1850. This was a small patch of a few acres.

The first corn was planted by John Nevins in the spring of 1848.

The pioneer hogs were brought to Guthrie county by Benjamin Kunkle, in 1849.

The first house built was that of John Nevins, erected of logs, in 1848. The second was that of Benjamin Kunkle.

The first frame building in the township was erected by Benjamin Kunkle, on his farm, in 1855, for a dwelling.

EDUCATIONAL.

The pioneer school in this township and in Guthrie county, for they were identical, was taught by Spencer Catlin, at his cabin, in the winter of 1853-4. He had about a dozen scholars, some from the adjoining county. The first school-

house was built at Morrisburg in the year 1855. This was a frame building and was afterward moved off, and is now used as a granary on the Morris farm.

Centennial Independent School District.—The first school was taught in this territory in 1865 in a dwelling-house on section 18, near where J. H. Parkinson now lives. The next winter it was held in the home of John Heiland, but in 1866 a small frame school-house was built. This remained in use until 1876, when the present building was erected. This is 22x36 feet in size and is furnished and fitted in good shape. The first teacher in the new school-house was Thomas C. Mign. When the district was first formed as No. 7, the first director was Jonathan Henderson. After the district was made independent Jonathan Henderson was made president of the board of directors, which was composed of the following gentlemen: John Heiland, C. C. Fisher, and John Whisler, secretary. The present board is Elisha Dudley, George Whisler, and S. B. McKahn, secretary, C. C. Fisher, treasurer.

Pleasant Hill Independent district has a school-house 24x30, which was built in 1873, and wherein W. D. Smith was the first teacher. This building stands upon the northwest corner of lot 5, section 1, and is surrounded by a play-ground of an acre. The building is in excellent repair and is fitted up with patent seats. The first officers were: Josiah Early, president; Enos Miller, treasurer; J. C. Haines, secretary; W. E. Connor, director. The present teacher is Miss Aris Williams, and the directors J. Early, J. F. Miller, A. Nodle and A. Amnon.

Lincoln Independent school district at

one time comprised all of the present district and that of Redfern. The first school-house was erected in 1856, on the southwest quarter of section 2. In 1871 this was sold to S. H. Hewett, and the district divided and a new school-house built on section 2, lot 9. The size of the building is 18x26, and is well supplied with modern furniture. The first director was Benjamin Kunkle. When the new building was erected J. W. Cummins was the director. The first teacher was Miss Elizabeth Bailey, and the present one Miss Lewellen.

Redfern Independent district was set off from that of Lincoln in 1871, and the school-house built the same year, while James Burnham was director. This school-house is 18x26, and thoroughly fitted up with educational appliances. The present teacher is Miss Annie Irwin, the first one Miss Jennie Windowmaker. The first officers were W. H. Redfern, John Kunkle and A. Burnham; the present ones, Jacob Hammond, Henry Wirt and Jesse Stearns, with M. Isenhardt, treasurer, and Harvey Chandler, secretary.

Morrisburg Independent school district, formerly known as district No. 2, under the old township organization, was organized in March, 1870. The first school-house was built long prior to this on the corner of lot 1, section 5, and was a frame building, 18x24 feet in size, and constructed entirely of native lumber. This old building stood here until 1867, when a new edifice was erected for the purpose of education. The old building is yet standing on the farm of Hiram Ellis, where it is used as a granary. The new one is on lot 1, a little west of its predecessor. This is a most excellent

building, 26x38 feet in dimension and kept in splendid condition and repair. The first teacher in the district was Miss Mary Henderson, daughter of Jonathan Henderson, and now the wife of Michael Carberry. The present teacher is Miss Arra Smith, and the board of directors is composed of the following: T. B. Denslow, William Moore and George Boots, the latter as secretary; S. Moore, treasurer.

Franklin Independent school district had a school-house erected in the fall of 1857, but which was afterward sold to James Morris who uses it as a corn crib, that is a part of the logs are used for that purpose. The new building was put up in 1871.

MORRISBURGH.

In 1855 James Moore and Jonathan J. Morris laid out a town on lot 4, section 4, and lot 1, section 5, the plat of which was filed for record on the 26th of March, 1855. This town was to have the name of Fairview, and, in fact, it was known by that name until in 1856 it was discovered that there was another town of the same name in the state, when it was changed to Morrisburgh. The site of this embryo city covered some forty acres. The first building was erected by J. J. Morris—a log house of hewn logs—and occupied by the owner and builder. In a short time, in August, he sold it to Closser & Co., who opened a good stock of general merchandise. They occupied this building until they could build a larger store. After a year or so they sold out to Banebrake & Co., who ran the same for a year. They were succeeded by Elisha Smith, who held possession until

the spring of 1865, when Jacob Wright bought him out and ran it until 1871, when a cyclone destroyed the building and scattered the contents to the four winds of heaven. After the new store building was erected, in 1855, a stock of drugs was put into the old log edifice, under the ownership of Harrison & LaGrove. These parties conducted it until 1869, when Levi Berry bought the stock and removed it to Guthrie, now called Menlo.

Thomas Hall had a saloon in this village for about two years.

In 1856 or '57 a hotel building was put up and opened by Abel Leach, and, as at that time this place was on the through stage road, there was considerable business. Mr. Leach was succeeded in the hotel enterprise by Lewis Frost, and he by Moses Moore, John Nation.

The pioneer blacksmith of the "burg" was Joseph Snivley. He was succeeded by Wells McCool, who bought him out as well as his competitors, Gordon and Scott, and opened a hardware store in connection therewith. A wagon shop was kept by one Jerry Hutchins, a good workman. The cooper shop was engineered by G. A. Onderdonk and Z. Leonard.

Saloons were plentiful, and business of all kinds was excellent; but the first stroke at the progress of the town was made when the railroads superceded the stage lines, and after the cyclone of 1871, the town rapidly went to pieces, what was left of it. The few remaining buildings were carried off to different localities, and the town no longer exists. Rank desolation marks its site, now covered with grass and weeds and golden grain, and silence has succeeded to the hum of busy life.

Yosemite lodge, No. 220, A. F. and A.

M., was organized at Morrisburg in 1862 or '63, with the following charter members: Jonathan J. Morris, John Tam, Doctor J. J. Kackley, John Lonsdale, James Moore, M. Mount and Harvey Hunter. The first worshipful master was J. J. Kackley.

DALE CITY.

Nestled away among the little hills and knolls of the South Raccoon river, in picturesque situation lies the little village with the pretentious title of Dale City. It is situated on lots 7 and 8, section 6. In 1856, John Lonsdale, put up a dwelling house here, the first on the present site of the hamlet. In 1858, he built the woolen mill, and a small dwelling for the man who was employed in the factory. In 1862, Mr. Lonsdale, laid out a town, but which he did not have recorded until July 18, 1871. The first store here was established in 1861, by John Lonsdale. This he operated for a few years when he was succeeded by Lonsdale, Kenworthy & Co. James Lonsdale was the next owner, he operating it for a number of years, when his father bought it back and employed Marion Boots to run it. The latter in time became its owner, but sold out to Lewis Moore, the present owner, in 1881 or 1882. He carries what is known as a general stock, and has quite a trade from the surrounding country. At one time, Easton & Co. had a store here, too, but that is a thing of the past.

John Lonsdale is a native of Yorkshire, England, and was born on the 14th of February, 1818, being the son of James and Mary (Spence) Lonsdale. John learned the weaving and spinning trade of his father until 1841, when he emi-

grated to America, and came to Chili, near Rochester, New York. He worked there about one year, when he came to Medina county, Ohio, where he staid over a year, thence to Tioga county. He then went to Richland county, where he was running a factory in partnership with E. H. France. After remaining there about ten years he sold out and came to Guthrie county, settling on section 6, Jackson township. He purchased one thousand acres of land, and since that time has bought fifteen hundred more, owning at the present time twenty-five hundred acres, all nicely improved. Mr. Lonsdale built his first house in Dale City, and in 1861 he built his present home. He was married in Ohio to Miss Britann Dye, a native of New York, in February, 1846. They have four children living—James, Charles, John D., and Mary A. Mr. Lonsdale is a member of the Masonic lodge.

In its early days a blacksmith by the name of George Simmons, came to Dale city and put up a shop and forge. He has had many successors, and the business is at present in the hands of H. J. Hackthorn, who came here in December, 1882.

WOOLEN MILL.

This was built by John Lonsdale in 1858, and is a building 46x60 feet in size, two stories high. Flannels, woolen cloth, jeans, satinets of a good quality are manufactured for home and foreign markets. Mr. Lonsdale has kept this mill in operation ever since its first start, retailing at first the products to his neighbors, but with the increase of its manufactures entering the markets of the country, and is now doing quite a wholesale business.

He employs about twelve hands, many of whom are women, to whom he pays a regular salary. He pays the wool of the farmers, thus creating a home market for this staple, and keeps the money at home.

In drilling for coal at Dale City, John Lonsdale struck a most excellent vein of coal at a depth of three hundred and sixteen feet from the surface, which, no doubt, only awaits development to add materially to the riches of the proprietor and county.

Dale City is as yet a small place, not having a much greater population than thirty souls, but it may grow in time. Most of the buildings therein are owned by the worthy proprietor of the town, John Lonsdale.

POST-OFFICE.

The first and only post-office in Jackson township was established August 16, 1852, at the house of J. W. Cummins, on

section 36, with Mr. Cummins as postmaster. This was called Allen, in honor of a captain of dragoons of that name stationed at Fort Des Moines, and who was an uncle of B. F. Allen, the banker. As this lay upon the route of the stages from Des Moines to Kaneshville (now Council Bluffs), they had a semi-weekly and often a daily mail. Mr. Cummins remained postmaster until he sold out his property to James Wesley Mount, when that gentleman was commissioned postmaster and held it until day of his death, about a year afterward. When Fairview, afterward Morrisburg, was located, in 1855, the office was removed there and James Moore appointed postmaster. He served but a short time when he was succeeded by J. J. Morris. It is now called Dale and located at Dale City, and John Lonsdale is the present postmaster.

CHAPTER XIX.

CASS TOWNSHIP.

The sub-division of Guthrie county, known as Cass township, is one of the oldest in the county, and at one time embraced more than one half of it. Changes have been made from time to time in its boundaries until it has shrunk considerably from its former dimensions, although it still is the largest in area of any of the bright galaxy of sister township that

make up the county. As at present constituted, it comprises all of congressional township 80 north, range 30 west, and sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, and the north half of section 24, in township 79, range 30. It embraces, therefor, within its area, fifty-three and a half sections, or a little less than thirty-five thousand acres.

This is said to be by far, the loveliest appearing of any section of Guthrie county, and the handiwork of the better class of inhabitants is seen in the many shady and beautiful artificial groves that dot its enchanting prairies; in the well tilled and well kept farms; and, in the neat, and oftentimes elegant and spacious residences, and barns. The buildings, as a general thing, are in excellent repair, and everything manifests the work and care bestowed upon them by their thrifty, intelligent owners.

With but slight exception the surface is of that character known in the West as "gently rolling prairie," that "stretch in airy undulations far away," and the view, in spring and summer particularly, is beautiful in the extreme. The lovely fields of green spreading before the eye, dotted here and there with innumerable clumps and groves of natural and artificial timber, the pellucid streams that flow with silvery sheen across its surface, all have a part in making up one of the most beautiful landscapes that the eye of man hath seen. Very little of the land is so broken as to militate against its agricultural use, nor offer impediment to road building. Probably there is no subdivision of Guthrie county where there is so large a proportion of the total area under a high state of culture. Cass township is well watered by numerous streams that meander through its fertile acres, the principal of which is the middle fork of the Raccoon river. This tributary enters the township at the southwest corner of section 30, 80, 30, and pursues a winding course in a general southeasterly direction through sections 30, 29, 31 of township 80, and sections 6, 5, 8, 9, 15, 23 and 24,

and passes into Jackson township on the north half of section 25, in the southeast corner of this township. Bay's Branch, an important affluent of this stream, rises in the northern part of section 3, township 80, and flows almost directly south, making a confluence with the river in northeast quarter of section 9, township 79. Many other smaller creeks and rivulets glide throughout its prairies and mingle their waters with these larger streams.

The soil is a rich, black, sandy loam as is the general characteristic of the land in this section of the state, and for quickness of growth and general fecundity has no equal on earth. Corn grows luxuriantly and the small cereals yield a large return to the careful husbandman; fruit and vegetables bear excellently well, and wild and tame grass runs riot in rich, succulent growth.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Here on these beautiful meadows and prairies, in the fall of 1849, two white men stood, and looking around them saw that it was a lovely place and determined to stay. They, after looking the country over, located upon section 33, near the branch now known by their name. These were David and Russell Bay, the pioneers of Cass township. They settled in September, of the above year, and remained for some years and are both dead, David dying in Texas and Russell in Illinois, whither he had returned.

John Davis and Michael Mock were the next pioneers, they locating here in January, 1850. The previous fall they had visited this part of the country and had returned for their families, and taking

up claims and made a residence here. These parties were natives of the state of Indiana, and came to this locality directly from that place. Davis settled upon sections 4 and 9, taking up a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. Here he remained for some years, when he removed to Oregon. Mock located on the south half of the northwest quarter of section 32. He has been dead, now some years.

Conrad Brumbaugh was a settler of the year 1850, coming to this locality from Pape county, Indiana, in the spring of that year. He was a native of Ohio, and was united in the bonds of matrimony while a resident of that state, to Miss Mary Jacobs. His family were, originally, of German extraction. When he reached this county, he located on section 32, where he opened up one of the finest farms in the township. On the 19th of May, 1859, he was so unfortunate as to lose his wife, who was the second person to die in the township. Mr. Brumbaugh was himself called to his future home in November, 1874, and his son Henry lives in the old homestead.

Henry Brumbaugh, the only child of Conrad and Mary (Jacobs) Brumbaugh, is one of the prominent citizens of Cass township. He was born Nov. 14, 1835, in Elkhart county, Indiana, where he lived till the fall of 1844, when his parents, moved to Polk county, Iowa, where they remained until 1850, when they came to Guthrie county, settling on section 32 in Cass Township, where his father entered one hundred and sixty acres of land. Conrad Brumbaugh died in 1874, and his wife died in 1857. Henry was married August 31, 1853, to Miss Matilda Stanton, and they have

had ten children, eight of whom are now living, — Conrad, Thomas, George W., Abraham, Anna, Catherine, William and Alberta. In 1864 Mr. Brumbaugh went to Montana and Idaho to mine, but after arriving there was taken sick and did not attempt mining, but remained in that section some eighteen months. He is the owner of one hundred and nine acres of as good land as is to be found in Cass township.

Andrew Brumbaugh, a brother of Conrad's, came to Cass township the same time and located. He was a resident of this place for many years, but is now in Oregon.

Jacob Wilson came with the Brumbaughs and purchasing a part of the place settled on by Ricks, located on sec. 9. He, too, is numbered with the dead.

Joseph Ricks was the next to make a settlement, coming to Cass township in the spring of 1850, and laid claim to a farm on section 9. He had removed from Elkhart, Indiana, shortly before to come here, and having planted his stakes proceeded to make a home for himself. He remained here until about 1857, when he disposed of his one hundred and sixty acres, or his claim to it, to D. Brumbaugh and Jacob Wilson, and removed from the county.

Jacob Shellhart also settled in this vicinity in the spring of 1850, and was one of the earliest settlers of the township and county.

John and Jacob Van Order also natives of Indiana, settled on section 32, near where the village of Panora stands, on the 6th of June, 1850. Jacob took up some eighty acres and John one hundred and twenty. They remained but a short time,

when they sold out and removed to Victory township.

Daniel Messinger located upon section 13, township 79, range 30, in 1850. He resided here for some years, when he left for Oregon.

Michael and George Messinger made claims upon section 13, in township 79, during the year 1850. They have since left the country. They came here from Indiana, as so many of our pioneers did. The latter of these parties was the first man in the county to plunge into matrimony, and hence is, to a certain extent, a historical character. Michael was the first sheriff.

Michael Leinhart came with his family and located on the east half of the southwest quarter of section 4, in the fall of 1850, and proceeded to open up a farm. He remained a resident of the township until the day of his death. A sketch in detail of this pioneer will be found in the chapter on national, state, and county representation, he having held the position of second treasurer of the county.

Nicholas Hartman also made a claim here in 1850, upon which he resided for some years, when he emigrated to California. Yearnings after his Iowahome, however, assailed him there, and he has since returned to this state and is living in Dallas county.

Nathan Maynard, afterward a prominent county officer, made a settlement in Cass township, on section 13, township 79, which he afterward sold to James W. Foster. This settlement was in 1850.

Theophilus Bryan, settled here, where the town of Panora afterward sprang up in the spring of 1851. He was afterward the first county judge, and prominent in

the official life of the county in early days, and is treated of in that connection.

William and Isaiah Grames, made a settlement in this township also in the same year.

Gillum Reynolds, a native of North Carolina, but lately a resident of the state of Indiana, made his appearance on these scenes in May, 1852. His wife was a Miss Beaman, also a native of North Carolina, and they had a large family, that came with them into the new country. He located upon section 4—79—30, and soon opened up a farm. He resided here until 1856, when he died and entered upon the just reward of his labors in this world. His son, Elijah J. Reynolds, has always been identified with the life and growth of the county and has held the position of county treasurer for several terms. The latter was a young man of about twenty when he came here with his father, with whom he resided until 1853, when he settled where he now lives in Panora. This was before the town was in existence and this was then all wild land. This he tilled for many years.

Alexander Wasson, leaving Indiana in 1852, wandered this way in his search for a home, and settled down upon section 5, township 79, range 30. He afterward removed to Missouri, where he died.

John Jackson, and his sons Joseph, William T., and Griffin, came to Cass in 1852. The father took up a claim on section 10; Joseph on sections 29 and 30; William on 28, where he bought a claim of M. W. Craig. Griffin settled upon section 20, but in a short time, sold out and removed to Missouri. Joseph has since died. These parties came from Montgomery county, Indiana.

John Anderson came to this township in 1852, and locating near the site of Panora, erected the first saw-mill west of Des Moines. The same year it was converted into a grist-mill.

In 1853, Hugh Campbell, with his family, became settlers in this township, he taking up one hundred and sixty acres, on section 3, and forty on section 9. He was a native of Virginia, although of Scotch descent, tracing his pedigree back to the semi-royal house of the great McCallum More, the Duke of Argyle. He was born in Rockbridge county in the "Old Dominion," but came to Guthrie county from Indianapolis, Indiana. He was married to Miss Cynthia Kimberly, in the latter city during the year 1828, and by whom he had eleven children. These were Martha, Charles M., Catherine, George, William H., Hugh Jr., Ezra, Sarah, Albert and Austin. Hugh Jr. enlisted in company C, 4th Iowa infantry, and succumbing to fell disease was the first death in the regiment. This sad event occurred at Rolla, Missouri. The senior Mr. Campbell died at his home, in Cass township, on the 10th of June, 1854. He is spoken of by his neighbors, as a hard worker and of a deeply religious turn of mind, as is characteristic of the race from which he sprang, and was well loved by all who knew him. He was buried near Panora.

Charles M. Campbell, a son of Hugh Campbell, came to this county a young man, in 1853, was a native of Indiana, having been born at Indianapolis, May 19, 1832, and is the son of Hugh and Cynthia (Kimberly) Campbell. He was reared and educated in his native city, and came to Iowa with his parents, with

whom he lived until he was within a year of thirty. He learned his trade of carpenter after coming here, and has followed it ever since, and is now engaged as a master builder on his own account. He has been employed on several large works, notably the school-house in Panora, where his sub-contract covered over \$1,000 worth of work. He was united in marriage on the 7th day of October, 1860, with Miss Priscilla Hosier, the daughter of Abraham and Mary (Huff) Hosier, old settlers of this county also. Their union has been blessed by the birth of two children—Frances, who was loaned to them for a short time, when the Lord called her hence, leaving her parents to mourn her death, and Hattie, who is still living. Mr. Campbell has been a continual resident of the county since his advent here until the present time, with the exception of a short absence to Kansas during the dark days of 1857, when that state was in the throes almost of death, and needed men of sterling character to help her. Mr. Campbell has inherited from a long line of Scottish ancestry, the industrious habits and frugal industry of the people of that nationality, and merits the regard in which he is held in this community.

D. W. Harper, in 1853, settled in Cass township on section 32, on the site of the present town of Panora. He is still a resident of the township.

M. H. Craig, a former resident of Montgomery county, Indiana, laid claim to a farm on section 28, and settled thereon during the year 1853. He afterward sold out to W. T. Jackson, and after doing several other things, in the meanwhile, entered the army in the late unpleasantness and while there died.

Thomas Turner, one of the old settlers of Cass township, located at Panora in 1853, where he was engaged in the sale of merchandise together with Abram Harsche. A sketch of this pioneer appears in connection with the official chapter, he having served the county as sheriff.

Benjamin Mitchell, in 1853, settled upon the southwest quarter of section 28, where he still is living. Benjamin Mitchell was born in Henry county, Kentucky, March 9, 1810, and when quite young was taken by his parents, to Indiana, where the family resided for a number of years. In the spring of 1853 Benjamin came to Guthrie county, settling in Panora, having bought three hundred and twenty acres of land in section 28 and 29. He was married in Johnson county, Indiana, in 1833, to Miss Beretta Beadles a native of Kentucky. They had eleven children—Mary Elizabeth, John Thomas, William D., Sarah Emeline, Clarissa Jane, Amanda Susan, Franklin Pierce, Rachel Louisa, Lydia A., died January 3, 1862; James R., died September 9, 1857; Ephraim, died in September, 1861. Mrs. Mitchell died on the 24th of October, 1870. In 1874 he married Mrs. Elizabeth (Zook) Mullis, a daughter of Peter and Margaret Zook. Mrs. Mitchell was born near Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1812. Her father died in 1872, her mother having previously died in 1870. The subject of this sketch took part in the Black Hawk war, in Wishood's company. He also took part in the defense of Chicago and vicinity.

Artemas McClaran was born in Holmes county, Ohio, September 25th, 1832, and moved from that state with his father and mother, Samuel and Mary, in September, 1844, to Owen county, Indiana. His

mother's maiden name was Mary Cline. In his father's family there were thirteen children, two of whom died while young. The others moved to Guthrie county with their parents, in June, 1853. Artemas married Miss W. E. Reynolds, June 1st, 1854 (she was born October 14th, 1835), and unto them were born fifteen children, four boys and eleven girls: Sylvester W., born September 19, 1855; Malissa Y., born June 7, 1857, died January 10, 1858; Alice S., born September 25, 1858; America L., born January 31, 1860; Josephine A., born August 12, 1861; Armadilla S., born February 12, 1863; Lasa B., born February 12, 1867, died March 9, 1867; Ephra E., born May 5, 1868; Charles O., born September 22, 1870; Elmer E., born February 2, 1872; Eva M., born January 20, 1874; Jesse G., born October 22, 1875; Bernetta C., born August 8, 1876; Leo B., born March 26, 1879; Eldiva, born January 27, 1881. Mr. McClaran taught school in his own house, in what was then Dodge township, now Victory township, in the winter of 1856-7, the same being the first school north and west of Panora in this county. He was a volunteer in Company I, 29th Iowa infantry. Enlisted August 13, 1862; was mustered out with said organization at New Orleans, Louisiana. While a member of this company he was promoted first sergeant, February, 1863, and first lieutenant, February 8, 1865. He served as deputy county surveyor from 1872 to 1873, and was then elected and served as surveyor until 1881. Was township assessor of Cass for the years 1878, 1879, 1883 and 1884.

Peter Batschelet was among the emigrants of 1853. He came to Panora and

purchased a farm of Judge Bryan, on sections 5, 79, 30, where he at present resides.

Among the old settlers of 1853 in Cass township was Joshua W. Wiggins. This gentleman was born in Rome county, Tennessee, on the 30th of September, 1830. At an early age his parents took him to Lawrence county, Indiana, where he was reared on a farm. He remained there until 1853, when he came to this township and made a settlement on section 14, where he has since remained. His wife was Miss Catherine Henderson.

Winston Crouse, one of the pioneers of Cass township, was born in Ash county, North Carolina, February 8, 1820, being the son of Martin and Susan (Waggener) Crouse. With his parents he moved to Clay county, Indiana, when nine years of age. He went to Jasper county, Illinois, in the fall of 1850, and remained there until the spring of 1852, when he came to Greene county, Iowa, remaining there until the fall of 1853, when he came to Cass township, Guthrie county, where he has resided ever since. He was married in Indiana, in 1848, to Miss Mary Stevens, a native of North Carolina. They have eight children—Susan, Jane, L. J., Elijah A., Sarah A., Matilda, James M., Mary A., and Louisa. Mahalie, an infant, died in 1851. Mr. Crouse has sixty acres of farm land, all cultivated, and twenty acres of timber. In addition to farming he raises cattle and hogs. In 1862 Mr. Crouse enlisted in Company I, 29th Iowa infantry. The first battle that he took part in was at Helena, Arkansas, and was in every battle in which the regiment was engaged up to the close of the war. With his regiment he was mustered out at New Orleans in the fall

of 1865, and discharged at Davenport, Iowa. He is also a veteran of the Mexican war, and was in the battle of Buena Vista, being in the 2d Indiana. During that battle he was struck by three bullets, but none of them did any serious injury.

Chauncey Harper, farmer, on section 4, the owner of a well-improved farm of two hundred and thirty acres, came originally from Mercer county, Ohio, where he was born in February, 1845. He moved with his parents to St. Jo county, Indiana, when he was about one year old. They remained there until the fall of 1853, when they came to Guthrie county, settling on section 36, which is now a part of Panora. Chauncey was married in December, 1869, to Miss Jennetta E., daughter of W. C. Jones, one of the early settlers of Guthrie county. Have one child—Franklin C. He remained on a farm for a year and a half after his marriage, when he moved to his present location. He owns a large farm and raises a large stock of shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs. His parents are both living in Panora at the present time. His wife's mother died in 1875.

Among the first settlers, not already spoken of, are: Richard Gilbert, who came to Panora in September, 1853. He was then a widower, and, with his two little boys for companions, traveled by wagon from Indiana, weary, hungry and travel worn. He stopped at the cabin of J. W. Cummins and asked if they could let him have something to eat. "Yes," said the good lady, "come in and sit down while I grate some corn and bake it." She grated the corn up on a radish grater, and they relished it greatly when it was done. Mr. Gilbert entered the east half of section 3—79—30, and forty acres in section 9.

Abner Shanks came from Cass county, Indiana, in November or December, 1853, and took up a claim to some land in the immediate vicinity of the embryo town of Panora. He is at present living in Oregon.

Abraham Hosier located upon section 32, in November, 1854. He came to Guthrie county from that of Johnson, in the state of Indiana, and is now in Oregon.

Robinson Hosier came with his brother in November, 1854, and at one time was engaged in the hotel business in Panora. In 1865 he moved to Oregon.

Among the settlers of 1854 were Doctor Gustine Robert Wasson, Joseph Dyson, James and Thompson Cline, and Peter and John Boblett. These all settled at or near Panora.

Peter Boblett was born in October, 1791, and his wife May 4, 1794, the former in Bedford, and the latter in Campbell county, Virginia. Mr. Boblett served in the war of 1812, under Captain Gray. July 1, 1854, they came to Panora, where they lived in a tent for six weeks. They then bought the David Bay farm, where they remained two years, when they returned to Panora.

In July, 1854, Mr. John Boblett went through Guthrie county to Council Bluffs and Omaha, the latter just then being surveyed, and the former but a mere hamlet. He found nothing that pleased him so well as Guthrie, so he returned to Panora and bought the shanty of Hursche & Turner and opened a store. He purchased of "Ed & Bob Robinson" a cabin which stood upon the lot now owned by Charley Campbell, which he used as a dwelling. For some time they had neither tables nor chairs, and took their scanty meals Gypsy fashion. By and by he pur-

chased of Hursche, a table, two chairs and two rough bedsteads. During the dreadful first year they had but little to eat, and sometimes were really hungry. He went to a well-to-do farmer living near Booneville to buy corn, but he would not let him have any; however he offered to sell him a small lot that had been left by a man who had "gone to Texas." Out of five bushels he picked a half bushel, that under ordinary circumstances he would not have used, but the wolf must be kept from the door by some means. As soon as blackberries, of which there was an abundance, began to "turn" they picked and ate them, as well as green wild grapes.

Joseph Dyson, with his family, came from West Virginia. An ox-team, with a scanty amount of household goods, were all the possessions he had. He rented the grist mill of John Anderson, which he operated for some time, and afterwards ran a general store in Panora. He has been dead several years, but was at one time quite prominent in the county affairs.

Of the many who came at this time to Cass township were Mrs. Casandre Roberts, with her two sons, Joseph and Philip, who settled where Joseph now resides. The latter had been here in 1853, purchased the land and built a cabin—without doors or windows. When they moved, the family consisted of eighteen persons (only four of whom were the children of Mrs. Roberts). They landed on the prairie, where they waited until a doorway could be sawed out; one of the boys crept through under the logs to get inside, in order to assist in the operation of sawing. For some time

their door was a bed quilt, their windows the chinks in the walls, and their bedsteads the floor. About two weeks after their arrival they were visited by a terrific storm; the wind blew the lights out as fast as they could be struck; the lightning glared threateningly, and the thunder was terrible, while the rain was a genuine flood. Each whispered courage to the others, but the lightning revealed anything but courageous attitudes. One Smith, who had been very brave, was seen crouching on one hand and knee, while with the other hand he endeavored to ward off the lightning's fierce darts. Their first furniture was made of native lumber, sawed at Brumbaugh's mill.

The same fall, 1855, came Mr. Leach, now of Highland, and not being able to procure a house, Robert Wasson, who lived on Bay's Branch, kindly shared his mansion with them. They lived thus for several months, the two families, of fifteen persons, living in one room and cooking by one fireplace.

Samuel D. Anderson, son of John and Elizabeth C. (Roe) Anderson, was born in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1830. He moved with his parents to Richland county, Ohio, when he was quite small, and resided there until the spring of 1842, when they moved to Fulton county, Illinois, where they remained one year, and then moved to Wapello county, Iowa, where they remained until 1852. They then moved to Guthrie county, and Samuel going to Kentucky, spent two years in school. In 1854 he came to Guthrie county, where he joined his family. He was married in August, 1854, to Miss Nancy J. McClaran, daughter of Samuel McClaran. They

had one child—Mary Elizabeth—born in 1855, died in 1858. In 1869 they adopted a girl, Elizabeth J., who died in May, 1881. In 1870 they adopted a boy, Thomas. Mr. Anderson is a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, being ordained in 1860 by the presbytery of West Iowa. He is also a member of the Masonic lodge, No. 121, at Panora, having been initiated in 1860.

Robert Wasson, one of the prominent farmers of Guthrie county, although now nearly eighty years of age, is a native of Shelby county, Kentucky, having been born there in December, 1804. He moved from Shelby county to Montgomery county, Indiana, where he remained until 1854, when he came to Guthrie county, settling on section 34, in Cass township. He was married in Indiana to Jane Thornburgh, a native of Pennsylvania. They have had four children, two of whom are living—Samuel A. and James T. Mary Louisa died in 1856, aged two years; Jane died in 1881, aged twenty-five years.

Samuel A. Wasson, a farmer and stock raiser in Cass township, was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, in August, 1852. His father, Robert Wasson, is a Kentuckian by birth, and came to this county in 1854. Samuel was married in February, 1876, to Miss H. D. Carter, who is a native of Missouri. They have two children—Leroy, aged three years; Ada, aged one year and six months. He has held the positions of different township offices, and is one of the most prominent men in this township.

James W. Foster in 1855 located upon land which he had purchased in the northwest quarter of section 13, where he resided until the day of his death.

James W. Foster was born in Darke county, Ohio, on the 15th of November, 1823. When but a child his parents moved to Preble county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood. On attaining the latter, he removed to Madison county, Indiana, where he engaged in farming. He was married in January, 1848, to Miss Louisa A. Elliott, by whom he had four children, all living in this county at the present. These were—C. E., now living near Panora; Mary, the wife of H. E. Long; Thomas J., deputy auditor, and John W., the present auditor of Guthrie county. The subject of this sketch with his family, came to Guthrie county in 1855, and made the settlement upon the northwest quarter of section 13, township 79 range 30, now a portion of Cass township, which he purchased of Nathan Maynard. The former owner of this place had built thereon a small log cabin, but had made no other improvements, but no sooner had it passed into the hands of Mr. Foster than he set to work at its development, until there was no finer tract of land or more beautiful home in the county. Mr. Foster was, although a strong republican, outspoken in the interests of that party, no politician, in the common acceptance of that term. In 1873, he was nominated by the party, as its candidate for the legislature, but owing to his peculiar idea that the office should seek the man, not the man the office, and the circumstance of local feeling over the removal of the county-seat, the leading question of that election, and the grange movement, he was defeated by the small majority of thirty-one. He was one of the first trustees of the high school, and served in that position with honor. Mr.

Foster died at his home, in Cass township, March 1, 1883, and passed to his reward. He was a man of great public spirit and enterprise, and although his name does not appear upon the roll of official honors, it was rather by his wish that it should be, as he was well known all over the county as one of the most straightforward, intelligent, honest, honorable, substantial citizens, and one of Guthrie county's greatest benefactors.

Corydon E. Foster owes his nativity to Madison county, Indiana, having been born there in December, 1848, being the son of James and Louisa A. Foster. In the fall of 1854, or 1855, he moved with his family to Guthrie county, where he remained at home until in August, 1868, when he was married to Miss Jennie Crouse, a native of Clay county, Indiana. In the spring of 1870, he moved to the present location, on section 35. He now owns a farm of about eighty acres of good land, all of which is under cultivation. He is raising a large stock of shorthorned cattle, and a large stock of Poland-China hogs.

B. T. Hook was also a settler of 1855, coming from Ohio, and locating about six miles south of Panora. He remained a resident of the county until 1866, when he removed to Mount Pleasant. A full detail of this gentleman will appear under the head of County Treasurer, an office which he filled for two terms. The farm settled on by Mr. Hook is now owned by James White.

OTHER PROMINENT PARTIES.

Coming in at a later date were many individuals who, though not to be ranked among early settlers, still deserve men-

tion, as being prominent in the development of this locality. Herewith are presented the names of those who may justly be ranked among the enterprising and more representative men of Cass.

P. S. Hamilton, a native of Knox county, Illinois, was born in January, 1841, being the son of Walker and Rebecca (Stiver) Hamilton. His father is now living in Cass township, his mother having previously died. Mr. H. moved to Panora in 1856, where he farmed until he became clerk for C. H. Zinn. He began the mercantile business in 1877, with David Ryerson, which firm continued until 1880, when Mr. Reynolds became a member of the firm. Mr. Moore was taken into partnership, and so continued until Mr. Hamilton started in business in Yale. He was married in October, 1876, to Miss Jennie Fiscel, a native of Illinois. They have had one child—Lulu, who died in May, 1879, aged one year and one month.

Among the prominent men in Cass township is David Shook, a son of John and Sarah (Harper) Shook, and was born November 11, 1820, in Dearborn county, Indiana. He removed from Indiana to Fayette county, Iowa, in 1855, and came to Guthrie county, settling in Cass township, in 1870. He was married in 1840, to Miss Indiana Diehl, a native of Pennsylvania. She died in 1865. He had eight children by that marriage—Jacob, Mary Jane, William, Ezra, Granville, Albert, Isabel, James and Louisa. He was married to Miss Eliza Moffitt, and has three children by that marriage—Robert, Josephine and Robert. He owns one hundred acres of good land, all improved, and is engaged in stock-raising. Two of his

sons, Jacob and Charles, served terms during the war, the latter being in the cavalry service. Charles served his term, and was honorably discharged, and Jacob was discharged on account of disability, nine months after his enlistment.

Jacob Shook was born in Ripley county, Indiana, near Versailles, February 7, 1840, his parents being David and Indiana (Diehl) Shook. His mother died in 1865, and his father is now living in this township. When Jacob was twelve years of age his parents moved to Fayette county, Iowa, and remained there until coming to Cass township, Guthrie county, in 1870. He was married in 1863 to Miss Jennie Moffitt, who afterwards died. They had two children, one of whom is yet living—Wallace Grant. He afterwards married Miss Catharine Howell, a native of Indiana, and has six children by that marriage—Ellen, Nelson, Mary, Della, Mabel and Lincoln. Enlisted in 1862 in Company G, 38th Iowa infantry, serving until becoming disabled for duty, some nine months afterwards. The whole regiment suffered severely from sickness. He was discharged at St. Louis, Missouri. He owns eighty acres of land, all improved, and is also engaged in raising cattle and hogs.

Joseph Lisle, a farmer and owner of sixty acres of land, came originally from Belmont county, Ohio, where he was born in March, 1818, being the son of James and Peninah (Doudna) Lisle. His parents came to Ohio in 1800, where they were married in the course of a year. Joseph came to Guthrie county, settling in Highland township, where he remained until he moved to his present location on section 13, Cass township, in 1865. He

was married in Ohio in 1839, to Miss Mary Evans. They have six children—John E., James, Charles A., Thomas, Hugh M. and Mary. Have three dead—Sarah M., died in 1846; Emma, died in 1860; Jane (Lahman), died in 1868. Mr. Lisle owns sixty acres of land, forty of which is improved, and raises a large stock of cattle, hogs and horses. He has been a member of the Methodist Church for forty-four years.

Peter Scheib, the son of Adam and Susannah E. (Beir) Scheib, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1832, and emigrated to Wisconsin, America, in 1849, where he remained until 1851, when he moved to Jackson county, Iowa. In 1855 he moved from Jackson county to Washington county, where he remained until some time in February, 1883, when he moved to Guthrie county, locating on section 35. He was married in 1859 to Miss Julia A. Schauf, also a native of Germany. They have six children—Hattie was married in Washington county to G. J. Wishard; Mary, was married in Guthrie county to A. N. Miller; Gussie, Julia, Elsie and Georgia. Mr. Scheib owns eighty acres of improved land, and owns a fine stock of Galloway and Jersey cattle and Poland-China hogs.

Richard G. Reynolds a farmer and stock raiser in section 10, came to Guthrie county in 1882. He was born in Clay county, Indiana, in 1832, being the son of James and Nancy (Stevens) Reynolds. He was married in 1852, in Indiana, to Miss Sarah Biddle, a native of Ohio. They have had four children, two of whom are living: William M., James S., Caroline, died in 1880, aged twenty-three; Samuel, died in 1880, aged nineteen years. Richard en-

listed in company H, in the 59th Indiana infantry, in 1862, and served until the close of the war. He took part in the engagements of Cornith, Ohampion Hills, Jackson, Mississippi, Altoona Pass, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and in Sherman's march to the sea. He owns sixty-three acres of land on section 10, all of which is cultivated, and raises cattle and horses.

David C. Sidener was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, in October, 1831. When he was about six years of age he moved with his parents to Montgomery county, Indiana, where he remained until 1875, when he came to Guthrie county, settling on section 15, in Cass township. He was married in Montgomery county, Indiana, in 1856, to Miss Maria Miller, a native of Kentucky. They have seven children—Mary L., Hannah J., Lucy I., Nettie, James F., Emma A., Eva Josephine. He has two hundred and forty acres of land, nearly all under cultivation, and owns a large stock of short-horn cattle and Poland-China hogs. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Pandora, and also a member of the I. O. O. F.

Joseph Boyer, a prominent citizen of Cass township, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1821. He is the son of David and Barbara (Smith) Boyer, with whom he moved to Richland county, Ohio, when he was about three years of age. In 1842 he moved to Elkart county, Indiana, where he remained until 1853, when he came to Warren county, Iowa, where he lived on a farm some twelve years. He came to Guthrie county in 1882. He was married in Indiana, in 1846, to Miss Susannah Whetstone, a native of Pennsylvania. They have six

children living: David, Elizabeth, Rachel, Simon, Amanda and Rebecca. They have two dead—Joseph and Lewis, both of whom died aged three years. Mr. Boyer owns three hundred and twenty acres of good land, nineteen acres of which are timbered lands. He has a fine house and large willow trees on his premises. This gentleman is also a member of the German Baptist church.

Ebenezer Culver, one of Cass township's prominent citizens, was born in Norfolk county, Ontario, Canada, March 9, 1840, his parents being Aaron and Amanda (Stearns) Culver, natives of New York. His mother's ancestors came over in the Mayflower. In 1856 he left Canada with his mother (his father having died when he was ten years of age), going to Ingham county, Michigan, and remained in that state till 1862, then coming to Des Moines, Iowa, where he lived until 1864, when he came to Cass township, Guthrie county. Wild game was yet plentiful when he arrived, and a buffalo was killed near his place. He was married in Guthrie county in 1871, to Miss Alice E. Thompson, a native of New York. They have five children—Herbert E., Arthur A., Anna B., Frank T. and George. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of good land, about one hundred acres of which is well improved. Besides farming proper, he raises cattle, hogs and farm horses. He has held the position of secretary of the school board.

George W. Martin was born in Licking county, Ohio, February 24, 1839. He moved from Ohio in the fall of 1850, and came to Iowa, residing in Linn county, and there farmed until 1869, when he

came to Guthrie county. He was married in Linn county to Miss Celia M. Strite, a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania. They have four children—John W., Elizabeth E., Edmond P. and Clark. He owns eighty acres of well cultivated land on section 12, where he makes his present location. He enlisted his service in Company H, 24th Iowa infantry in August, 1862. He was in the Red river campaign, and was wounded in the battle of Winchester, Virginia, September 12, 1864, and was so disabled that he was discharged before the close of the war.

Prominent among the men of Guthrie county, who give character to the community in which they live, and are a credit to the county, is James A. Wasson, of Cass township. He was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, in 1836, being the third of a family of five children. His father, John Wasson, was a Kentuckian by birth, and in 1830 he married Miss Elizabeth Kinhead, also a native of Kentucky. They remained in Indiana until 1856, when they came to Guthrie county, locating on sections 14, 11 and 12, his house being on section 14. He owned five hundred and forty acres of land in several farms. He died in September, 1883, his wife having previously died, in 1877. James A. remained at home until 1870, when he was married to Miss Phedema A. Parrish, a native of Canada, who died in 1875, leaving one child—Jessie P. In 1879 he married Miss Melissa Parrish, a native of Lee county, Iowa. He owns four hundred and forty acres of land in sections 11, 14 and 15, Cass township, two hundred and fifty acres of which is under cultivation, and he also raises cattle, hogs and horses. He is a member of the Pa-

nora lodge, No. 121, A. F. and A. M. Was initiated in June, 1860.

John A. Wasson, a native of Montgomery county, Indiana, was born August 30, 1831, his parents being John and Elizabeth Wasson, with whom he moved to this county in 1856. He lived with his parents until he was married, which was in March, 1864, to Mrs. Mary Ann Woodvine, a native of Indiana, by whom he had seven children—John H., Elmer, Lizzie, Della, Clara, Mary and Vestie. He owns nine hundred and sixty acres of land, nearly all of which is under cultivation. He raises large herds of cattle, hogs and horses. He enlisted in the service of the 4th Iowa infantry in 1861, and served that regiment four months, when he was discharged on account of sickness. He is a member of the Panora lodge No. 121, A. F. and A. M.

Abraham H. Haughtelin, a native of Adams county, Pennsylvania, was born in August, 1837, being the son of John C. and Eliza (Diehl) Haughtelin. He remained in his native state until the spring of 1857, coming to Panora, where he remained but one year. He then moved to Iowa City, where he remained for nearly two years, when he came to what is now Victory, at that time was part of Cass township, where he remained until the spring of 1882, when he moved to his present location, on section 19, Cass township. He was married in December, 1864, to Miss Sarah E. Cline, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Thompson Cline. They have five children, all of whom are living—Ulysses G., Willis E., Alvaretta, Iva and Estella. He buried his wife in the spring of 1876. Mr. Haughtelin owns four hundred and eighty

acres of improved land and twenty-three acres of timber in Iowa, and a section of heavy timber in Missouri, and raises a large stock of cattle and hogs. He has held the offices of school director, township secretary and road supervisor nearly all the time he lived in Victory township, and had to resign all those offices when he left. He is a prominent member of the Dunkard church.

Leman G. Culver, who was one of the prominent men in this township, was born in Canada, March 28, 1842, being the son of Aaron and Amanda (Stearns) Culver. He remained in Canada until 1856, when he went to Michigan, and remained there until some time in 1864. He then moved to the city of Des Moines, and in 1867 came to Guthrie county and settled in Cass township. He was married in 1871 to Miss Martha A. Hill, daughter of Thomas J. and Rachel Hill, of Indiana. When Leman was just in the prime of life, and had become one of the foremost men in his locality, the Angel of Death hovered over him, and he passed beyond all reach of earthly cares. He died in April, 1881, leaving a wife and three sons to mourn his departure. He was buried in the Dunkard cemetery, north of Panora. His widow is still a resident of Cass township, where she owns some one hundred and sixty acres of valuable improved land, on which she lives most of the time, occasionally visiting her mother in Mahaska county, she also being a widow, the husband and father dying in Indiana in 1852. Leman was a kind father and a loving husband.

"A light is from our household gone,
A voice we loved is still,
A place is vacant at our hearth
That never can be filled."—HIS WIFE.

James D. Shepherd, farmer, a son of James and Levica (Kimberlin) Shepherd, was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, in October, 1823. When he was about seven years of age he moved with his parents to Montgomery county, Indiana, where he remained until coming to Guthrie county in 1856, settling on section 14, Cass township. He was married in Indiana, in 1848, to Miss Eleanor Rolley, who died in 1853, leaving two children—Mary Francis and John A., who died in November, 1864. He was married for the second time in 1854, to Miss Mary J. Wasson, by whom he had six children—Nancy E., Ellen, James W., Eva A., Corydon F. and Caleb D. Two died in their infancy. His second wife died in December, 1878, and James D., living alone for over two years, was married in 1880 to Margaret McClellan, a native of Owen county, Indiana. He owns one hundred and eighty acres of land, nearly all under cultivation, fifty-two acres of timber, and raises a stock of shorthorn and Durham cattle. He has a fine farm, two large orchards and two maple groves. Mr. Shepherd is a prominent member of the Baptist church.

Henry Culbertson, a prominent Cass township citizen, was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, December 9, 1825, being the son Alexander and Mary (Longebaugh) Culbertson. He was reared in Stark county, Ohio, and removed to Guthrie county in the fall of 1860, locating in Cass township. He farmed near Panora for two years, when he engaged in the mercantile business in Panora, remaining in the same for two years, when he again went to farming. He was married in Ohio, in 1855, to Miss Mary McGregor, a

native of Tuscarawas county, Ohio. They have three children—Le Roy, Sherman, and Franklin. Mr. Culbertson owns three hundred and five acres of good farming land, nearly all of which is well improved. His land is located in two different sections. He is grading up in shorthorn and Jersey cattle, but particularly shorthorns. Also raises Poland-China hogs and good farm horses.

John Walker came to Guthrie county in 1855 or 1856, locating on section 14. He was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1825, being the son of John and Rachel Walker. When he was about twenty-five years of age, he came to America, residing in Ohio, where he remained a number of year, when he came to his present location, in Cass township. He was married in 1858, to Miss Emeline Frazier, a native of Indiana. They have five children: Lucinda Jane, William S., James E., Cora E., and Ida May. Mr. Walker owns eighty acres of excellent land, all of which is under cultivation, and raises a large stock of cattle and hogs. He enlisted, in 1862, in Company I, of the 29th Iowa infantry, and served until 1865, when he was mustered out at New Orleans, on account of disability. He is also a member of the G. A. R.

Luman G. Pierce, a farmer and stock-raiser in Cass township, is the son of Charles and Sarah (Ingraham) Pierce. Luman was born in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, in March, 1838. He moved to Vermont, where he remained but a short time, when he commenced traveling through the Southern states and on the sea. He then moved to Ogle county, Illinois, where he remained until the opening of the war, when he left his home and

friends and enlisted in the 11th Illinois infantry, and remaining in that charge three months, he enlisted in the 8th Illinois cavalry, under Colonel John Farnsworth. He served some six months as orderly, then commissioned as second lieutenant, which position he held for a short time, when he was promoted to the position of captain of Company A of that regiment, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. He participated in the engagements at Vicksburg, Pleasanton's raids, and in all the battles of the Potomac. He was in the grand review at Washington, and was mustered out in 1865, at St. Louis. He returned to Ogle county, Illinois, where he was married to Miss Alta Francis, a native of New York. They have four children—Mary, Ardell, Charles B., Winnifred and Daniel. Mr. Pierce has been school and road officers, and at present holds the position of the president of school board. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Panora, and is a member of the G. A. R., post No. 37.

William Kirtley was born in Logan county, Ohio, in April, 1843, his parents being Washington and Mary (Arbcast) Kirtley. He moved from Ohio to Guthrie county, in the fall of 1856, settling in Cass township. He was married in Guthrie county in 1867, to Miss Sarah Whistler, a native of Indiana. By their union, three children have been blessed—Charles W., Edgar W. and George W. He owns a large farm of one hundred and twenty-three acres, most of which is improved, and he raised a large stock of shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs. His mother now resides in Dallas county, his father having died in September, 1876. He is a member of Missionary Baptist church, of

which he is a deacon, and is also a member of the Masonic lodge of Panora.

Milo Yale, son of Nathaniel and Polly (Werrin) Yale, was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1822. He removed from there with his parents to Lee county, Illinois, in 1836, where they remained until 1877, when they came to Guthrie county, settling in Richland township, where they lived until January, 1884. He then moved to Yale, Cass township. He was married in Illinois in 1844, to Miss Eveline Tallman, a native of New York. They have eight children—Samuel J., Charles, Wallace, Jeannette, Frank, Byron, Ida and Bruce. He owns about five hundred acres of land nearly all of which is under cultivation, and raises large numbers of cattle and hogs.

Richard Gilbert was born in Rutland county, Vermont, in April, 1813, being the son of Caleb and Polly (Cutter) Gilbert. He moved to Wayne county, New York, when he was about a year old and there remained until he was nearly sixteen years of age. He then went to Westfield, New York, and remained but a few months, when he went to Lancaster, Ohio, where he followed the occupation of making fanning mills. After drifting around from place to place in Ohio, he went to Indianapolis, where he remained eighteen or nineteen years, working at his old trade until the spring of 1850, when he went to California, making the voyage around Cape Horn. After making a trip to Oregon, he returned home. He came to Guthrie county in September, 1852, entering three hundred and twenty acres of land in section 5. He was married in 1836, to Miss Martha Thomas, of Indianapolis. They had three children—Obed

F., killed at Pea Ridge; Charles G., was killed in 1881, on the Wabash railroad, and an infant. His wife died in May, 1849. He was married in December, 1853, to Miss Isabel M. Campbell, a native of Indiana, by whom he had seven children: Harrison H., Emma J., Henry W., William H., Richard O., and Lucy P., died, aged twenty months. He owns one hundred and fifty-four acres, all of which is under cultivation. He raises a large stock of cattle, hogs and sheep.

John A. Crawley was born in Adair county, Kentucky, October 27, 1814. He removed from Kentucky in 1824, to Illinois, where he remained until he came to Iowa, which was in 1849. His father, Charles T., died in 1839, in Illinois, where he spent his last years. He was married in 1835 to Miss Rebecca Ann Vickers, a native of Illinois, by whom he had eighteen children, eight of whom are now living: Nancy Ann, Amanda Jane, Sarah S., Phoebe C., William H., Charles, J. D., George W., Martha R. He remained in Boone county until 1871, when he came to Guthrie county, locating on section 2, Cass township. He owns one hundred and twenty acres of ground, nearly all under cultivation, and raises a large stock of hogs, cattle, and horses. He was married to Mrs. Martha Shaw after his first wife died, and after her decease he married Mrs. Amelia Cabbage, a native of Kentucky.

Among the early settlers of Cass township must be mentioned Robert A. Dilley. He is a native of Ohio, having been born in Guernsey county, March 27, 1831, his parents being Robert and Hannah Dilley. Removed from Ohio to Guthrie county in 1856, settling in Panora, and has made

his home in the county since that time. He was married in 1870 to Miss Cora Bull, a native of the state of New York. They have adopted a child—Mattie. He owns fifty-five acres of land, fifteen of which is timber, and the rest is under cultivation. In addition to farming, he pays attention to raising cattle and hogs. In 1861 he enlisted in Company C, 4th Iowa infantry, and served faithfully till the close of the war with that regiment, when he was mustered out.

John Manning, one of the early settlers of Cass township, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1817, his parents being Thomas and Elizabeth (Cup) Manning. His parents removed to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1821, where he remained until 1855, when he moved to Dallas county, Iowa. In the spring of 1856 he came to Cass township, Guthrie county, and has remained there ever since. He kept a shoe shop in Panora for some ten years, when he engaged in farming. He married Elizabeth N. Howell, a native of Indiana. They have six children living—Sarah Alice, Sylvester, George E., Florence, Columbus and Ray. Two of their children have died: Thomas J., a member of the 29th Iowa infantry, died on the march at Little Rock, Arkansas, in May, 1865, aged nineteen years; Mary E. died May 3, 1861, aged three months and ten days. Mr. M. lives on section 10, owns eighty acres of land, mostly cultivated, and, in addition to farming, is engaged in stock-raising. He is a member of the United Brethren church. His son, Columbus, is a school teacher. When Mr. Manning first came to the county, deer and other wild game were in abundance.

Stephen S. Chamberlin was born in 1831 in Adams county, Pennsylvania, and in 1856 was married to Sarah A. Haughtelin, who was born January 24, 1839, also of Adams county, Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1857 they moved to Cass township, Guthrie county, Iowa, where their son, Dayton P., was born, June 30, 1857. In 1858 they moved to Johnson county, Iowa, where their son, Oscar W., was born, January 27, 1859, and where they resided two years, when they returned to Guthrie county. Here Mr. Chamberlin died in the fall of 1860. In the spring of 1867 Mrs. Chamberlin married Samuel H. Tibbals, by whom she had two children—Hiram L. and J. Wilford. The former died January 26, 1879. Mr. Tibbals died in 1874. Dayton P. Chambers now resides on Orchard stock farm, in section 24 of Victory township, where he follows general farming and is an extensive breeder of thoroughbred shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs.

Oscar W. Chamberlin moved to Lee county, Illinois, in 1868, where he lived with an uncle until he was eighteen years of age, when he attended school several years, and then taught school until the spring of 1881, when he returned to Guthrie county, Iowa, where he bought a fine farm, now known as Maple Lawn stock farm, located in section 1 of Victory township. He is now engaged in farming and improving his farm in summer and in teaching school during the winter.

Philip D. Miller, a farmer and stock-raiser, agricultural and live stock writer for newspapers in Cass township, owes his nativity to Perry county, Ohio, where

he was born in September, 1839, being the son of Nathan C. and Elizabeth (Sellers) Miller, the former of whom was a surgeon in the 18th Iowa infantry. He was a graduate of the Cleveland medical college, and had charge of a hospital at Columbus. In the fall of 1852, Philip came with his father's family to Keokuk county, Iowa, where his parents still reside. He was married in 1861, to Miss Lucy A. Stubbs, who was at that time a student of Richland academy. They moved to Colorado shortly after their marriage, where Mrs. Miller died in 1865, leaving a husband and three children to mourn their loss. He then returned to Keokuk county, and remaining there until 1877, he came to Guthrie county, settling in Cass township, on section 19. He has had three children by his first marriage—Robert, died in 1863; Arthur N. and Earnest B. In 1878 he was married to Miss Mary Secrest, a native of Illinois. Mr. Miller devotes his energies to the raising of shorthorns, Holstein and Jersey cattle; Poland-China, Berkshire, Chester-white, Essex and Suffolk swine; Plymouth Rock, light Brahma, brown leghorn and game chickens; bronze turkeys and white China geese. He has taken over two hundred premiums per year at the various state and county fairs, and is known far and wide as a breeder of the finest stock. His place is known as the "Oaklandedge Stock Farm."

Ozias Ferree, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Le Fefever) Ferree, was born in Tyronetownship, Adams county, Pennsylvania, in 1818. He left Pennsylvania in April, 1863, coming to North Cass township, Guthrie county, locating in section 17, the country north being one vast

prairie, where wolves, deer, and occasional small herds and single buffalos roamed at will. He was married December 4, 1849, to Miss Sarah H. Lishy, a native of Codorus township, York county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Spring Forge. They have five children living, namely—Carman L., Curtis F., Cepeda O., Centeno T., and Lishy L. Sallie F. died in 1863, aged one year. He owns one hundred and seventy-five acres of land and has given each of his children a farm. His beautiful mansion was built in 1877, and he and his companion are members of the German Baptist church—"Dunkard," or, properly, Brethren.

Jacob Deardorff, a prominent man residing on section 4, came to this county in March, 1875, where he owns a large farm of one hundred and five acres, and raises a large stock of cattle, hogs, and sheep. He was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, on the 15th of January, 1837, being the son of Andrew and Catharine Deardorff, with whom he moved to Lee county, Illinois, in 1851, where he remained until 1875, when he came to his present location. He was married in Illinois, in 1861, to Miss Nancy Brecuner, a native of Pennsylvania. They have six children—Harry A., Christie, Frank M., Lottie, Stella, and Verne. Two have died—Lucy, in May, 1864, aged one year, and Columbus in June, 1872, aged twenty-one years. Mr. Deardorff is a prominent member of the Dunkard church here.

Theodore Wilson, a farmer and stock raiser on section 22, was born in Rockbridge, Virginia, March 17th, 1855, being the son of Robert and Sallie (Hull) Wilson, both of whom died, leaving Theodore an orphan at the age of five years. When

Theodore Wilson was about nineteen years of age, he moved to Montgomery county, Indiana, where he remained about three years, when he came to Guthrie county, settling on section 22. He was married in June, 1880, to Miss Hannah J. Sidener, a daughter of David Sidener. They have two children: Freddie M., and Mabel A. He owns eighty acres of land, part of which is under cultivation in section 10, and lives on section 22. He owns a fine stock of Durham and Hereford cattle and Poland-China hogs, and has held the position of school director for several years.

John Willesen was born in Denmark, October 21, 1851, his parents being William and Ann C. Willesen. In 1872 he emigrated to the United States, locating in Monmouth county, New Jersey, where he farmed until coming to Guthrie county, which was in March, 1883. His father died in Denmark in 1878, and his mother is still living in the old country. He is now located on section 13, on the Foster homestead. He was married, October 2, 1878, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Bennett, a native of New Jersey. One child has blessed their union, Hannah, aged three years. He cultivates thirty-five acres on a farm of ninety acres. He is a consistent member of the Baptist church.

William Warren, a farmer in Cass township, was born in Noble county, Ohio, September 25, 1852, being the son of A. and Melissa (Ogle) Warren. In the year of 1865, he came from Ohio (Noble county) to Guthrie county, Iowa, settling in what is now Valley township. William has taught school for a number of years, beginning in the year of 1870. He was married in Panora, in 1876, to Miss Louise Mitchell, a daughter of Benjamin

Mitchell. They have three children—Wilber, Bernetta and Elizabeth. He remained in Stuart for nearly two years after his marriage, when they moved to Panora, where he and his wife carried a large stock of millinery fancy goods, for over two years, when they moved to their present location, one-half mile north of Panora.

David Ryerson, a wealthy and prominent farmer in Cass township, was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, on the 10th of January, 1839. His father, Richard A., now resides in Muscatine county, Iowa, his mother having died in New Jersey in 1844. He moved with his father from New Jersey in 1855, to Muscatine county, Iowa, where he remained until 1870, when he came to Guthrie county, settling on section 14, Cass township. He was married in Guthrie county, in 1878, to Miss Kittie Powell, of Panora. He owns over one hundred and sixty acres of farm land, nearly all under cultivation, and raises a large number of cattle and hogs. He enlisted in company B, 35th Iowa infantry in 1862, and was afterward assigned to the 16th army corps. He took part in the campaign and capture of Vicksburg, in the Red river campaign and in the battle of Jackson. He was wounded at Yellow bayou in 1864, and was immediately discharged.

Moses Deardorff, a prominent and enterprising citizen of Cass township, was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1844, being the son of Andrew M. and Catharine (Coffman) Deardorff. He removed from Pennsylvania in March, 1858, to Lee county, Illinois, where he lived until going into the music business at Lanark, in 1867. He was in that busi-

ness one year. He came to Guthrie county in September, 1881, locating on section 1, in Cass township. He was married in Lee county, Illinois, in October, 1867, to Miss Catharine Fiscel, a native of Pennsylvania. Has to children—Ellis Ray and Winfred. His father died October 6, 1876, aged seventy-six years and eleven months, and his mother died January 17, 1864. Mr. D.'s father was a member of the German Baptist church, and preached the first sermon in his faith in Panora, in 1851, having been ordained in Lee county, Illinois. He was a native of New Jersey. In 1856 he entered eight hundred acres of land in Richland township. Moses Deardorff owns one hundred and seventy-seven and one-half acres of land, all improved, and he has two wind-mills on his farm. He raises shorthorn and Durham cattle, four of his animals being pedigreed; also has Norman horses and Poland-China and Berkshire mixed hogs.

James A. Hensal, a son of John and Anna (Cochun) Hensal, was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1837. His father died in the fall of 1865, while his mother is now making her home with her son James. He moved to Kansas, in 1858, and returned to Pennsylvania at the close of the war. He came to Guthrie county, in 1856, settling on section 22, in Cass township. He was married, in 1864, to Miss Love S. Diehl, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children living—Rollen, Elmer, Telford, and Minnie. They have also, three dead—Jennie, died in 1868, aged eighteen months; William, 1876, aged fifteen months, and Nora, died in 1881, aged sixteen years. He enlisted in the 7th Kansas cavalry, on the 10th of August,

1861, and was assigned to the Western Army, under Grant. He served in Missouri until the spring of 1862, when the regiment was ordered across the plains, but returned soon to the Mississippi, and participated in the engagements at Corinth, Iuka, Holly Springs, Grenada, and Jackson, Mississippi. Mr. Hensal was appointed a spy at Corinth, Mississippi, and served in that capacity with Sherman on the Atlanta campaign, and was promoted to the position of chief of scouts, in the fall of 1863. He owns two hundred and forty acres of improved land, and raises a large stock of cattle and hogs.

HISTORIC ITEMS.

The first child born in Cass township was Mary, a daughter of Michael and Nancy Leinhart, who first saw the light on the 21st day of January, 1851. She is now the wife of Jesse Johnson, and a resident of Seeley township, in this county.

The first death was when the grim king of terrors smote down John Shellhart, a son of Jacob Shellhart, in the fall of 1850. His remains were buried in the forest in the rear of his father's place.

The second death was that of Mary, the beloved wife of Conrad Brumbaugh, who departed for a brighter world on the 19th of May, 1851, and who was buried in the cemetery near Panora.

The pioneer marriage in Cass, took place upon the 30th of March, 1852, upon which occasion Judge Bryan united in wedlock George Messinger and Lucinda Casteel.

The first land was broken by John Davis in the spring of 1850, on which he planted some corn. The same year small

tracts were broken by David and Russell Bay, Conrad Brumbaugh, Jacob Shellhart, the Van Orders and others, and all put in crops of what is known as "sod-corn."

The next year these same parties all sowed wheat, the first in the township.

John Davis is said to have erected the first log-cabin in the township in the spring of 1850.

The first frame dwelling was built by Theophilus Bryan, in what is now Panora in 1853. The lumber for this building was sawed at the Anderson mill. The building is part of the present Roberts hotel.

The first horse owned in the county was the property of Theophilus Bryan, who brought him with him from Indiana in 1851.

ORGANIC.

The first election in Cass township was held at the time of the organization of the county, on the first Monday of August, 1851. The names of those voting at this time are given by the poll books as follows: Michael Messinger, John Messinger, George Messinger, Daniel Messinger, David Bay, Michael Mock, Andrew Brumbaugh, Joseph Ricks, John Davis, T. M. Boyles, John Van Order, Jacob Van Order, Nicholas Hartman, William Grames, Peter Vandeventer and Nathan Maynard. Of all these, there is not one residing in the county—having moved away, or gone to their last resting place. This election was held at the house of Andrew Brumbaugh, and tradition avers that the ballot box was the tea pot belonging to Mrs. Bryan. At this election, which was for the first county officers, Michael Leinhart was elected justice of

the peace, but failing to qualify, Nathan Maynard was appointed to fill the vacancy. The officers of Cass township in 1883, the time of the present writing, are as follows: Joseph Garlow, George Campbell and John W. Russell, trustees; Daniel Brown and Romeo G. Hoge, justices; Thomas Mattison, clerk; A. McClaran, assessor; Thomas Turner and Silas Harper, constables.

EDUCATIONAL.

The pioneer school of Cass township was held in the winter of 1853-4, at Panora, in a building 18x30, now in use by J. D. Lenon, as an office and exchange. The pedagogue was a Dr. Sloan, who came here from Dallas county. He afterwards moved up into the northwestern part of the state, and during the winter of 1856-7, froze to death. This first school was well attended; among those who were numbered among the scholars, were Levi Brumbaugh, Charles and Obediah Gilbert, George and William Campbell, Artemas McClaran, Silas and Chauncey Harper, John and William Mitchell, Jasper, Allen and Willis Reynolds, Mary Campbell, W. E. Reynolds, Mary Ritz, and many others whose names has escaped the remembrance of the informant.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services held in the township were at the house of David Bay. Rev. Michael Hare, of Des Moines, of the Methodist Episcopal church, preached here and at the house of Mr. Kunkel, in Jackson township, in 1850.

In 1852, services were held by the United Brethren in and around Panora,

and in November, 1853, the quarterly meetings were held here.

The first church building was the Presbyterian church at Panora, which was erected, of native lumber, in the year 1856. This historic building is still standing, in the place where it was built, next to Warner's blacksmith shop, on Main street.

PANORA.

By the same act by which the legislature authorized the organization of the county, commissioners were appointed to locate the seat of county government. The site of this was selected by David Bishop and Lewis Whitten, on the 25th of September, 1851, and christened with the euphonious name of Panora. This lay upon the southwest quarter of section 32, in township 80, range 30, and here a town was laid out by the county, the land having been pre-empted for that purpose by Theophilus Bryan, the county judge. The original plat covered some one hundred acres, and was filed for record November, 1851. This town, which was laid out with beautiful wide streets, full a hundred feet across, was surveyed by James Laverty. Several additions have since been added, of which the following is a list; Bull's first and second additions, Williams and Reynolds', Hay's first, Roberts', E. J. Reynolds', Cline's, Anderson's, and Saltzman's additions.

The first building upon the town site was a little log cabin put up by Abram Hursche and Thomas Turner. Logs for a building had been drawn on the ground in 1851, by Michael Leinhart, but they were purchased by Mr. Hursche, who put up the above cabin. In this building

these parties kept a general store. The next edifice to be erected was a dwelling house put up by Asa Cox, and was for several years the residence of Lewis Harvout.

The next building, and the one wherein the first hotel was kept by Mr. Samuel Harris, was built in 1853. Previous to the building of this hotel, however, Judge Bryan commenced the erection of the present Roberts house, which was then intended for a residence, but was used as both residence and dry goods store.

The first stock of goods brought to the county was by Judge Bryan, in 1852, and consisted of a barrel of molasses, a sack of coffee, two or three pants patterns, and a few other things, which were kept at his residence, on the John Cline place.

The first general store was opened in the little cabin above referred to, in 1853, by Abram Hursche and Thomas Turner.

The first carpenter was Richard Gilbert, who came to Panora in 1853.

In 1854, Bryan and Craig opened a general store in what was afterwards the bar-room of the Roberts house.

In 1855, Michael Rosebrugh opened a hotel or boarding-house in the Dr. Gustine house.

The first school-house was built and the first school taught by a Dr. Sloan, in 1853.

The first church was built in 1856 by the Presbyterian mission society of New York, who sent one Harmon here as a missionary to preach to the heathen. The church was 20x28 feet in size, and stood on the east side of court-house square. It was used as a church and court-house—(here is where McFarland held his famous courts)—for two or three years, when it was converted into a dwelling,

then a wagon shop, and, finally, Dan Hardy bought and used it as a blacksmith shop. It is at present used for the same purpose by Mr. Warner. This Rev. Mr. Harmon was thought by Panoraites to be quite as much in need of a missionary's instructions as were those he pretended to enlighten. He built the under-ground house, known as the "ground-hog house." He dug a cellar, put a frame inside of it, intending some time to raise it up, and put a stone wall under it; but he had a way of never finishing what he begun, and the house, what is left of it, is under ground still. It may be interesting to new-comers to know what kind of team Brother Harmon drove—two milch cows with an Indian pony as "lead."

The first permanently located blacksmith was Lucien Hogelin, who came to Panora in 1853, and started a blacksmith shop in 1854.

In 1855 Daniel Hardy came to Panora and commenced blacksmithing in an old stable that stood on the west end of the present site of J. Cline's store building. The stable was made of slabs, and although without windows it let in the daylight, and the rain with it, all over.

The M. E. church society was organized in 1852, with a membership of twelve. Service was held at the residence of the members until the completion of the school-house. Their first church building was erected in 1857, on Church street, being the house that now does duty as a residence for J. Swartz. Their first minister was a Mr. Mason. In 1869 the society erected a good brick building on Main street.

The United Brethren church was organized in 1852; the house built in 1861.

The Presbyterian church was organized under the missionary labors of Rev. Mr. Harmon, in 1856, as before mentioned.

The Baptist church was organized August 21, 1858, by Elders J. A. Nash, of Des Moines, and T. S. Griffith, of Dubuque, with twenty-two members. In 1871 the society commenced the erection of a church edifice in Panora; but the hurricane of that year injured it to such an extent that the society—being small and financially weak—was unable to repair and finish it, so they sold it to the Cumberland Presbyterians, who now own it.

BUSINESS HISTORY.

Although the first stock of goods was opened for sale by T. Bryan, as mentioned before, to Hursche & Turner must be given the honor of being the first merchants in the town of Panora. These parties had a small store where general merchandise was sold as early as 1853.

Among the other early merchants may be mentioned John Cline, of whom more will be given further on, as he is still in trade at this point.

J. R. Powell opened a general store in October, 1855, and operated it for three years.

S. E. Zinn established a store of the same character in 1856, in the Goodspeed building, which continued under various parties until 1872.

John Cline & Sons, one of the oldest firms in the county, commenced business in 1856, by John Cline purchasing the stock and business of Theophilus Bryan, and opening his store in what was afterwards the bar-room of the Robert's house. Shortly after this the firm became

Shanks & Cline, and in 1860, James Cline, a brother of John's, purchased the Shank interest, and the style of the firm was changed to that of Cline Brothers. In the spring of 1865, J. D. Lenon became the owner of James Cline's interest, and Cline & Lenon adorned the sign. For three years this held, when Mr. Cline bought out his partner and for two years ran the business by himself. In 1870 the firm was mentioned as that of Cline & Jones, but at the close of a year Mr. Cline sold out and established his present business. In 1873 his son, Joseph M., became a member of the firm, as did another son, William H., in 1874. This firm carry the largest stock and are doing much the largest trade of any firm in Panora, due largely to their enterprise and business abilities. The stock will invoice over \$15,000, and comprises full lines of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries and a thousand and one articles that go to make up a general stock. One-half of the large double brick store which they occupy was erected by Mr. Cline in 1873, at a cost of \$5,000, the balance in 1880 or 1881. It is 40x60, two stories high, and the storerooms are laid out and finished in a style worthy of a much larger place than Panora.

John Cline, of Cline & Son, dry goods, is the oldest merchant now doing business in Panora, and a man who has done much toward making that part of the county what it is. He was born in Carroll county, Indiana, April 8, 1830. He was there reared on a farm, and educated, and there learned and followed the wagonmaking trade until 1855. He then came to Panora, and followed his trade here one year. He then engaged in the mercantile business

with which he has since been identified. He was a member of the city school board for twelve years, and a member of Panora's city council for three years. He is one of the leading members of the Baptist church. He was united in marriage April 10, 1851, with Miss Caroline Ortt, a native of Pennsylvania. They have eight children living and four dead—Joseph M., William H., Laura E., Mary V., Elizabeth A., James N., Emma F. and John B.

The general merchandise store of George H. Moore & Son was started in the fall of 1876, by Hamilton & Ryerson. In January, 1880, the style of the firm was changed to P. S. Hamilton & Co., and so continued until the following 1st of January, when it became Hamilton & Moore. On the 1st of January, 1883, the present firm came into existence. They carry a stock of about \$10,000, and do a liberal share of the business of the town in their several lines.

George H. Moore, of Moore & Son, dry goods.—Among the progressive and successful merchants of Panora, who deserve special notice in this work, may be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He was born in Farquhar county, Virginia, June 12, 1827. When five years of age he taken was by the family to Greene county, Ohio, where he was reared on a farm and received his education from the log school-house of that neighborhood. In 1858 he removed to Logan county, Ohio, where he resided until 1865. In the spring of that year he came to Guthrie county, locating on section 18, Cass township, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising until 1880. He then engaged in the dry goods business. He still owns a well improved farm of six hundred and forty

acres in Cass township. He was united in marriage March 13, 1850, to Miss Hannah J. Peterson, a native of Ohio. They have seven children—Marcellus F., Ada A., Clara A., Horace L., Willis G., Flora B., Arta G. Mr. M. has for six years been president of the Guthrie county bank, now Guthrie county national, and has held the offices of township trustee of Cass township, and member of the board of aldermen of Panora, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The drug-house of Pentecost, Hayden, & Reynolds, was instituted in September, 1868, by the two former named. In 1878, E. J. Reynolds became a member of the firm.

On the 7th of November, 1880, a store for the sale of drugs, stationery, paints, oils, jewelery, and notions, by Funk & Co., and under that name and style, continued until June, 1883, when it was changed to Funk & Goss. This firm carry about \$4,000 worth of stock and are doing a good share of the business in these lines.

Samuel G. Funk, the senior member of this firm, is a native of Butler county, Pennsylvania, and was born April 5, 1840. When thirteen years of age, his parents moved to Summit county, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. In 1860, he came to Milton Junction, Iowa, where he enlisted, in June, 1861, in Company H, 2d Iowa infantry, serving until November, 1861, when he was discharged on account of disability. In August, 1862, he re-enlisted in Company K, 35th Iowa infantry, serving till August, 1865. After his discharge he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was engaged in clerking for eight years, three years of which

was in the drug business. At the expiration of that time he came to Iowa county, Iowa, where he clerked for George Agnew until 1877, when he went to Malcomb, Iowa, where he was engaged in the drug business up to 1879. From there he went to Des Moines, where he clerked for W. W. Orris until 1880, when he came to Panora. After clerking for R. T. C. Lord for six months, he bought him out, and still continues to run the business. He was married, July 7, 1879, to Katurah Davis, of Pennsylvania. They have one child—Ruby J. Mr. Funk is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also of the G. A. R. He is also a member of the board of aldermen, and of the school board.

Albert B. Goss, of Funk & Goss, druggists, was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana, April 12, 1851. When three and a half years old his parents removed to Morris, Illinois, where he received a common school education. In 1869, he returned to Crawfordsville and entered the academy at that place. In September, 1872, he entered the freshman class of Wabash college. The year 1874-5 was spent in teaching school near Roseville, Illinois. Returning to Wabash college he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1877. In 1880, his *alma mater* honored him with the degree of M.A. After graduating he taught school in Grundy county, Illinois, until the summer of 1880, when he came to Menlo, Iowa, where he was appointed principal of schools, which place he held two years. He then accepted the position of assistant principal in the Guthrie county high school, which place he held until June, 1883, when he became a member of the present firm. He was united

in marriage August 10, 1882, with Miss Ellen A. Kimball, a native of Lamville county, Vermont, and for several years a successful teacher in Guthrie county. They are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Goss is a member of the Greek fraternity *Phi Kappa Psi*, and of the Knights of Pythias.

The hardware establishment now operated by Plaine Brothers, was instituted by C. E. Woodworth as a drygoods store in 1869. In 1872 he erected a good substantial brick building, and the following year admitted M. Woodworth to a partnership, and added to their stock hardware, groceries, etc. In 1876 they disposed of their grocery stock to Trent Brothers, and in 1877 their hardware business to B. E. Plaine & Sons. These latter parties ran the store until August, 1880, when D. H. and H. E. Plaine formed a partnership under the style of Plaine Brothers, which continues to carry on the business at present. They carry a stock of about \$4,000, of heavy and shelf hardware, and have a large patronage in the surrounding country.

D. H. Plaine, of Plaine Brothers, hardware.—The subject of this sketch is a native of Carroll county, Maryland, and was born December 18, 1846. He is the son of Beniah E. Plaine, an early settler of this county who was born in Maryland, and came to Guthrie county in 1867, with which he was prominently identified until his death, which occurred November, 1880. Daniel was nineteen years of age when the family came to this county. He farmed on the old home farm until 1877, when he engaged in the hardware business in Panora. He was united in marriage November 29, 1870, to Miss Catharine

Bower, a daughter of Dr. John Bower, of Guthrie Center.

H. E. Plaine, of Plaine Brothers, hardware, is a native of Carroll county, Maryland, and was born August 15, 1860. He moved to Iowa with his father in 1867. In 1877 he went into the hardware business with his father, under the firm name of B. E. Plaine & Sons. In 1880 he bought a half interest, and at present is in the business under the firm name of Plaine Brothers.

Jackson & Garlow, started in the hardware business, on the 15th of January, 1875. In the month of March, 1879, Thomas Turner became a partner and the name and style of the firm changed to Jackson, Garlow & Co. Several changes now occurred in rapid succession, until January, 1881, the present firm of Garlow & Hanyon was formed. They carry about \$6,000 worth of heavy and shelf hardware and are doing a fair trade.

Among the successful business houses of Panora, is the furniture and house-furnishing emporium of W. H. Burns. This business was established by the Panora furniture company, in 1868. In July, 1871, it passed into the hands of the present owner who has made it one of the principal houses of the town.

William H. Burns, dealer in furniture and lumber, the subject of this sketch, is one of the most prominent men of Panora. He is a native of Ireland, and was born February 14, 1840. In 1852, the family emigrated to America, settling in New York city, where William was raised and educated at the Cooper institute. He then learned the trade of cabinet-making, which he followed until 1861. In April of that year, he enlisted in Company H, 9th

New York zouave regiment, being one of its color guard. At the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, in 1863, was wounded by a rifle ball in the shoulder, and was removed to the hospital at Washington, D. C., and was discharged. In July, 1863, he re-enlisted as second lieutenant with the 4th District of Columbia volunteers, and served under Colonel Greene until the close of the war. He then accepted a position in the freeman's bureau, under General O. O. Howard, where he remained until April, 1871. He then located in Panora in his present business. He was the first city treasurer of Panora, and is now serving his fourth term as mayor of that city. He was married January 2, 1868, to Margaret A. Bartholow, a native of Maryland. They have six children—Robert B., Ernest E., Alphens M., Floyd W., Ormond C. and William H. Mr. B. is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is now serving his third term as president of the independent school district of Panora; also is one of the directors and secretary of the Panora coal prospecting company, etc.

The pioneer lumber-yard in Panora was opened in June, 1879, by Burns & Shaw, who are still engaged in the same line of trade. They own the ground whereon the yard stands and carry a stock of about \$7,000, and are rewarded for their energy and business tact by a large trade.

Reynolds and Spurgin opened in the grain, lumber, coal and lime trade in September, 1882. They represent about \$6,000 capital and have succeeded in reaching the foremost place in these various lines, and are among the most solid business firms of the place.

William H. Spurgin is a native of Bartholamew, county, Indiana, and was born May 9, 1842. He was reared in his native county until fourteen years of age, when the family came to Mahaska county, Iowa. In 1867-8, and 1868-9 he attended the Wesleyan university of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. In 1870 he came to Guthrie county, where he taught school one term. In 1870-1 he again attended the Wesleyan, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1871. He then returned to Panora, where he was principal of the school for two years. He then engaged in farming, which occupation he followed two years. In 1876 he accepted the office of deputy treasurer under E. J. Reynolds, holding the same until 1878. He then returned to the farm. In 1880 he engaged in his present business. In 1882 he accepted the office of deputy treasurer under John D. Lenon, but owing to his impaired health, he resigned, and the year following returned to his present business. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted, June 13, 1861, in Company H, 1st Iowa cavalry, and served until September 9, 1864. He was united in marriage November 1, 1872, with Martha J. Reynolds, a daughter of E. J. Reynolds, of Panora. They have three children—Warren C., Prude and Wade. Mr. S. is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The first elevator in Panora was commenced in the summer of 1881, by E. J. Reynolds.

Gammill & Youtz are also dealers in agricultural machinery and implements. This business was initiated in January, 1881, by Constable & Gammill. Mr. Constable retired after about six months, and for about a year James Gammill ran it

alone. The next change brought the present firm into existence.

The agricultural implement business of Francis, Boyer & Co., was instituted in the spring of 1881, by Francis & Davis. In February, 1883, it passed, after one or two other changes, into the hands of the present firm. They represent a cash capital of \$12,000, and are doing the principal part of the trade in harvesters, reapers, mowers and other machinery for farm use.

The grocery house of Saltzman & Young was established in 1866, by A. Saltzman. In 1869 this gentleman admitted into partnership his son, but one year later the firm name was changed to Lahman & Saltzman, which form it retained for ten years. In 1880 F. J. Saltzman became the sole proprietor, and operated the establishment until 1881, when the style of the firm was changed to Saltzman & Reynolds, and in 1883, to its present form. They carry a large and well-selected stock of groceries, wooden ware, tobacco and cigars, and do the main business in this line in the town.

Thomas Turner, one of the oldest settlers of this section, is engaged in the sale of sewing machines, organs and pianos, and does an extensive trade in these articles. This business he established in 1880.

In July, 1882, Williams & Powell established their meat market in Panora, and under their management it has won a considerable place in the business interests of the place.

MILLS.

The site now covered by the Nichols mill is historic ground, for here stood the

first mill in the state west of Des Moines. Of this mill we quote from Mrs. Maxwell's interesting little pamphlet the following account:

"John Anderson built this mill in the autumn of 1852, sawing the lumber therefor with a whip saw. The same year it was converted into a flouring mill, and as soon as it was put in operation, and the water in the streams had fallen sufficiently to be forded, teams, to the number of five or six at a time, came from Council Bluffs and the 'Fort,' from Jefferson and from neighborhoods for many miles around, being frequently obliged to remain several days before they could be served. They now had a mill, but they did not always have wheat or corn, especially during the first year of their residence here."

As the years ran on the old mill was torn down and a new one erected in its stead. It had passed into the hands of a Mr. Beaman, and in 1863 J. H. Hanyon purchased a half interest with that gentleman therein. In 1864 S. D. Nichols purchased the interest of Mr. Beaman, and the style of the firm was Hanyon & Nichols until 1878, when S. D. Nichols became sole proprietor. This structure is 51x55 feet, and is three stories high. It is equipped with machinery of the most improved kind, and has four run of burhrs. About twenty thousand dollars is employed as capital here, and some seventy-five barrels of the best grade of flour is the daily product of the mill. The mill is now operated, under a lease, by Nichols & Hogelin.

The City flouring-mill was erected by Cline Brothers and E. Robinson in 1863, and is 34x44 feet in size, two stories high.

It is located in the southwestern part of the city. This was first built for a woolen mill, and as such was operated until 1872, when, that not paying, it was allowed to stand idle until 1877, when it was metamorphosed into a grist mill. It has changed hands several times since its erection. In 1863 it became the property of Cline Brothers & Lenon. In the following year James Cline sold out to Peter H. Lenon. In 1868 it was the property of Lenon Brothers, but in the following year passed into the hands of J. D. Lenon & Co., where it remained until 1871, when it was purchased by J. Ainley, who ran it one year, when it reverted back to J. D. Lenon. When it was started up from its long idleness, in 1877, it was operated by Lenon, Reynolds & Co. until October, 1879, when once more it was run by Lenon & Cline. It is now the property of J. D. Lenon & Son, and is worth eight thousand dollars, and has a capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels a week.

Snyder & Brother are engaged in the manufacture of harness and other horse gear. They bought out the stand of Josiah Deardorff on the 14th of April, 1884: The latter named gentleman commenced business here in July, 1874.

Josiah Deardorff, the man who has made a market in Panora for farm produce, and one of that city's most enterprising citizens, was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1840, and was there reared on a farm. When sixteen years of age he removed to Lee county, Illinois, where he farmed and worked at the trade of harness making until 1872. He then came to Jefferson, Greene county, Iowa, where he was engaged in the poultry business for two years. He then engaged in the har-

ness business in Panora, and also in the season dealt largely in poultry. In 1884 (April) he sold his harness business to Snyder Brothers, and now gives his attention to managing his farm and breeding shorthorn stock and to the poultry business. He was married December 13, 1863, to Delila Baughman, a native of Pennsylvania. They have one child—Allie V. Mr. Deardorff is the present city treasurer, and was a member of the school board for the past nine years. He is a member of the V. A. S.

Lewis Harvout is one of the largest landholders in Guthrie county, and a man who, by his own enterprise and business tact, has arisen from a man in liberal circumstances to be one of the wealthiest citizens of our county. He was born in Ashland county, Ohio, January 1, 1830, and was there reared and educated. His parents, Joseph and Lydia (Bruce) Harvout, were natives of Pennsylvania. They had ten children, of whom Lewis was the seventh child. In the spring of 1854, Lewis came to Panora, where he followed school teaching in the city and country in adjoining counties until 1861. He then in 1862, enlisted in Company I, 29th Iowa regiment, serving with that company until the spring of 1863. He was then commissioned as second lieutenant of the 54th colored regiment United States volunteers, and afterward promoted to first lieutenant of the same. In August, 1864, was discharged on account of disability, and returned to Panora, where he has since been engaged in the brokerage and land business. He owns about one thousand seven hundred acres of choice land, besides other valuable property, and has one of the finest residences in the county.

He was united in marriage in 1870, to Miss Nettie Shamp, of Fairfield, this state. They have two children—Carrie L. and Esta N. In 1855, he was appointed treasurer and recorder of Guthrie county, and served six months. The family are members of the Christian church.

James R. Powell, real-estate agent, an old settler of Panora, and one who has been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the same almost from its existence, was born in Washington county, Maryland, April 15, 1828. He is the son of William and Catharine (Richardson) Powell, who were natives of that state. In March, 1829, the family removed to Monroe county, Ohio. James, at fourteen years of age, found himself alone in the world, free to shift for himself, and engaged with farmers as a laborer until 1846. He then clerked one year in Sardis, Ohio, and went from there to Beallsville, Ohio, and served in a like capacity, for a short time. He then resided in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, until 1848. He then returned to Ohio, where he followed the profession of school teaching. In the spring of 1849 he went to Bartholomew county, Indiana, there teaching and farming until 1854. He then came to Iowa, and was merchandising in Centerville, Appanoose county, until September, 1855, when he came to Panora and engaged in merchandising—so engaged three years. He then engaged in farming, and followed that occupation in this and Dallas county until 1876. He then returned to Panora, and engaged in the real estate business. He was married August 17, 1851, to Miss Clarinda Hill, a native of Indiana. They have nine children—John A., Eliza C., Asberry F., Mary A., William L., Charles

L., Lorada J., Leo G. and Eva B. Mr. Powell is a member of the Masonic order.

William W. Montgomery was born in Shelby county, Indiana, being the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Steers) Montgomery. His father died in 1880, at the age of sixty; his mother died in 1874, aged forty-six years. He moved from Indiana in the fall of 1864, coming to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he farmed for nearly a year, when he came to Cass township, Guthrie county. He returned to Oskaloosa, where he remained until 1866, when he came back to Guthrie county. He was married in September, 1866, to Miss Sarah Phillips, a native of Ohio. They have six children—Zillah, Mollie, Caddie, Joseph, Frank and Lulu. He owns a fine farm, all under cultivation, which he farmed himself. He commenced the erection of his fine residence in Panora in the fall of 1882 and finished it in 1883. His parents are buried in Shelby county, Indiana, and have a magnificent tombstone, costing \$1,000, to mark their resting place. He has a large number of the finest grades of horses, cattle and hogs.

John B. Youtz, farmer, but now living in Panora, is a native of Ohio, having been born in Stark county, November 16, 1831, and is the third child of Joshua and Esther (Bosler) Youtz, both of whom are natives of Pennsylvania. John B. was reared and educated in Stark county. In the spring of 1856 he came to Cass township, Guthrie county, Iowa, locating on section 9, where he improved the farm which he now owns, consisting of two hundred and forty acres of good land, which is well improved. In 1882 he moved into Panora, where he now resides. He was married January 3, 1856, to Miss Mar-

garet Sherer, a native of Ohio. They have three children living—William A., Minta and Grace. Mr. Youtz is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Panora. He was township trustee for ten successive years.

The Lahman house was opened by David D. Lahman, the present proprietor, in May, 1880. He has some nine or ten bedrooms and does a large share of the commercial trade that comes to this point. Always on hand to welcome and make comfortable his guests, Mr. Lahman, makes a model landlord.

David D. Lahman, proprietor of the Lahman house, was born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1834. He is the son of John Lahman, also a native of that place, and his maternal grandfather owned the now famous property (since bought by the government) on which a part of the battle of Gettysburg was fought. His name was John Myers. David was reared in his native place, and there resided until 1853. He then emigrated to Lee county, Illinois, where he was identified with the early settlers. In 1863 (December) he came to Guthrie county and engaged with his brother in the dry-goods business, which he continued until 1866. He then engaged in the grocery business, and two years later closed that business out and engaged in farming. In 1876 he returned to Panora and in 1880 opened his present hotel. He is a genial host and is well liked by the traveling public. He was married November 18, 1862, in Lee county, Illinois, to Miss Amanda McMannus, a native of New York. They have one child—Eva C.

The Gammill house was built in 1880,

by Barringer & Dygart, and is 40x42 feet in dimension, two stories high, and contains seventeen rooms. The above parties ran it until December 12, when J. S. Gammill took it and changed its name from City hotel, which it had borne, to its present one, and is its present proprietor.

The Panorama hotel, long known as the Roberts house, was originally built for a residence by Judge Bryan, but was opened as a hotel, in the spring of 1864, by Philip Roberts, and was for many years the only one in town. Since the death of the proprietor, and the erection of the two new hostleries, its glory hath departed and it no longer supports the dignity of its former days.

The Guthrie county bank, located in Panorama, was established on the 2d of January, 1875, by a company of gentlemen, composed of the following: George H. Moore, E. J. Reynolds, L. J. Pentecost, S. D. Nichols and O. B. Hayden. Colonel Nichols, however, withdrew in 1877, leaving the others, who form the present firm. They have a capital of \$50,000 employed, and are the only banking institution in the town. The building they occupy is a beautiful brick, on the corner of what is known as opera house block, and was built in 1882. The room is 67x78, and is well fitted up with all the modern appliances for the transaction of business. L. J. Pentecost is the cashier. In 1884 this was changed to the first national bank of Panorama, George H. Moore, president; E. J. Reynolds, vice-president; L. J. Pentecost, cashier; O. B. Hayden and M. M. Reynolds, directors.

POST-OFFICE.

The pioneer post-office of the county

was located at Panorama. In 1852, in answer to a petition of the citizens, a post-office was established at this point, and John Anderson was appointed postmaster. No mail route was made, however, and the liberally minded citizens were compelled to bear the expense of carrying the mail to and from this office. The post-office was an old straw hat, suspended by a piece of twine from the rafters of the cabin, and when any one wished to ascertain if the "dear ones left behind" had remembered them, they had only to tip the hat and examine its contents. Mr. Anderson was then living on the Hosier place. At the expiration of the year, or in 1853, Judge Bryan was appointed postmaster, and kept the office at his cabin. Valentine Leinart, a lad of eleven years, carried the mail weekly to and from Redfield, at twenty-five cents a trip; Richard Gilbert's pet pony "Old Phil" figured in this extensive mail arrangement, as he carried the boy. Valentine was regular and prompt, and understood the responsibility of his position. A little girl one day ran after him, holding a letter in her hand, which she wished him to carry to the office for her mother. "No, sir," said he emphatically; "you don't come that on me. You take that letter to the post-office, and if he gives it to me, I'll carry it."

In 1867 Daniel Brown, the present postmaster, was appointed and has held the position uninterruptedly ever since. This was made a money order office August 1, 1870. The average annual amount of money order business is from \$28,000 to \$30,000; is the separating office for six different routes—two daily and four semi-weekly; supplies twelve different offices.

Previous to Mr. Brown's appointment the position of postmaster was held by the following gentlemen for longer or shorter periods—Samuel Zinn, who succeeded Theophilus Bryan, Henry C. Culbertson, C. H. Zinn, P. Lenon and H. C. Cox.

SOCIETIES.

Pioneer lodge, No. 121, A. F. and A. M., was organized under dispensation October 18, 1857, and was the first in the county. The petitioners were M. F. Gerard, Thomas Roberts, S. E. Zinn, Levi Williamson, Richard Gilbert, Joseph Roberts, Nathan Goslen, N. B. Linbach and Theodore Parrish. The first officers chosen were the following, M. F. Gerard, W.M.; Thomas Roberts, S.W.; S. E. Zinn, J. W.; Joseph Roberts, treasurer; Nathan Goslen, S.D.; Levi Williamson, J.D.; Richard Gilbert, tyler.

The lodge was organized, anew, under its charter June 2, 1858, when the following officers were elected: Thomas Roberts, W.M.; S. E. Zinn, S.W.; N. Goslen, J.W.; Joseph Roberts, treasurer; N. B. Linbach, secretary; Daniel Hardy, S.D.; Theodore Parrish, J. D.; Philip Roberts, tyler; Richard Gilbert, steward. The following are the present officers: James E. Francis, W.M.; Oscar La Pettit, S.W.; W. C. Harvey, J.W.; L. J. Pentecost, treasurer; and F. J. Saltzman, secretary.

Charley Baker Post, No. 37, G. A. R., located at Panora, was organized on the 11th of March, 1881, with the following comrades as charter members: S. D. Nichols, W. H. Burns, Eli Warner, Joseph Garlow, Thomas Mattison, S. G. Funk, Aaron Hougham, A. W. Van Pelt, R. G. Hoge, Silas Harper, W. O. Madison, W. C. Floyd, I. M. Hummer, C. G. Gilbert,

A. D. Armstrong, and William Bokirk. After the usual preliminary ceremonies; the following were elected the first officers of the post: S. D. Nichols, commander; W. H. Burns, senior vice-commander; Eli Warner, junior vice-commander; R. G. Hoge, adjutant; S. G. Funk, surgeon; A. W. Van Pelt, quartermaster; Joseph Garlow, officer of the day; Thomas Mattison, chaplain; L. L. Locke, quartermaster's sergeant; Silas Harper, officer of the guard. The post has increased until it now numbers some sixty-five members, and is in a flourishing condition. The officers in 1882 and 1883 were the following-named comrades: W. H. Burns, commander; S. A. Young, senior vice commander; James E. Francis, junior vice-commander; Thomas Mattison, adjutant; O. B. Hayden, surgeon; S. G. Funk, quartermaster; William Bokirk, officer of the day; D. P. Long, chaplain; Jacob Boblett, quartermaster's sergeant; Silas Harper, officer of the guard. At the annual election the following were chosen as officers of the post for 1884: S. A. Young, commander; R. G. Hoge, senior vice-commander; William Bokirk, junior vice-commander; L. L. Locke, adjutant; E. A. Rawson, surgeon; Isaac Warner, quartermaster; A. W. Van Pelt, officer of the day; D. P. Long, chaplain; Jacob Boblett, quartermaster's sergeant; Thomas Brown, officer of the guard.

Panora rejoices in an anti-profanity association; something that every town and neighborhood might profit by, as profanity, and especially "slang," are largely on the increase. The anti-profanity association of Panora numbers forty-five members, with Miles Woodworth as president; I. Miller, vice-president; O. B.

Hayden, treasurer; Lew Apple, secretary. Of the fifteen articles of the constitution of this association, we select the following:

Article I.—“This association shall be known as the ‘Panora anti-profanity association,’ and shall have for its object the inculcation of a language purified of oaths and expletives, and the dissemination of tracts for that purpose.

Art. II.—“The members of this association shall be citizens of the state of Iowa, and between the ages of fifteen and one hundred years, who shall have signed the constitution and by-laws and subscribed to the confession of faith, herewith attached.

Art. III.—“As soon as profanity is no more in the land, this association will be without a mission,” etc.

BY-LAWS.—Article 1.—All expressions are prohibited wherein the name of Deity is used in any than a reverential sense, and with the homage due from man to his Creator. The following expressions are prohibited: “Darned,” “Darn it,” “Dern,” “Dern it,” “Holy cats,” “By gad,” “Holy Moses,” “By George,” “By Godfrey,” “Dog on it,” “By jingo,” “Jumping Jehoshaphat,” etc., etc.

Since its organization, the society has distributed over one thousand tracts.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first child born was John, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Harris, who first saw the light during the year 1854.

The first marriage was that of James Harfis and Nancy Ritz, which took place in May, 1854.

The first celebration of our Nation's birthday was held at Panora, July 4, 1857.

CEMETERY.

The beautiful “city of the dead,” lying west of Panora, was laid out in 1854. A touching incident relating to the selecting of the site, is told to this day, by such of the old settlers that survive the lapse of years. Conrad Brumbaugh, one of the committee chosen for the purpose, was talking idly with some of his neighbors, stopped short, and said as he turned away: “I must hurry and meet the graveyard committee; some of us may die, and there would be no place to bury us.” The ground was chosen and marked out and a plat made, and in two weeks time his wife was laid to rest in the newly-made cemetery. Mrs. Brumbaugh was the first buried here, her coffin made of rough boards or slabs, and the ground wherein she was laid not fenced, or scarcely marked out.

MUNICIPAL.

The city of Panora was incorporated and the first officers chosen in the summer of 1872. Charles Haden was the first mayor, and W. H. Burns the first treasurer. The first council left no record behind them to tell who they were or what they did, and it is generally said that they did but little. The second set of officers, and the ones who were mainly instrumental in organizing the municipal affairs, were elected on the 3d of March, 1873, and were as follows: S. W. Switzer, mayor; F. J. Saltzman, recorder; J. S. Nichols, Joseph Garlow, J. W. Reynolds, H. Lerew and L. Harvont, council. The present officers are: W. H. Burns, mayor; H. E. Plaine, recorder; Josiah Deardorff, treasurer; J. A. Youtz, W. M. Simpson, E. J. Reynolds, J. M. Cline, C. E.

Woodworth and S. G. Funk, councilmen.

RAILROAD.

Panora was for many years without railroad facilities, and was hence much behind the cities in the adjacent county of Dallas, but in the fall of 1879, the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railroad built their narrow gauge road through here, reaching here in December, 1879. This road connects the town with the outside world, running direct to the state capital and by connection to the markets of Chicago and elsewhere.

SCHOOL PRIVILEGES.

Probably no town in Western Iowa has finer educational facilities than Panora, and probably no where are they appreciated in a higher degree than right here. Besides the location of the county high school, which is almost a college in itself, the town has one of the finest school-houses in this section of the state. About five years ago this school was made a graded one, and the present large and commodious edifice was erected at a cost of over ten thousand dollars. An able corps of teachers are always employed by the board, who seek merit above everything. The following is the list of educators who have acted as principals of this hall of learning: M. M. Wagner, F. C. Wildes, and H. A. Field.

YALE.

This embryo town is a station upon the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railroad, and is located upon the south half of the northwest quarter of section 4, township 80, range 30. This village was laid out by Milo Yale, upon ground which he

owned there, in the fall of 1882, and the plat was filed for record, in the office of the county recorder, on the 11th of October, 1882. Since that time quite a settlement has sprung up, and several stores are located there. The following is a brief account of the history of the business interests of the place, about all the history so new a place can possess.

P. S. Hamilton, the enterprising dealer in general merchandise in the incipient village of Yale, started this business concern in this place in January, 1883, having erected a building for his accommodation in the previous fall. This structure is 22x60 feet upon the ground, with twelve-foot ceiling, and with an addition some nine feet wide. He handles the usual line of goods found in stores of this character, covering everything needed in an agricultural settlement. Mr. Hamilton having been an early settler in this township, a sketch of him occurs in that connection.

The hardware business is represented by William W. Eastwood, who, in the early spring of 1883, erected a building 20x60 feet in dimension for the purpose, opened with a general stock in this line in April of the same year. Mr. Eastwood has a good assortment of heavy and shelf hardware, stoves and tinware. He is also a dealer in agricultural implements.

Dr. H. E. Ayers, the druggist, is a graduate of the medical department of the Miami college, of the class of '81. He came to Yale in April, 1883, and opened the drug store.

Henry L. Beam is the lumber-dealer of this "burg," and came to Yale on the 1st of March, 1884, representing the large firms of Rugg & Bryan, of Peoria, and

Rugg, Bryan & Co., of Des Moines. The office building is twelve feet square, and is neatly gotten up. A large trade is done here.

Henry L. Beam, a son of Louis and Catherine (Henning) Beam, was born in Germany in 1848. After the close of the war in 1866, he came to America, going on his arrival here to Fulton county, Illinois, where he had an elder brother living. In 1872 he came to Guthrie county, and worked on a farm as a hand. In 1875 he purchased a team and some eighty acres of good prairie land, and went to farming on his own account. After several years of this occupation he sold his farm and quit the business, and moved into Yale, where he is engaged in buying grain for Rugg, Bryan & Co., of Des Moines. His mother died in the old home in Germany, in 1863, his father in 1873. Henry L. Beam is a prominent member of the Panora lodge of Odd Fellows, having joined that order in Fulton county, Illinois.

Thomas Mendenhall commenced the blacksmith business at this place on the 16th of April, 1883, putting up a shop in the earlier part of the spring. He is an adept and does all kinds of blacksmithing; plow work a specialty. He employs two or three men as the business requires, and does a good trade. His shop is 20x21 feet in dimensions.

Thomas Mendenhall was born in Hancock county, Indiana, September 22, 1845. He moved from Indiana to Jasper county, Iowa, in 1858, where he farmed and followed blacksmithing until the spring of 1873, when he went to Dallas county, where he followed blacksmithing and milling until he came to Yale. He was married in the fall of 1871, in Poweshiek county, to Miss Elvina J. Hirlbirk, a native of Missouri. They have five children—Larken, Lawrence, Lansen, Lucretia and Lora.

Reuben C. Reeves is a prominent man of Yale, and is a grain and lumber merchant of that place. He was born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in April, 1850. His father, Uhler Reeves, married Miss Maria Haughtelin, the latter of whom died in 1863, the father in 1860. Reuben moved to Panora in 1868, where he remained for some time. In 1870 he bought a large farm on section 6, in Cass township, which he commenced improving at once. In 1872 he went to take personal charge of his land and there remained until 1884, when he established his present business, renting his farm to a neighbor, who takes excellent care of the finely cultivated land. Reuben C. Reeves has spent considerable of his time in traveling until he became a citizen of Yale.

CHAPTER XX.

PENN TOWNSHIP.

This subdivision of Guthrie county, is one of its smallest, and lies in the extreme southeastern corner. It is bounded on the north by Jackson township, on the east by Dallas county, on the south by Adair county, and on the west by Beaver township. It comprises congressional township 78, range 30, with the exceptions of sections 1 to 6, inclusive, which are joined to Jackson township; and sections 31, 32 and the south half of 28, which constitute the civil township of Stuart. Thus Penn township contains but twenty-seven and a half sections or seventeen thousand, six hundred acres. The surface as a general matter is rough and hilly, especially in the vicinity of the streams; the soil is excellent, rich sandy loam. Among the principal water courses are South Raccoon river, Deer creek and Long branch. South Coon river enters this township on the northwest quarter of section 10, and flows at first, to the southwest through section 9, then to the southeast through one corner of section 16, and after making a loop or bend in section 15 flows northeast through section 10, then with "many a devious turn and winding course" through sections 11 and 12, leaving the township and county in the northwest quarter of section 13. Long Branch waters the southern, southeastern and eastern parts of the township; and Deer creek the western and

northwestern portion. These main streams with their affluents, supply an abundance of water for all stock and agricultural purposes. Large groves of natural timber enliven the landscape, and add largely to the material resources of the township. These lie, principally, upon the banks of the South Coon and Deer creek. Underlying the surface are beds of coal, mines of which have been opened, three or four miles north of Stuart, and furnish a part of the fuel for the township. Stone also is found and considerable quantities have been quarried from the bluffs along Deer creek.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In the winter of 1848, John S. Cave came here from Des Moines, with a company, in search of lands. He put up a log cabin, but did not stay long at that time. He was born in Virginia, in 1801, on the 16th of November. In early manhood he removed from the state of his nativity to Ohio, and from thence to Missouri and Iowa. He lives with his children in this township, and is a very neat and tidy old man, with all the peculiar characteristics of the Southern people, although he is and has been a strong anti-slavery man. He was married in Virginia to Miss Eva Michael, also a Virginian, by whom he has had fourteen children, eleven of whom came with the

old people. It was not until 1851 that Mr. Cave came to make a permanent stay. The cabin which he built in 1848 was occupied all that winter by a man by the name of Dixon. Mr. Cave and his family were therefore the pioneers of this township in the settlement thereof.

Addison Cave, also a native of Virginia and the eldest son of John S. Cave, settled at the same time as his father, on the north half of the southeast quarter of section 12. He is now a resident of Dallas county, whither he removed in 1877. He still owns a farm in this township, however.

William B., another son of John S. Cave, settled on the south half of the southeast quarter of the same section in the same spring of 1851. He now lives on the northwest quarter of the same section.

Andrew J. Cave, a son of Addison J. Cave, is now a resident of this township. He was born in Caldwell county, Missouri, on the 17th of July, 1841. When he was but two years of age his parents removed to Wapello county, Iowa, but after a short time returned to Missouri; but in 1846 they came to Des Moines, where they resided until 1851, when they came to Guthrie county. He resided with his parents until his marriage, in July, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth H. Harper, when he removed to Dallas county. Here he remained until 1870, when he returned, and purchased a farm on section 14, where he resided until 1882, when he sold it out. He is still a resident of the township, living on section 13. He has four children living, and two dead. The names of the living ones are—Sabra A., Charles E., Eliza J. and Olive A.; the names of the deceased

were—Ellis E. and Mahala M. He has an adopted boy that he has had since it was three months old, known by the name of Orville.

William Miller settled upon the southeast quarter of section 12, in the spring of 1851, and broke the first ground in the township. He turned the sod on a few acres and put in some corn among the first things he did. In 1852 or '53 he sold out and removed to pastures new.

In the spring of 1852 David Thompson came to Guthrie county from Ohio, and settled in Penn township, on the northwest quarter of section 13. He has since removed from here, and is now in Nebraska.

Michael Hay in the fall of 1852 made a settlement upon section 12. He has long since moved away, and his present whereabouts, if living, are unknown.

In the spring of 1854 Cyrus and David Bowles, members of the community of Friends, from Morgan county, Indiana, came to this locality, and made a settlement, Cyrus settling where Mr. Fink now resides, and David on the McPherson place. The only "house" within several miles of them was an Indian wigwam. They all "camped out" for some time, sleeping in a tent, or a wagon, as the state of the weather seemed to indicate was best, when finally they built a cabin. It was the only habitation on or near the Mormon trail (this branch of it) for a distance of ten miles, either east or west. In the summer of 1854 David went to Warren county to work in Pearson's mill, and Cyrus and his family were left alone, "strangers in a strange land." In this trying situation only the implicit faith in a guiding Power, so characteristic of the

Friends, sustained them in their loneliness. In the autumn of the same year, David returned to Guthrie county. Both of these old settlers have passed over the "dark and shining river" into the haven of rest.

The same year Joseph N. Snow came to this vicinity, from his native state, Maine, and made a claim on section 29. He is now a resident of Missouri.

Moses T. Merrill, an old bachelor from Maine, was the next to settle here, coming in the early part of the year 1854 and locating on section 29. He too has turned his steps Missouri-ward where he now lives.

Alexander Lamb came to Guthrie county and made a settlement in Penn township in the fall of 1854.

Among the settlers of 1855 were Elias Hadley, Reuben H. Griffiths, William Kivett, Reuben White, Mrs. Mary Mills, John Pearson, T. C. McCollum, Calvin Carson, Levi Kivett, Lindley Stanton, Eli Scott, Miles Marshall, William, James and Nathan Godwin, Hiram Harper, John Snow, Enoch Kinwiddie, John Griffiths, William Barnett and Jeremiah Sweetzer.

Elias Hadley and his family came from Morgan county, Indiana, and settled upon section 28. Here he took up some six hundred acres, partly in this and partly in Adair county. He settled down to open this farm and resided here until the day of his death, August 6, 1860.

Reuben Griffiths with his family made a settlement upon section 34, where he took up one hundred and sixty acres of land. He came from Morgan county, Indiana. He is now at Sheldon, O'Brien county, in this state.

William Kivett, also from Morgan county, settled upon section 32. He remained here for many years, but has gone to "that land from whose bourn no traveler ever returns."

Reuben White and family, another colonist from Morgan county, Indiana, settled upon section 32, where he made a claim to one hundred and sixty acres of land. He remained here a few years, when he returned to Indiana.

Mrs. Mary Mills, a widow, came from Marion county, in this state, and took up some eighty acres of land on section 33, where she afterward died.

John Pearson came from Warren county in 1855, having previous to that lived in Vermillion county, Illinois. He settled upon section 9, where he took up a claim and built a grist-mill, the first in the township of Penn. This was commenced in 1855, but was not finished until 1857. It contained two run of burrs for wheat grinding.

Lindley Stanton came from Ohio, and located upon sections 20 and 29. He was a young man and did not live on this land, but boarded with some of the adjacent neighbors. He left here, going to Missouri, and from there drifted to that new-found Eldorado, Dakota.

Eli Scott came from Marion or Hendricks county, Indiana, and settled upon section 21, where he took up a half a section of land. After staying here some time, he removed to Bear Creek, Dallas county, where he now resides.

Miles Marshall and family settled upon section 25 this same year. He had come here from Indiana, and died on his place in this township.

The Godwin brothers settled in Penn

township this same year. They were from Randolph county, Indiana. William R. Godwin was a native of Highland county, Ohio, where he was born May 19, 1835. In early life his parents removed to Indiana, where he was reared. In the spring of 1856, he entered the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 23. He was married June 5, 1856, to Miss Margaret Harbour, and they have seven children living. Mr. Godwin is still a resident of the township.

James Godwin settled also upon section 22, where he is still living.

Nathan Godwin located a claim upon section 23, where he remained some years, but has since moved back to Indiana, where he now lives.

Hiram Harper came from Indiana in 1855, and settled upon section 12, on the claim of Addison Cave, that gentleman giving him the undivided half of five acres on the river. On this, in connection with Mr. Cave, he erected a saw-mill in 1855. This was of the upright pattern. The following year a burr for grinding corn was put in, and shortly afterward a circular saw. A carding machine was put in in 1856, by Isaac Lawson. The following year he sold this out to Cave & Harper. These parties utilized all these manufacturing establishments until 1861, when Mr. Harper sold out his interest to Mr. Cave, who continued to operate the mill until about 1875, when it was blown down by a storm and never rebuilt, and the timbers and machinery have all been drawn away from the old site.

Calvin Carson came here from Indiana, but remained but a short time when he returned again to the Hoosier state.

John Snow, who was a native of the

state of Maine, settled down upon a portion of section 20, where he remained several years. He afterward removed to Missouri, where he died.

Enoch Kinwiddie, who is now in Kansas, settled this same year upon section 30. He came here from Marion county, Indiana.

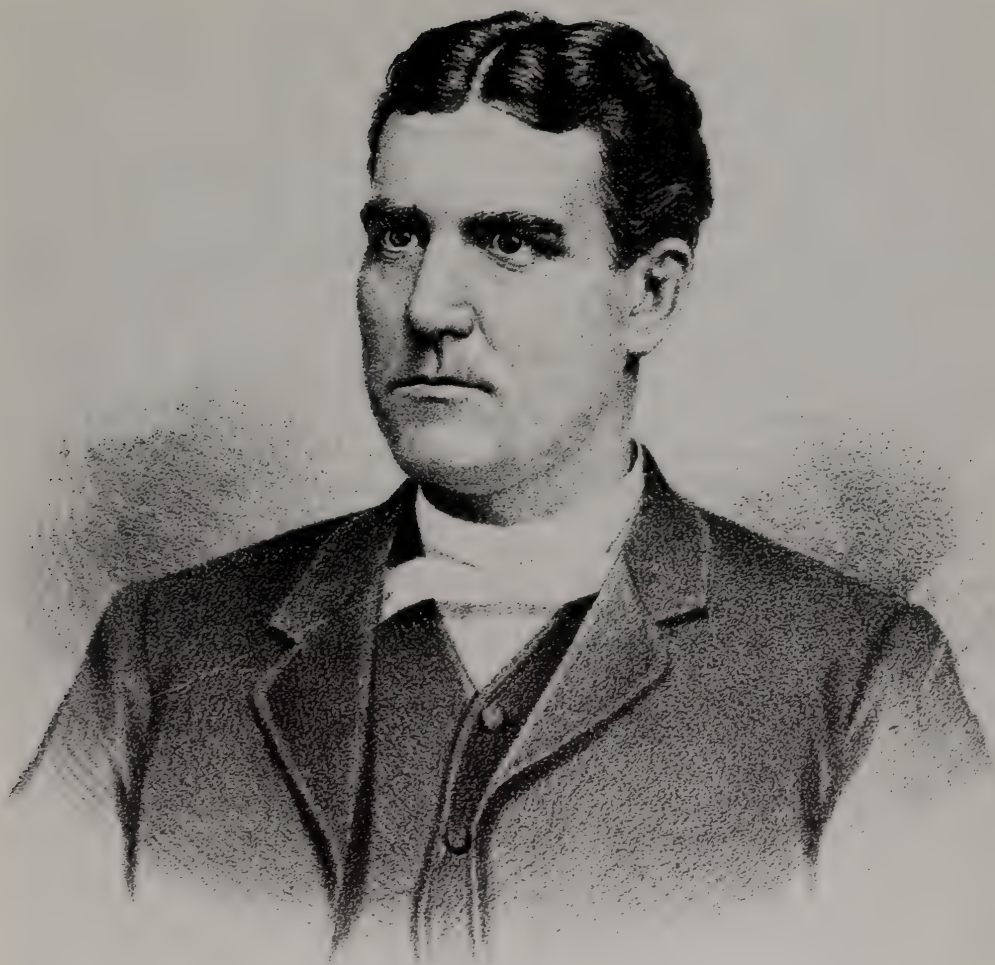
John Griffith, from Indiana, took up a claim on section 28, where he lived for some time. He is now a resident of Arkansas.

William Barnett, who is still a resident of the county, came from Indiana to Penn township, and located upon section 16.

Jeremiah Sweetzer, of Maine, located upon section 20. After a short sojourn he moved to Wisconsin.

Among the settlers of the year 1856, the more prominent were: George M. Hadley, Isaac McCollum, his son-in-law, Joseph McCollum, George Cook, Michael Cox, Deborah B. Hadley, David Tomlinson, Richard Day and Avon Griffiths. Most of these parties were men of family and had their households around them.

Simeon W. Hadley, who was born in Morgan county, Indiana, October 18, 1834, is the son of Elias and Deborah (Doane) Hadley. He came with his parents to Guthrie county, in 1855, and settled on section 28. In July, 1857, he was married to Miss Mary M. Griffith, a daughter of Evan and Nancy O. Griffith. Thirteen children bless their union—Alonzo, Alphonso, Emma, Jonathan, Zelinda, Elton, Washington S., Elmer, Isaiah, James G., Edgar, Oliver, and Arthur. Those who are old enough have received a good common-school education. When Mr. Hadley was first married, he located on section 20, buying eighty acres



Everett



of his father, and there remained until six years later, then buying one hundred and twenty acres of land on section 32, which is now laid off in lots. He has lived in Guthrie county ever since he came here, with the exception of six months that he lived in Dallas county. He bought one half of section 18, which he still owns. He is a member of the Friends' church, and has also held the position of trustee about eighteen years.

Joseph W. McPherson was born in Warren county, Ohio, on the 30th of May, 1815, and is the son of George D. McPherson and Charity H. Locke, daughter of Captain John Locke, of Roanoke, Virginia, who served through the revolutionary war as captain. Mr. McPherson resided in Warren county a few months, when he removed with his parents to Cincinnati, where they remained until the spring of 1816, when they removed to Lawrence county, Indiana, where they remained nine years. In 1825 they removed to Wayne county, Indiana. He roamed about through Eastern Indiana and Western Ohio, teaching school and working at the carpenter trade, until 1853, when he went into the mercantile business in the town of Economy, Wayne county, Indiana, where he remained until the fall of 1856, when he went to Keokuk county, Iowa. He remained there until the spring of 1857, when he came to Guthrie county and settled on section 35, township 78, range 30, in Penn township. The Macksville post-office was established at his house, between Greenfield and Redfield, while he carried the mail between these points. The post-office was subsequently removed to Stuart and the name of the office changed from Macksville to Stuart.

In the fall of 1869 he sold his farm and bought another in section 33, to which he removed in the spring of 1870, where he followed farming and stock-raising. In early life he joined the M. E. church and commenced reading for the ministry; was licensed to exhort in 1846, and sustained that relation until about 1860, when he was licensed to preach, and held religious meetings at many school-houses in Guthrie and Adair counties. In 1873 he was ordained and appointed to Richland mission, which comprised a part of Guthrie, Carroll and Greene counties. He founded two small methodist societies, one in Highland township, at center school-house, and one at Moffitt's Grove. He established four others—one in Richland township, at Savis school-house, one in Dodge township, at a school-house known as the Douglas school-house, one at Tuttle's Grove, and one at Leets school-house, all in Guthrie county. He held protracted meetings through the winter with good success. The membership increased over fifty per cent during the year. The next year he was appointed agent for the American Bible society, and traveled through Adair county, distributing bibles and preaching on Sundays, taking up collections and receiving donations to the American Bible Society and subsequently traveled the Greenfield and Redfield circuits. Commenced in 1869 preaching in Stuart, as soon as a place could be found in which to hold divine service. He preached the first sermon that was ever preached in Stuart, and that in the old depot, and subsequently held divine service in the bar-room of the hotel known as the Dunham house, which was subsequently used by Pearson and Rodakes as a

carriage manufactory. And while used as such, it was burned down. He held the first class meeting that was ever held in Stuart, in the upper chamber of a house on Division Street, opposite the M. E. Church, now occupied by Mr. Smull. In the fall, of 1869, Rev. Winning, P. C., of the Greenfield circuit, formed a class of six members: Rev. J. W. McPherson and wife, George W. Clark (C. L.) and wife, and John Birchard and wife. Mr. McPherson took great interest in politics, and was elected justice of the peace in April, 1859, and was re-elected to said office seven successive terms. Thereafter he was also a member of the board of county supervisors, and also held other township offices, and was at the same time a member of the board of county supervisors, justice of the peace and township clerk. He was placed in nomination by the republican party for the office of county clerk in 1862, without his knowledge or consent. The ticket was sent to the army to get the soldier vote, with his name printed thereon for the office of county surveyor by mistake. At the suggestion of his friends he announced, through the county paper, that he declined the nomination (seeing he would lose the soldier vote and be likely to cause defeat), and was a tie at two succeeding county conventions for the same office, to wit—in the years 1864 and 1868. Since his work in the ministry he has not taken much interest in politics. He was married on the 24th of December, 1834, to Miss Sarah Lenington, daughter of Abraham Lenington, formerly of Pennsylvania. Some of Mrs. McPherson's ancestors came over in the Mayflower in 1620. They have ten living children,

whose names are as follows: George B., Abraham L., John B., Augustus W., Mary Jane (married to W. C. Wollen), James M., Rufus K., Emma C. (married to Edward L. Pugh), Exa S. (married to George Burgan), and Myrta E. (married to J. Fowler). All married and gone by themselves, the two old people living alone, except when some of their children visit them. They have thirty living grandchildren. The old people enjoy good health for persons of their age.

Nathaniel Wright came to Guthrie county in 1866, was on a farm at Morrisburg for two years, thence to a farm of eighty acres on section 29, to which he has since added forty acres on section 30. He was born in Kosciusko county, Indiana, on the 29th of July, 1842. Mr. Wright is the son of Newcell and Mary (Barnes) Wright. His mother is a native of North Carolina, and his father a native of Kentucky. Nathaniel was married in Morrisburg, April 19, 1868, to Miss Mary A. Nation, a daughter of John and Isabella Nation. They have been blessed with four children—Martha N., Isa M., Nellie and Laura E. Mr. Wright is now holding the offices of school director and township assessor, the latter position of which he has held for five years.

William R. Fairholm, a son of I. H. Fairholm, was born in Indiana, November 4, 1843. His early life was spent on a farm; came with his mother to Madison county, Iowa, in 1864, and one year later came to Dallas county. He was married on the 6th of February, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Jamison. Directly after their marriage he moved to Guthrie county, and bought land on section 25. Mr. Fairholm is a member of the I. O. O. F. and

of the G. A. R. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, 48th Indiana infantry. He participated in the engagements at Champion Hills, Vicksburg, and several others, and was on the Yazoo river expedition. He was mustered out on the 7th of August, 1863, and returned home; stayed one year, thence to Iowa, as above stated. Mr. and Mrs. F. have four children—Ina M., Garrett W., Bessie, and Bertha.

John Kunkle is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born on September 21, 1832. He is the son of Benjamin and Barbara (Edmund) Kunkle, the pioneer settlers of Guthrie county. When quite young, John moved with his parents to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where he remained some time, when he moved to Champagne county, Ohio. He staid there nine years, thence to Van Buren county, Iowa. In the course of a few months he went to Wapello county, and in 1849 he came to Guthrie county. He was married to Lucinda Williams, a daughter of John and Harriet (Chilcoat) Williams. Mrs. Williams is a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, and was born in 1834. When John was first married, he bought eighty acres of good land on section 30. He owned that piece of land for some time, and there lived until 1861, when he bought eighty acres, on the same section, of Charles Lamb. In 1861 he went to the mountains, and, after seeing many hardships and severe weather, he returned home, being satisfied to remain. He enlisted in Company C, 46th Iowa infantry. When he returned from the army he went to Dale City, where he lived some few years, and then returned to his farm on section 18. He now owns one hundred and ninety acres of land,

which is some of the best land in Penn township.

B. F. Raber was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, on the 6th of May, 1829, and is the child of Daniel and Susan (Powell) Raber. When he was about three years of age, he moved with his parents to Wayne county, Indiana. He remained there until 1856, when he came to Guthrie county, and bought a farm on sections 10 and 11. He has since torn down the cabin, built a commodious house and other farm buildings, and has improved the farm, all but eleven acres, the farm being forty. He has some Durham stock, horses and some cattle of smaller value. Mr. Raber was married in Guthrie county, to Miss Melvina Sheeley, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of George Sheeley. By this union they have had eleven children, nine of whom are living—Arthur, Lucretia, George, Martha J., Daniel, Emma, Hattie, Franklin F. and Doice. Mrs. Raber is a member of the Baptist church.

George H. Fitting, a native of Richland county, Ohio, was born April 18, 1833, and is the son of Solomon and Margaret (Strong) Fitting. In 1869 he left Ohio, and came to Guthrie county, Iowa, buying one hundred and sixty acres of land on sections 35 and 36. He bought thirty-five acres of timber in section 15, of widow Stiles, very little of which was improved. He set out nice groves and a large orchard, having now one of the nicest locations and nicest groves in Penn township. He also raises some stock, of which Hereford and Durham cattle are the chief consistence. He was married in March, 1858, in Ohio, to Miss Eva A. Hake, a daughter of Peter Hake. Their

union has been blessed with four children—Frederick H., Ada L., Libbie B. and Mamie. Ada L., who is attending the normal school at Dexter, expects soon to graduate. Mr. Fitting is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Benjamin F. Tate came to Guthrie county in the spring of 1859, and bought a farm on section 36 and forty acres on section 25. He was born in Henrico county, Virginia, on the 14th of September, 1826. When he was about seven years of age, he moved with his parents to Licking county, Ohio, where they remained two years, and moved to Delaware county, Indiana. Here they remained until 1857, when he came to Dallas county, Iowa, and staid one year. He then came to Guthrie county. He was married in 1852, in Wayne county, Indiana, to Miss Laura L. Beason, who died in the fall of 1865, leaving three children—John M., Jehu B., and Mary F. He was married for the second time, in 1866, to Miss Louisa Mendenhall, by whom he has four children living—Charles C., Elmer C., Archie B., and Frederick H. Mr. Tate and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William Harvey is a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, being born on December 16, 1823. His mother died when he was about eighteen months old, and he went to live with a relative when he was about four years of age, having lived until that time at his home. When he was about eight years old, he moved with his father to Ohio, and living there some time, he returned to Pennsylvania, where he lived with his uncle several years; then began to work for his brother Peter in a flouring-mill. He followed this busi-

ness until 1855, when he came to Iowa, and he worked in the milling business with his brother, in Dallas county, for seven years. In 1862, he was employed by John Pearson, a miller, on section 15, in Penn township of this county, where he remained until 1881, when he bought a farm in this township, which he has greatly improved. He now owns two hundred and sixteen acres, and owns a number of fine stock. On November 18, 1852, he was married to Miss Mary A. Edal, a native of Pennsylvania. They have had six children—Emma, Hannah J., Sarah A., dead; Jessie M., George W., and Grant D., dead. Mr. Harvey is township clerk and treasurer of the West Milton independent school district.

Milton Macy is a native of Randolph county, Indiana, and was born on the 25th of January, 1830. In 1859 he moved to Illinois, where he remained one year, and returned to Indiana; in 1866 he went to Missouri, and there remained one year, when he came to Guthrie county, buying a farm in Penn township, which he now has improved, and has made some good improvements on the farm. He has some fine stock which he raises for his own use. He was married in September, 1850, to Miss Mary Barnett, of Indiana. They have seven children living—Sarah A., wife of F. O. Burke; Alma, married to F. P. Dulton, now living in Cass county; Madison M., married Olive Purdown; Albert E., Oliver E., Alta L., and Charles M. Mr. Macy is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F.

HISTORIC CRUMBS.

The first white child born in Penn township was Mary Jane Thompson, a

daughter of David and Sarah Thompson, who first saw the light in 1853.

The first death was that of an infant child of Michael Hay, who died in September 1852, and was buried on section 12.

The first ground was broken by William Miler, in the spring of 1851, on section 12, the southeast quarter of which he claimed. This was probably about two or three acres, and here he planted the first corn committed to the ground by white men, in the township.

The first wheat was sown by Addison Cave, on the southeast quarter of section 12, in the spring of 1853. This was on the same piece of land broken by William Miler, who had sold out to Mr. Cave. This was Black Sea wheat.

The first log house was built on the southeast quarter of section 12, during the winter of 1848, by John S. Cave and others. It was sixteen feet square upon the ground, and was occupied during that winter by a man by the name of Dixon.

The first frame house was a shed edifice put up in the spring of 1854, by Addison Cave, on his place on section 12.

GRIST MILL.

This mill, which stands upon the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 15, was originally built by John Pearson in 1855-56 and '57. He came here for the express purpose of erecting this mill, on the South Coon river. The building was 45x45 feet in size, two stories high, besides an attic. It was all built of native lumber, all sawed and hewn upon the ground. For some eight months nothing was done except getting out the timbers. As soon as it was up, two burrs were put in for grinding wheat, and short-

ly afterward a corn burr was added. It is now equipped with three full burrs and a circular saw for cutting logs. Mr. Pearson owned this mill for twenty years, and then sold out to his son, I. I. Pearson, and D. L. Chantry, who continued to operate it for some four years, when Mr. Chantry bought out his partner, and has owned and run it ever since, as a merchant and custom mill. It is in most excellent repair and furnishes a good quality of flour.

COAL MINES.

A coal bank was opened in November, 1883, by A. J. Cave and B. F. Metcalfe, on the northeast quarter of section 10. After drifting in for about one hundred and fifty yards, they found a vein of block coal, which they intend to develop and work thoroughly, as it is pronounced the best vein found as yet, in Penn. There are many other banks, some developed to a slight degree, others more fully, and some not at all, within the township, that only await capital and labor, to largely add to the material resources of this township and county.

WEST MILTON.

During the mania for laying out towns in the feverish days of 1855, when everybody dabbled in lands and brought the land to the verge of dissolution, a village called West Milton was laid out by John Pearson, on his farm, on the southwest quarter of section 10. The survey for this town was made on the 22d of August, 1855, and the plat ordered to be filed for record, by the county judge, on the 7th of September, 1855. About twenty acres were laid out into lots and

blocks, and of course a public square. A general store was opened here, by Mr. Pearson, in the fall of 1855, which he sold to Smith & Kelly, in the fall of 1856, and they ran it for a couple of years when they closed out to Elijah Smith, who removed the goods to Morrisburg.

A blacksmith shop was also started by Wells McCool, about the year 1858, but after a couple of years he moved away, and was succeeded by William and James Longden, but after a year or two, they too ceased and the building was converted into a stable.

David McLaughlin opened a wagon and repair shop in 1867, and stayed about a year.

A post-office, known as West Milton, was established in 1856, at the store of John Pearson, who was the first postmaster, but when he sold out was succeeded by Abram Smith, and then it was removed to Morrisburg. Thus the village, the embryo city, which the eyes of the proprietor beheld in his rosy dreams as thronged with the hurrying tramp of busy merchants, the clatter of machinery and the hum of commerce, has passed away, and like many another of the day-dreams of a like nature, has passed into oblivion. The railroad which was expected to connect this place with the markets of the world failed to come, and the dream of a prospective town melted away like the airy fabric that the spider weaves from limb to limb that a breath of summer air destroys and wafts away.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school was taught in West Milton, at the Pearson mill, in 1857. Since that time there has been a great

change, and there are now six independent school districts in the township, each with a good school, well attended, and with competent, efficient teachers in charge, education, especially in the rudimentary branches, being a peculiar hobby of the class of intelligent people that have settled up this community.

Pioneer independent school district has a school-house built in 1876, on the northeast quarter of section 14, 20x30 feet in size, which is surmounted by a tower containing a bell. This district had a building on the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 14, which was built in 1858. It was a frame house 18x22, the first in the township, and taught by a man by the name of Farnsworth in the winter of 1858-9. The first director was William Godwin, and the present ones are: C. R. Ayers, president; J. B. Gowdie, secretary; Elizabeth A. Cave, treasurer; Aaron Cave, director. The present teacher is Miss Elizabeth Blackburn.

The West Milton independent district—The first school-house in this district was erected on the northeast quarter of section 15, in 1864. This building was 16x18, and was sold, on the building of the new one, to G. W. Ganagan, who used it as a dwelling. In 1876, the new edifice was built on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 16, and is 20x30, good and substantially built. The first director of this district was John Pearson; and D. L. Chantry the first pedagogue. At present the officers are: Alvin Buck, Merrill Kent and George Coziahr, directors; Mary A. Harvey, secretary, and William Harvey, treasurer. Over the school, Miss Hattie Frost holds the ferrule, and is noted for efficiency.

Seagar independent school district has a school-house on the west half of the northwest quarter of section 11, which was built in 1871, and wherein B. Bowles was the first teacher.

The College Corners independent district.—The first school-house in this district was erected in the spring of 1859, and was a frame edifice, that stood on the north half of the northwest quarter of section 36. This was used for educational purposes until 1876, when a new one was built on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 36. This edifice is 20x24 feet in size, and well built. William Haines was the first director and a Mr. Puffer, the pioneer teacher. The present directors are: John Tate, William Jackson and Palmer Percy. Milton Macy is treasurer, and G. H. Fitting, secretary of the board. Miss Elizabeth Morrow is the present preceptress that "teaches the young idea how to shoot" in this district.

The Penn independent school district consists of sections 29, 30, 31, the northwest quarter of 32, and the south half of sections 19 and 20. A good school-house was erected here in 1873, but, in the cyclone of July 4, of that same year, before it was completed, it was entirely demolished. At once the building was re-erected. It is 20x30, and good and substantially built. The first director was J. W. Nation, and J. J. Kitchen was the first teacher. The present board of directors is composed of the following gentlemen: John Bowles, Homer Catelle and Nathaniel

Wright. At the present there are some twenty bright lad's and lassies attending this school, and, under the tuition of Miss Emma Crew, are gently led along the paths of knowledge.

CYCLONE.

On the 4th of July, 1873, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a cyclone struck the ground in Penn township. The first point of attack which it made was on the place of H. B. Kirkendall, on the southwest quarter of section 19. With a rush and a roar like a dozen Niagara's it struck his house, and, carrying it bodily upward and onward for about fifty yards, suddenly tore it to pieces and scattered the material everywhere. Fortunately, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkendall were absent in Stuart at the time, so they escaped injury. The next place which it demolished was that of Anderson Parcel, on the east half of the northeast quarter of section 30. Here it tore the house to pieces, and Mrs. Parcel and her four-days'-old babe were blown some thirty yards, injuring this and the other children. The school house on the southwest quarter of section 29 was the next visited by the storm king, and when it had passed desolation marked his track; the school-house was literally annihilated. The cyclone then raised, and by so doing missed the town of Stuart, but dipped on the place of Thomas Harris, where it tore down his domicile and then passed out of the township.

CHAPTER XXI.

BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

This subdivision of Guthrie county lies in the southern tier, the second from the east line of the county. It comprises all of congressional township, 78 north, range 31 west, except sections 1 and 2, and all of sections 33, 34, 35, and 36, and the south half of section 28, and the outlying sectional lots lying south of the correction line, which intersects this township in township 79, range 31. It is bounded on the north by Valley and Jackson townships, on the east by Jackson and Penn, on the west by Thompson, and on the south by Adair county. This is one of the finest townships in the county, and holds a high place in the estimation of the agriculturalists of this section. Beaver, Spring, and Deer creeks, and North river are the principal streams. Beaver creek, having its head waters in the extreme western portion of this township and the eastern part of Thompson, intersects the northern part of the township, flowing in a generally easterly direction until it almost reaches the village of Glendon, when it makes a bend to the south and passes into Jackson township ere it empties into the Middle Coon. The south branch, flowing in a northerly direction, makes a confluence with the parent stream in lot 4 of section 4. Spring creek takes its rise in section 28, and flows, in gently meandering lines, but a little east of a northerly course and emp-

ties into Beaver creek in the north part of section 3. Deer creek waters with its limpid stream the southeast portion of the township. North river, whose two branches rise respectively in sections 19 and 31, after the confluence of the forks in section 31, flows in a generally easterly direction until it reaches the northeast quarter of section 34, when it bends to the south and passes into the county of Adair. These streams, with their numerous affluents, supply an abundant amount of water for stock purposes and to increase the fertility of the land.

The surface is somewhat hilly in the immediate vicinity of the streams, but in other parts is beautifully undulating and rolling. Along the watercourses, especially both branches of Beaver creek, there is a fair growth of timber. The soil which has the same general characteristics as that of the balance of the county, is peculiarly quick and fertile, and easily tilled, giving large returns to the thrifty agriculturist that cultivates its acres.

The main line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad crosses the lower part of the township east and west, and at Menlo the Guthrie Center branch of the same road starts on its winding way north, to the county seat, intersecting the entire township north and south. These two roads supply excellent railway facilities to all in Beaver, there being two

stations within its limits, Menlo and Glendon. The inhabitants are mostly Americans, and are of a most intelligent type, and the entire township manifests a high state of cultivation and thrift.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first to make a settlement within the limits of the present township of Beaver was Hiram Haskins, on the 5th of May, 1851. This pioneer was born in New York, October 27, 1802, and was the son of James and Margeret (White) Haskins. From his native state he removed to Indiana, where he was married to Miss Sarah Miller, who was a daughter of David and Elizabeth Miller. Shortly after his marriage they removed to Adams county, and then to Missouri in 1840. In 1844 he emigrated to this state, locating in Davis county. On coming to this place, he settled upon section 3, entering the land upon which Glendon now stands. On the 15th of May, 1854, a few days more than three years after settling here, he died at his home, and his remains were interred in what was afterward the Glendon cemetery. Mr. Haskins built a cabin when he first came here just north of the bridge at Glendon. He had a large family, seven children by his first wife, and two by the second. Some of them are yet residents of the county. Their names were as follows: James, Charles, Deborah, John, Henry, Francis, William, Sarah and Harvey.

Francis M. Haskins, a son of Hiram's, is a farmer and stock-dealer, on section 34, and was born in Davis county, Iowa, on the 22d of January, 1844, being the son of Hiram and Sarah (Miller) Haskins.

He came with his parents to Beaver township, May 5, 1851. He was married on the 19th of October, 1866, to Miss Sarah M. Branson, a daughter of John F. and Margaret A. (Mains) Branson. They have five children—Charles F., Andrew J., Nancy J., Isaac N., and Minnie. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, 29th Iowa infantry, and was mustered out at New Orleans, in 1865. He took part in the engagements at Helena, Saline river, Spanish Fort, Little Rock and Mobile. By trade Mr. Haskins is a mason, which trade he works at, and runs the farm in connection.

Charles Haskins, his brother, born in Adams county, Illinois, June 22, 1833, is also a resident of this township. He came to Iowa in 1841, having stopped one year in Missouri, and located in Lee county, where he remained two years. In 1842 he removed to Davis county, where he remained ten years, when he came to Guthrie county in 1852. In the fall of 1853 he moved back to Davis county, where his wife died in the fall of the same year. The following spring he started to California with a large train. On his arrival there he located in Eldorado county, near the Mud Springs, where he staid three years, and then went to Mendocino county. Most of his time was spent in hunting, as game was very plentiful. On August 12, 1882, he returned to Guthrie county, and once more settled down.

Lemuel P. Coleman was the second settler making a claim upon parts of sections 4 and 5, in this township about the 1st of May, 1852. He was a native of Virginia, born August 22, 1808, and was the son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Parker) Coleman. Mr. Coleman came to this sec-

tion from Parke county, Indiana. He took up the claim as above mentioned, but lived during that summer in Jackson township in a cabin which he built on the claim of his brother-in-law, Silas G. Weeks. Grain and provisions were scarce, so he went to Des Moines to winter, and in March, 1853, returned to his claim where he erected a cabin of logs, in the simple architecture of the frontier on lot 1, in section 5, and commenced breaking and improving his land. Mr. Coleman was united in marriage on the 8th of October, 1827, with Miss Rosanna, a daughter of Jesse and Emilia (Stone) Moore, by whom he had eleven children, eight of whom are living. These were—Thomas M., Francis M., Melinda, Ruth Ann, Sarah, Joseph M., Alice J., Rosanna, Emilia, James and Martha. The three last have been called to their eternal home. Mr. Coleman was a democrat of the Jefferson school, and always took an active part in political matters. He died upon the 7th of April, 1872, leaving his wife and family to mourn their loss. The widow lives with her son Thomas, who is a resident of the township still. Mrs. Coleman was born in Knox county, Kentucky, May 29, 1812.

The next to make their appearance here were Henry Mains and J. F. Branson. Mr. Mains, on the 17th of July, 1852, took up a claim on lot 4, section 4, and during the next year built a log-cabin thereon. He was born on the 22d day of February, 1822, in Richland county, Ohio, and is the son of Peter and Catharine (Peters) Mains. His parents moved to Park county, Indiana, in 1836, and he went with them. While there he was married, on the 27th of February, 1839, to Miss Elsie, a daugh-

ter of Jesse and Millie (Stone) Moore. Ten children have blessed this union, of which five are living and whose names are—John P., Jessie P., Samuel C., William C. and Catherine. In the spring of 1852, Mr. Mains, being seized with the Western fever, went to La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he only remained some few months when he moved hither. He has been closely identified with the interest of the township and county ever since, and is one of the largest land owners in Beaver, having some one thousand and thirty-two acres, nearly all under cultivation except some two hundred acres of timber land.

John F. Branson, a brother-in-law of Mr. Mains, came with him and located in the same neighborhood. He is a resident of Valley township at the present time.

Thomas M. Coleman, was the fifth settler in Beaver. He came to this township in November, 1852, but returned to Des Moines to spend the winter, as the season was too far advanced to do anything, but on the 8th of March, 1853, he returned and built a cabin on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 34, township 79, range 31, of which pioneer dwelling he still preserves some relics, although he lives in a neat frame cottage which he erected in 1857.

Thomas M. Coleman, the fifth settler in Beaver township, was born in Parke county, Indiana, May 15, 1830, and is the son of Lemuel P. and Rosanna (Moore) Coleman. He was married on the 30th of October, 1851, to Miss Catharine Miller, a daughter of Christian and Elizabeth (Zech) Miller, and moved to Iowa in 1852. They have seven children living—Frank, John, Anna, Nellie, William E., James and Siddle May. Edward, the youngest,

died in 1869. Mr. Coleman has been a member of the Guthrie Center A. F. and A. M. lodge, of which he has been master two or three terms. He has held the position of county surveyor, and was a member of the board of supervisors for nine years. He was appointed collector of delinquent taxes under Mr. John Herriott, county treasurer. Being a prominent man of this county, he has held all the township offices, with the exception of constable. Mr. Coleman owns two hundred and twenty-two acres of land, one hundred and forty acres of which are under cultivation, and raises live stock and follows general farming. Mr. Coleman is one of the prominent men of the township, and is one of the most honorable and well known in the county. Being a firm believer in Christianity, and a strong temperance man, he has been an active worker in both these causes.

F. Marion Coleman, a native of Park county, Indiana, was born on the 15th of December, 1832. He came with his parents, Lemuel and Rosanna Coleman, to Beaver township, Guthrie county, in May 1852. On the 21st of August, 1853, he was married to Miss Deborah Haskins, a daughter of Hiram Haskins. They have five children—Sarah R., Lemuel T., Melinda J., Martha A., and Mary E. Mr. Coleman has held the offices of justice of the peace, constable, road supervisor, assessor, township clerk, and school director. He owns one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, ninety acres of which are under cultivation, and has resided on this farm, on section 34, since 1859. Mr. Coleman follows farming and stock-raising, and his farm is known as one of the prettiest places in the township.

J. Martin Coleman, a son of Lemuel P. and Rosanna (Moore) Coleman, was born March 26, 1843, in Parke county, Indiana. When ten years of age came to Beaver township with his parents. He was married in Jackson township, October 15, 1863, to Miss Rebecca Nye, daughter of Adam L. and Elizabeth (Crobarger) Nye. They have six children living—Mary E., Ida E., Orpha M., Alice A., Nettie F. and Jesse Joseph. Mr. Coleman is a member of the Church of God. He has held the offices of school director and road supervisor. Owns two hundred and forty acres of good land, one hundred acres of which is under cultivation, and all fenced. He resides in section 34, and is a farmer and stock-raiser.

Christian Miller, the next of the hardy band of pioneers that thus pushed the verge of civilization on to the soil of Beaver township, came here on the 11th of June, 1853, and purchased eighty acres of land, the west half of the southwest quarter of section 34—79—31, on which he built a cabin after the fashion of all pioneers. He was not spared very long after coming here, dying on the 9th of October, 1853. He was a native of Pennsylvania, but came to this section from Parke county, Indiana. He was married before he left the "Keystone State" to Miss Elizabeth, a daughter of Daniel and Madaline (Fry) Zech, by whom he had three children—Garrett, Elijah S. and Catherine. The widow is still a resident of the township, living with her son Elijah.

Garrett Miller, a son of the above, was the next settler, locating here shortly after the death of his father, in October, 1853,

and is a resident of the township. He was born in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, on the 29th of November, 1819, and in 1823 he moved with his parents to Wayne county, Ohio, where he remained ten years. He then moved to Parke county, Indiana, where he was married, on the 21st of October, 1851, to Miss Margaret A. Stevens, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Pollard) Stevens. They had three children; two died in infancy, one, Elizabeth J., only living. In August, 1857, Mrs. Miller died. He remained a widower until January, 1860, when he was married to Miss Rachel W. Strange. This union was blessed with eight children—Anne C., Mary J., Martha M., Vera V., Fred A., Frankie F., Charlie P. and Sidde S. The subject of this sketch came to Des Moines in 1852, and to Beaver township, Guthrie county, in 1853, and built a house on section 33. He came to his present location on section 6 in February, 1882. He owns forty acres of land, all of which is under cultivation.

Joseph L. Miller, located the next in order, on the southwest quarter of section 33, township 79, range 31, in October or November, 1853, and put up his cabin with the help of his neighbors, and surmounted it with a sod chimney. He is a resident of the township still. Joseph L. Miller, one of the prominent men of Beaver township, came to his present location on section 33, in October, 1853. He owns one hundred and twenty acres of land, partly under cultivation, and twenty acres of timber. He owns some valuable cattle and different kinds of stock. The subject of this sketch was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania,

April 19, 1811. In 1832, he moved with his parents to Wayne county, Ohio. In 1833 his parents moved to Parke county, Indiana, but Joseph did not follow for a year and a half. He was married in Putnam county, Indiana, on the 21st of September, 1843, to Miss Julia A. Switzer, a daughter of Peter Switzer. They have three children—Thomas J., Catharine and Rachel J. His wife died in Beaver township in 1859, leaving her husband and children to mourn her departure. He was again married in 1863 to Mrs. Eliza A. Miller, by whom he had one child—George M. C. His second wife died on the 6th of May, 1864, and in the spring of 1867 he was united in marriage to Mrs. Nancy Roberts. Mr. Miller has held the offices of trustee, school director and road supervisor. When he first came to this township he was a great hunter, and deer were plentiful.

John Patterson, another early settler, made his appearance here, and made a claim on section 7; on the 4th of April, 1854. John Patterson was born May 9, 1820, in Muskingum county, Ohio, being the son of Abijah and Eleanor (Winn) Patterson. His parents moved to Noble county, Ohio, about 1835. John was married there, February 17, 1849, to Miss Sophronia Thorla, daughter of Benjamin and Eliza (Allen) Thorla. Mrs. Patterson was born March 7, 1832, in Noble county, Ohio. By their marriage they have five children—Elizabeth, Elmira, Lucy, Amanda, and Robert Lee. November 4, 1853, they came to Morrisburg; and to present location, Beaver township, section 7, April 4, 1854, and built a log cabin just north of their present residence, in which they lived till the sum-

mer of 1866, when they moved into their present house. Mr. Patterson now owns five hundred and sixty acres of good land in Beaver township, which is mostly under cultivation. When he first came to the township he had only eighty acres, but by hard work and good management is now in good financial circumstances.

James, John, Joseph, William, and Edward McMullen were the next settlers, coming here from Virginia in the fall of 1854.

James Deaver, a native of Indiana, came to this township from Johnson county, Iowa, in the spring of 1857, and bought some land on section 4. He erected his cabin on lot 4 of this section. He resided here some three years, when he migrated to Kansas, but died shortly after his arrival there. He was a single man, of about twenty-five years of age, and kept "bachelor's hall" while here.

In the fall of 1857 John McClellan moved to Beaver from Jackson township, and settled upon section 28. He is a native of Jefferson county, Indiana, where he was born October 20, 1830. About 1836 his parents, Richard and Margaret (Osborne) McClellan, moved to Jennings county, in the same state, where they both died. In May, 1853, John McClellan came to Guthrie county, and, purchasing eighty acres of land in Jackson township, made a short stay of about two weeks, when he returned to Indiana. In 1855 he returned and settled upon the land he had purchased, where he remained until the fall of 1857, when he sold out and came to this township, where he has remained ever since. On his first arrival he settled upon section 28, but removed to his present location on

section 33 in the spring of 1880. He was married here on the 13th of September, 1875, to Miss Malinda, daughter of L. P. and Rosanna (Moore) Colaman, and has five children—James, Alice, Martha, Annie and Sadie. Mr. McClellan has been quite prominent in township affairs and has held a number of township offices.

Roswell Hibbs, from Illinois, made a claim upon the north half of the southeast quarter of section 34. Here he put up a cabin and lived for three or four years, when he pulled up stakes and moved to the golden shore of California.

David A. Branson was born in Parke county, Indiana, January 8, 1846. He is the son of John F. and Margaret C. (Mains) Branson, with whom he came to this township. In February, 1869, he was married to Miss Nancy J. Cabbage, a daughter of Henry and Amelia (Moore) Cabbage. The union has been blessed by five children—Mary A., Sarah E., Armabella, Estella V. and Lulu I. Mr. Branson owns three hundred and thirty acres of land, one hundred and sixty acres of which is broken, the rest being in timber, pasture land and meadows. He has held the township offices of road supervisor and school director, the latter position of which he now holds.

Edmund Genung, born March 25, 1811, in Morris county, New Jersey, is the son of Joseph and Mary (Coil) Genung. He moved to New Albany, Indiana, in 1816, where he remained until 1819, when he came to West Fork White river, Owen county. He then went to Terre Haute, Vigo county, where he remained ten years; removed to Henderson county, Illinois, in 1838, where he bought one thousand acres

of land. He was married in Henderson county, Illinois, May 30, 1844, to Miss Matilda Bryan, daughter of John and Mary (Painter) Bryan. By this union they have six children — Albert H., Charles E., William B., Sylvester S., Richard H. and Anna, five of whom are now living, Albert being deceased. In 1869 he moved to Menlo, Guthrie county, where he purchased a section of land. He built the second store-house in Menlo, where three of his sons are engaged in business. He is now living on his farm, section 35, where he is engaged in general farming and stock raising. Mr. Genung is one of the prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William C. Mains, one of the prominent men of Beaver township, was born on the 21st of October, 1851. He came to this township with his parents, in July, 1852, where he was married, on the 9th of November, 1873, to Miss Lucinda C. Henderson, a daughter of Jonathan Henderson. They have five children living — Luella Viola, Emily Eldora, Jesse Edward, Ida May, and Sarah Jane. Mr. Mains owns one hundred and twenty-three acres, all of which is under cultivation, and is raising stock. He owns fifteen acres of timber land, which is included in his farm. He has held the position of school director for a year.

Samuel C. Mains, a prominent young man of Beaver township, was born in Parke county, Indiana, October 24, 1850, and is the son of Henry and Elsie (Moore) Mains. With his parents he came to Beaver township in July, 1852. He was married here October 4, 1861, to Miss Annie E. Ryan, daughter of Willis and Mary (Gusten) Ryan. Two children have

blessed their marriage — Chloe Blanche and Mary Lorena. Mr. Mains follows farming, and is also engaged in stock raising. He owns one-half of a section of good land in Madison county, Indiana. He is a young man, but is full of energy, and is a good manager.

Frank Cottrell, a farmer and stock-raiser on section 30, was born in Bureau county, Illinois, on the 26th of August, 1857, and is the son of John and Cordelia (Burnham) Cottrell. He was married on December 18, 1879, to Miss Ida Wolfersberger, a daughter of Charles and Susannah Wolfersberger. They have one child — Blanche. Frank and his wife came to Beaver township in March, 1881, and settled on his present location. He raises stock of various kinds, and has some short-horns, of which the Duke of Fordland, a very valuable animal, is at the head. He owns three hundred and twenty acres of land and a fine grove of some four acres. He has a stock-well over fifty feet deep, and every convenience for raising stock.

Thomas Powell is a native of England, having been born on the 1st of May, 1845, and is also the son of Joseph and Martha (Harris) Powell. He emigrated with his parents to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1849, and there remained until coming to Scott county, Iowa, in 1854, where his parents still reside. He was married in Scott county to Miss Isabella J. Speer, a daughter of John and Margaret A. Speer. They have three children — Martha Lilian, Mary A. and Joseph B. Thomas moved to Chicago, Illinois, in the fall of 1868, where he was employed in a meat-market for some time. He was in Chicago and in its vicinity for over two years. In 1870 he returned with his family to Tama county,

Iowa, and came to Guthrie county in 1874, where he settled on section 18, Beaver township. He here owns three hundred and ninety-six acres, one hundred and sixty of which are under cultivation and fence. He raises considerable stock, and follows farming in general.

John J. Northrop, section 9, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of this vicinity, owes his nativity to Oneida county, New York, where he was born on April 3, 1839. He was left an orphan at the age of fifteen, and removed to Sterling, Illinois, where he worked at the Wallace house for two years. He moved to Northern California, in 1859, where he remained some eight years, when he came to Cedar county, Iowa. In 1875 he came to Guthrie county, and in 1878 settled in his present locality, where he owns some eighty acres of land, all of which are in a cultivated state. He raises stock and follows general farming. When Mr. Northrop first came to Guthrie county he settled in Menlo, where he ran a butcher shop for some two months.

George M. Crabb who is a farmer and stock-raiser on section 31, was born in Licking county, Ohio, on the 24th of March, 1845. He moved with his parents to Williams county, Ohio, in 1848, where he remained until 1865, when he went to Henry county, Illinois. He was married in Peoria county, March 7, 1867, to Mrs. Catharine Foote, a daughter of Elias Potter. They have five children—William, Albert, Alice, Ada and Eva. In 1869 he came to Adair county, and in October, 1875, he came to Guthrie county, where he settled on his present location in Beaver township. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of good land, all

of which is under cultivation, and has a nicely situated home. Mr. Crabb is a member of V. A. S. of Menlo. He now holds the position of school director.

John L. Capps, a son of Asa and Mary A. (Brooks) Capps, was born in Warren county, Illinois, October 18, 1847. He was married there in October, 1869, to Miss Francis McLaughlin, a daughter of William McLaughlin. They came to Madison county, Iowa, in October, 1871, where his wife died. He then came to Beaver township, Guthrie county, and settled on section 22, in April, 1877. On the 24th of December, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Clara Inghram, a daughter of George and Lydia Inghram. They have six children—Arthur, Cooper, Alva, Eva, Channa and Gracie. Mr. Capps has held the position of road supervisor. He owns one hundred and twenty acres of land under cultivation, and well improved.

Augustus Taylor was born in Peoria county, Illinois, on the 11th of March, 1848, and is the son of Isaac and Martha G. Sydmore. He was married on the 9th of March, 1870, to Miss Eliza Hitchcock, a daughter of Nelson and Matilda (Rider) Hitchcock. They have one child—Frank E. He moved with his family to Stark county, Illinois, in 1872, and in March, 1875, he moved to Beaver township, where he settled on section 31. He owns one-fourth of a section of land, all of which is under cultivation, and raises Durham cattle and Poland China hogs. He has held the position of school director and road supervisor, the latter of which he now holds. Mr. Taylor is also a member of the V. A. S. lodge of Menlo.

James Dawson, a son of Henry and

Nancy (McCuin) Dawson, was born in Putnam county, Indiana, on the 8th of August, 1829. He moved to Henry county, Illinois, in 1849, where he remained until 1875, when he came to his present location on section 26, where he now possesses one hundred and sixty acres of good cultivated land, and raises stock to some extent. He also owns an orchard and a grove of ten acres. He was married in Henry county, Illinois, on the 25th of November, 1854, to Miss Mary E. Ogden, a daughter of John Ogden. They have been blessed with five children—John H., Nancy R., Jennie E., May E., and James N. Mr. Dawson is known as an enterprising farmer, and is highly respected by all who know him.

Lewis M. Capps, one of the most prominent farmers and stock-raisers of this township, is a comparatively new settler here, coming to Guthrie county in February, 1880, and purchasing one hundred and twenty acres of land on section 21, has so well improved it and brought it under a high state of cultivation, as to mark him as one of our best farmers. He is the owner of some very valuable and blooded stock, and is noted as one of the best raisers of that class of animals in the township. He is a native of Warren county, Illinois, was born on the 6th of April, 1853, and is the son of Asa and Mary A. (Brooks) Capps. Mr. Capps has been a school teacher in early life having taught some two years in Madison county in this state, in 1875 and 1876 he, having moved to that county in March of the former year. He returned to Illinois in March, 1877, where he remained until coming here. On the 25th of December, Christmas day, 1877, he was united in

marriage with Miss Ella A. Eaton, a daughter of James and Malvina A. Eaton, by whom he has one child—Harry Roland.

Eli W. Bailey, a farmer and stock-raiser, on section 22, was born on the 13th of March, 1828, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. He moved with his parents to Ohio, in 1833, and there remained until 1849, when he moved to Illinois. In 1853 he came to Iowa, and settled in Cedar county, where he remained until 1880, when he came to Madison, and then to his present location, on section 22, where he owns one hundred and twenty acres of land, all of which is under cultivation. He was married on the 6th of July, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Shaw, a daughter of Joseph Shaw. They have five children—Emma, Mary J., Sallie A., Lizzie M. and Clark A. Mr. Bailey has held the position of school director, the school-house having been built in 1877.

Edwin J. Snow is a native of New York, having been born there on the 28th of February, 1831. He removed from New York to Pennsylvania, in 1835, where he remained until 1846, when he went to Williams county, Ohio. In 1864 he made his quarters at Knox county, Illinois, and there remained until 1874, when he went to Henry county. He came to Guthrie county, Iowa, in 1880, when he at last settled down on section 35, Beaver township, where he owns one hundred and twenty acres of land, all of which is under cultivation. He was married in Hillsdale county, Michigan, in 1858, to Miss Ester M. Britton. They have been blessed with three children, whose names are as follows—Elnora A., Earl and Harrison. Mr. Snow is a carpenter by trade, and is engaged in that

capacity at times when not farming. He is a member of Token lodge, No. 97, A. F. and A. M.

John P. Cabbage, a farmer and stock-raiser on section 33. The subject of this sketch was born on the 1st of February, 1856, in Parke county, Indiana. His father having died, his mother and he came to Guthrie county in 1868 and settled on section 33, Beaver township. He was married on the 20th of July, 1878, to Miss Anna Miller, a daughter of Garrett and Rachel (Strange) Miller. They have two children—Oscar D. and Lewis L. He owns a farm of eighty acres, all being under cultivation, and he raises stock of different kinds. Mr. Cabbage has held the position of road supervisor.

Giles H. Cottrell, farmer and stock-raiser on section 35. The subject of this sketch was born in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, May 8, 1833. He moved with his parents to Illinois in 1865, where he remained until 1880, when he came to Guthrie county and settled on section 35, Beaver township. He was married January 19, 1864, to Miss Robina McClure, a daughter of William McClure. He was again married in 1876 to Anna Chapman, of Guthrie county. They have two children—Edith and Eunice. Mrs. Cottrell's father, who first settled on the farm now owned by Giles Cottrell in 1868, was a soldier of the rebellion, having enlisted in Company E, 40th Iowa infantry. He was a native of Ohio, and was married in Indiana in 1847. He died in 1876, leaving a wife and six children, the former now living in Carroll county, Iowa.

Stewart Reed, a native of county Antrim, Ireland, was born January 4, 1833, and is the son of Robert Reed. He

emigrated to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1853, where he was married in 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Wilson, a daughter of Alexander and Mary (Evans) Wilson. They have been blessed with eight children—Martha J., Alexander, Robbie, Mary J., Stewart, Wilson D., Hannah, and Lida R. The first six of these were born in Philadelphia, the two younger in Illinois. Mr. Reed moved to Henry county, Illinois, on the 13th of October, 1870, and in March, 1883, he came to Beaver township, where he settled on section 30, where he follows general farming and raises fine stock. He is a member of the Cambridge lodge, No. 133, A. O. U. W. of Henry county. Mr. Reed is known through this township as an intelligent and progressive farmer and citizen.

William C. Pugh, is a native of Randolph county, Indiana, and was born on July 6, 1842. On the 10th of November, 1856, he moved to Redfield, Dallas county, Iowa, where he remained until September, 1868, when he came to his present location on section 27. He owns eighty-one acres of land, all being cultivated, and his general occupation is farming and stock-raising. He raises Hereford and shorthorn cattle, and Poland-China hogs. This worthy was united in marriage in 1864, to Miss Lavinia Fee, a daughter of Isaac Fee. They have been blessed with three children—Charlie C., Jimmie C., and Eleanor G. Mr. Pugh is known as one of the most honest and progressive farmers in Beaver township.

Jacob K. Miller, born on the 5th of February, 1840, in Wayne county, Ohio, is a citizen of Beaver township. He moved to Parke county, Indiana, in 1842,

where his father died. Joseph Miller, his uncle, then took him to raise, and in 1852, came with him to Des Moines. He then came to Beaver township, and settled on section 34. He was married on the 4th day of April, 1861, to Miss Catharine J. Branson. The union has been blessed by eight children. Nancy A., John J., Mattie J., Franklin H., George W., Mary A., Ettie May and Lillie F. He came to his present quarters in October, 1882, where he owns one hundred and seventy acres of land, of which one hundred and twenty acres are under fence. In August, 1862, he enlisted in company I, 29th Iowa infantry, at Panora. He took part in the engagements at Helena, Little Rock, Camden, Saline River, Mobile and a number of skirmishes. He was discharged in August, 1865. Mr. Miller is a member of the William Hill Post, No. 41, of which he is quartermaster.

John Funk is a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and was born on the 15th of June, 1837. He moved to Wapello county, Iowa, with his parents in 1842. He moved to Jasper county in 1860, where he remained until 1865, when he came to his present location on section 27, where he owns one hundred and twenty acres of land, all of which is under cultivation. He raises cattle of various kinds, and follows farming in general. He was married in Wapello county, on the 15th of March, 1860, to Miss Levina Newell, of that county. She died on April 10th, 1878, leaving four children—Frances, Olive, Dora and George.

Elijah S. Miller was born April 19, 1840, in Wayne county, Ohio, being the

son of Christian and Elizabeth (Fry) Miller. His parents came to Beaver township June 11, 1853, where Elijah was married November 29, 1865, to Vera W. Cole, a daughter of Samuel W. and Eunice (Kilman) Cole. Three children of this union are now living—Eddie S., Hattie C. and Nellie I. He is a member of Charles Hill Post, G. A. R., No. 41, of Glendon. August 13, 1862, he enlisted, at Morrisburg, Guthrie county, in company I, 29th Iowa volunteer infantry. He took part in engagements at Helena (Arkansas), Saline River (Arkansas), Fort Spanish (Alabama), and a number of minor engagements. He was discharged August 13, 1865. His residence is in section 4, where he owns forty acres of land, and by occupation is a general farmer. He has held the positions of trustee, road supervisor and school director.

Marshall Bailey was born Somerset county, Pennsylvania, Feb. 1, 1848, and is the son of Michael and Ann (Pringle) Bailey. Marshall was married in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1868, to Miss Sabina Sipe, a daughter of Peter and Rebecca (Hess) Sipe. By their union seven children have been blessed, whose names are as follows—Laura Etta, Alice R., Neri S., Edwin P., Ora Bessie, Albert A. and Annie May. In 1869 Mr. Bailey went to Fayette county, and there remained until 1870, when he removed to Muscatine county. In 1873 he left Muscatine county and came to Adair county, where he remained until one year later, when he came to Beaver township and settled on section 18, where he owns one hundred and twenty acres of land, one

hundred of which are cultivated. Mr. Bailey has been school director and road-master.

Oliver P. Miller was born June 23, 1842, in Parke county, Indiana, and is the son of Enos and Rufa Ann (Switzer) Miller. He moved with his parents to Des Moines in the fall of 1851, and came to Jackson township in the spring of 1852. In December, 1865, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Boyd, a daughter of John and Melinda (Pernell) Boyd. They have seven children—Mary E., Joseph, Enos B., Perry L. Rufa Ann, James R. and Elizabeth A. M. Oliver came to this township in the fall of 1867, and settled on section 5, where he owns two hundred acres of land, mostly under cultivation. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, 29th Iowa infantry, and took part in the engagements at Helena, Fort Pemberton, Little Rock, Jenkins' Ferry, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Whistler. He was charged at Davenport in August, 1862. He is a member of William Hill Post No. 41, of which he is adjutant.

Edward L. Cox was born in Monroe county, New York, on the 28th day of September, 1831. He moved to Illinois in March, 1864, where he remained until 1867, when he went to Marion county, Illinois. Two years later he moved to Polk county, Iowa, and to his present location in Guthrie county, in February, 1872. He owns one hundred and sixty-six acres of good land on section 26, Beaver township, and has a herd of short-horn and Hereford cattle, and a number of Poland-China hogs. He was married on the 26th day of February, 1867, in New York, to Miss Elizabeth M. Reed, a daughter of Edward J. Reed. They have

been blessed with one child—Edward R., born on the 4th of September, 1868.

Eli Messinger was born July 26, 1841, in Delaware county, Indiana, being the son of Michael and Susannah (Melisa) Messinger. He was married there September 6, 1860, to Miss Martha E. Barrett, daughter of Thomas and Eleanor (Johnson) Barrett. They have a family of twelve children—Philip, Susan, William, George, Cora May, Sarah S., Eda, Prince, Michael, Mattie, Charles and Blanche. In 1865 he moved to Henry county, Indiana, and from there to Polk county, Iowa, in 1871. In the spring of 1881 he came to his present location, Beaver township, section 4. He has been road supervisor. Mr. Messinger owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in the township, one hundred and thirty acres of which is under cultivation, and is a farmer and stock-raiser.

HISTORIC ITEMS.

The first log house in the township was erected by Hiram Haskins, on section 3, in the latter part of April, 1851. This was afterward moved away.

The first frame house was built by Henry Mains, on section 4, in the spring of 1857, in which he still resides.

The first birth in Beaver township was that of Harvey, son of Hiram and Martha Haskins, who was born April 26, 1853. This child died in August, 1854, in Davis county, Iowa, where its remains are buried.

The pioneer marriage was that which united the destinies of F. Marion Coleman and Miss Deborah Haskins. Upon the 21st of August, 1853, J. W. Cummins, a justice of the peace performed the ceremony that made them one.

The first death was that of Christian Miller, who departed this life on the 9th of October, 1853.

The first ground was broken by Hiram Haskins in the spring of 1851, on section 4, about fifty rods south of the present site of Glendon.

The first corn was planted by Hiram Haskins in 1851. This was on sod and the ground was not fenced in.

The first wheat was also sown by Mr. Haskins in the spring of 1852.

The first religious services were held in the latter part of June, 1853, at the residence of Thomas M. Coleman. This was presided over by Elder Christian Miller, of the Church of God.

The first election was held at the house of Lemuel P. Coleman, in April, 1857.

The first school was taught by T. M. Coleman in the winter of 1857 and 1858, at his father's residence.

William and Samuel Williams, of Jackson township, threshed the first grain in Beaver, in 1855. This was done with a chaff-piler or "ground hog." In 1858 John Stanfield and Elisha Smith ran the first seperator. These parties went to Keokuk, bought their machine and threshed on their way home, and as the price then paid was ten or twelve cents per bushel, it paid for the seperator before reaching home.

The first start toward an orchard in Beaver was made in 1855, by T. M. Coleman and Garrett Miller. They had six trees which they divided, each taking three, but as they were in leaf before planting all but one died, and that is standing yet on the farm of Oscar Clark, formerly owned by Mr. Miller.

ORGANIC.

Beaver was originally a part of Jackson township, but in 1857 it was set off, and Ephraim Moore was appointed a commissioner to organize the same into a civil township. Mr. Moore was chosen township clerk at the election which was held in April, 1857, at the house of Lemuel P. Coleman, but the records do not give the names of the other officers chosen. The present officers are L. Manwell, Daniel Collins, and P. D. Ege, trustees; William M. Harris, clerk; Alexander Grissell, assessor and clerk of the school board. Among the citizens prominent in township affairs have been the following gentlemen: E. W. Moore, Garrett Miller, F. M. Coleman, L. P. Coleman, T. M. Coleman, Henry Mains, H. N. Ross, Samuel Stultz, George Bike, E. B. Newton, W. H. Curtis, Alanson Hill, Alexander Grissell, C. Stein, F. Stein, O. P. Miller, and Newton Warnock.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in Beaver township was taught by Thomas M. Coleman, in a room of the residence of Lemuel P. Coleman. This school was opened about the 1st of December, 1857, and continued to the 1st of the following March. There were about twenty scholars enrolled, among whom were the following named: John F. Branson and three of his children—David, Catherine, and Sarah; Samuel, William, John, and Jesse Mains; Joseph M., Alice, and Rosanna Coleman, Elizabeth Patterson, and Elijah Miller.

The first school-house was built in 1858, on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 34, township 79, range 31, under the following circumstances:

The school-district was organized in 1857, with Henry Mains as president of the school board, and Thomas M. Coleman as its secretary, and this board ordered the erection of a log school-house, each settler to furnish his share of the logs, but before it was finished, it was determined to have a frame building and in the fall of 1858, a frame structure, 16x16 feet in size was erected by Thomas M., and Francis M. Coleman, at a cost to the district of \$200. Thomas Coleman was the first teacher here, for the first two terms. This historic building is now used as a granary by Mr. Coleman. Before there was any school taught here, the children of the settlers attended school in Jackson township, in a log house on the present site of the school-house of Pleasant Hill independent district. A new school-house has just been finished (1884) in this district.

School district No. 1,—had a school-house built in 1876, on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 10. The building is 24x34, and was erected at a cost of \$450. Miss Sadie Wells was the first preceptress and Miss Edith Cottrell the present.

District No. 2.—The school-house in this district was built in 1883, and is a neat frame building, 24x36, and was erected at a cost of over \$700. Elmer E. Rorick was the first and is the present teacher.

District No. 3, embraces sections 12, 13, and 14, and has a school-house, which stands on the northeast quarter of section 14, and is 22x30 in size. The edifice was erected in 1874, and Miss Mary M. Wells was the first teacher.

District No. 4.—The first teacher here was Miss Della Berry.

District No. 5.—Miss Emma Van Mockingbird is the present teacher. This house was erected in 1878 at a cost of \$500, and is 24x36. The first teacher was a Miss Conner.

District No. 6.—This house was built in 1870, and is 16x24 and cost \$450. The pioneer teacher was Mrs. Myron Berry and Miss Nettie Foote the last.

School district No. 9.—Glendon.—The school-house was erected in September, 1882, and is 24x36 in size. Miss Nannie Henderson was the first teacher and Miss Eva E. Conner is the present one.

POST-OFFICE.

The first post-office in the township was known by the name of Ridgeway, and was established about the year 1864. John McClellan was commissioned as the first postmaster and held the office at his residence on the south half of the southwest quarter of section 28. This office was of short duration, lasting but about fifteen months, when it was discontinued. Mr. McClellan was the only custodian of the mails.

CEMETERY.

Beaver Creek cemetery, sometimes spoken of as Glendon cemetery, was given to the township by John L. Miller, but was not deeded to it until after the death of that gentleman, when, upon the 2d of August, 1864, the administrator of his estate executed the required deed. For years previous to this it had been used as a place of burial by the people, the first interment being that of Jacob Miller, of Jackson township, September 25, 1853. The second was that of Christian Miller, who was buried on the 10th of October, the

same year, and Hiram Haskins, May 18, 1854. It is located upon lot 2, section 3, and contains about two acres.

GRANGE.

For several years there was a very successful grange of the Patrons of Husbandry in operation in Beaver township. This was known as Beaver Valley grange, No. 1,219, and started with the following members: Lucy J. Moore, Emilia Cabbage, Henry Mains, Eli Mains, Deborah Coleman, Katherine Coleman, Samuel C. Mains, F. M. Haskins, Frank Coleman, John McClellan, Melinda McClellan, James H. McClellan, Rose McClellan, John F. Branson, D. A. Branson, J. M. Coleman, Rebecca Coleman, John Fox, and the following, who filled the offices: Thomas M. Coleman, master; E. W. Moore, overseer; F. A. Mann, lecturer; J. T. Reed, steward; G. J. Moore, assistant steward; E. S. Miller, chaplain; M. Willey, treasurer; F. M. Coleman, secretary; J. K. Miller, gate-keeper; V. W. Miller, Ceres; Caroline Strange, Pomona; Catharine J. Miller, Flora; and Lide Mains, assistant steward. There were quite a number of people admitted after the organization, until it probably numbered sixty or more. The ritual and regalia were objectionable to some, and were most likely the cause of the failure of the grange. For about two years it had good attendance and interesting meetings, and but for the causes mentioned, and the use state and national granges made of the large sums of money collected from subordinate granges, it would have been flourishing yet.

GLENDON.

This village which is situated upon

lots 7 and 10, in section 3, was laid out in the latter part of 1880, by H. N. Ross and J. Early, and the plat thereof filed for record on the 15th of November, 1880.

The first settler upon the town site, was Aldin Moore, who resided in a log cabin thereon, when it was laid out.

The first store building was erected in the spring of 1881, by M. J. Sanborn. This edifice is 22x40 feet in size, one story high. Adjoining it is a residence portion 16x22 in dimension. As soon as the building was completed, Mr. Sanborn put in a stock of general merchandise and continued in that business until January 1, 1883, when Marion Boots and James Lonsdale bought out the place, and under the name and style of Lonsdale & Boots, carried on the business until April, 1884, when J. B. Leach purchased the interest of Mr. Lonsdale, and the present firm of Boots & Leach was formed. These parties carry about \$3,000 worth of stock, and are doing a good business.

Marion Boots, the senior member of the firm of Boots & Leach, was born in Randolph county, Indiana, on the 31st of August, 1849. He moved with his parents to St. Clair county, Missouri, in 1853, and in 1862 he removed to Guthrie county, and settled in Jackson township, where his parents still reside. Marion was married in Jackson township, on the 12th of January, 1871, to Miss Martha Burnham, a daughter of Abram E. and Lydia (Nelson) Burnham. They have five children—Lemuel, Charles E., Mary A., Clarence and William M. Mr. Boots followed the occupation of farming until 1880, when he was engaged in the mercantile business at Dale City, where he remained until the 1st of January, 1883, when he sold his

stock to Louis Moore. He then came to Glendon, and purchased the general stock of M. J. Sanborn, and is now at the head of the firm of Boots & Leach.

Joseph B. Leach was born in Clinton county, Indiana, October 16, 1850, his parents being Abel Wilkinson and Sarah (Powell) Leach. His father was an early settler in the county, and is a local preacher in the M. E. Church. When Joshua was five years of age the family removed to Guthrie county, settling northeast of Panora. After staying there a short time they removed to Morrisburg, where they remained until 1869, they removing to Highland township, and locating on a farm in section 27. He started in the mercantile business at Rock Bluffs and removed the stock to Bayard in January, 1882. He was married in 1879 to Miss Alice Conner, a native of Iowa. They have one child—Clyde, aged four years. Mr. Leach commenced to sell out his stock in April, 1884, preparatory to going to Glendon to engage in the mercantile business there, but has not succeeded in that endeavor as yet as he still owns an interest there.

Marion Boots is the present representative of the hardware and agricultural implement trade. This business was initiated by J. M. Harris, in the spring of 1881. Mr. Harris had erected the building that he opened his store in just previously. This structure is 24x32 in size. J. L. Will purchased an interest in the firm in October, 1881, and these parties manipulated these lines of goods until October, 1883, when Mr. Boots purchased the building and stock, and has run it ever since. Sixteen by thirty-two feet of the building is occupied by the store

proper, the balance of the room being filled with the post-office. A good stock of general hardware and a full assortment of all kinds of farm implements is carried, and a fair business is the natural result.

A hotel restaurant was opened when the town was first laid out, by C. C. Bickford, who continued to run it until the following autumn, when he disposed of it to G. W. Lillie. After one month's trial he sold it out to David Rogers. In November, 1881, it passed into the hands of B. F. Marlenee, who ran it for some thirteen months, when he in turn sold it to J. L. Will. Marion Boot purchased the stock in October, 1883, and put it into his general stock, and there is no restaurant at present in the town.

FIRST TRIFLES.

The first child born in the town was Ralph, son of Albert and Jennie Sayre.

George W. Brott and Miss Mary Dupey were the first parties in Glendon entering into matrimony.

Marinda Dupey was the first to die in the village. She was buried in the Glendon cemetery.

The United Brethren hold services in the school-house every alternate Sunday. Mr. Potter, who is the mail carrier between this point and Dale City, and who is a resident of the latter place, is leader in these services.

A blacksmith shop and forge was built, in the fall of 1880, by I. N. Fuller, who operated it until October, 1881, when the building was purchased by J. L. Will, who quickly converted it to other uses. In July of 1882, however, A. Williams built another blacksmith shop, which he

ran for a while. This is now operated by William Pegg.

Dr. Stultz came to Glendon in 1882, and ran a drug store in a room that he erected between the hardware store and the restaurant. He sold the stock to James Lonsdale, who moved it away.

POST-OFFICE.

The post-office at Glendon was established January 1, 1881, and Alden Moore commissioned the first post-master. This gentleman held this position until the latter part of March, 1882, when he resigned, and Benjamin F. Marlenee was appointed his successor, with his commission dated April 24. The latter is the present incumbent. The first registered letter from this office was dated January 17, 1881, and was sent by H. Dupey to Waldon & Stowe, St. Louis, Missouri.

G. A. R.

William Hill Post, No. 41, G. A. R., at Glendon, was organized on the 18th of March, 1884, by John Herriott, of Stuart, with the following charter members: J. M. McMullen, James Lonsdale, John C. Haines, Harvey Stanley, E. S. Miller, J. K. Miller, O. P. Miller, L. Williams, Samuel Lockmiller, J. B. Ickes, and Samuel Bixler. The following officers were elected at the time of organization and hold position at the present writing: J. C. Haines, P. C.; Harvey Stanley, S. V. C.; Lewis Williams, J. V. C.; James Lonsdale, surgeon; J. M. McMullen, chaplain; J. K. Miller, Q. M.; O. P. Miller, adjutant; E. S. Miller, O. D.; J. B. Ickes, O. G. The total membership July 1, 1884, eleven, and the prospect for enlarging it flattering.

MENLO.

The land upon which the town of Menlo is laid out, on section 27, township 78, range 31, was owned by M. Hollingsworth, but was purchased in the autumn of 1868 by B. F. Allen, for fifteen dollars per acre. In November of the same year a town was laid out by these parties and a plat filed for record upon the 8th of July, 1869, the deed of dedication bearing the names of B. F. Allen, Albert Bickford and Chester S. Henderson, as proprietors. Pending the "incubation" of a name for the place, it was called "The Switch." Being situated wholly in Guthrie county (the other towns are partly in Adair), it was finally called Guthrie Switch; being neglected by its father or founder, the poor child never received a name, so the good people of the town dropped the "Switch," and it was henceforth known as Guthrie, until the building of the branch road to Guthrie Center, when, fearing that mistakes might occur from the similarity of names, the name of Menlo was substituted for the former appellation of this town. For a long time the town did not grow as rapidly as it should have done, nor did the other towns on the same road. The title to the land having been in litigation for several months, building was retarded, men being afraid to buy. Finally, in May, 1869, a compromise was affected and building at once commenced, which was again interfered with by the failure of B. F. Allen, the Des Moines banker, who held the title to the unsold lots.

The first building erected upon the town site was a frame business house put up by Gregg & Weir, in the fall of 1868, and in which they opened a dry-goods and notion store.

Before this store was put up, however, J. Z. Moore brought a stock of lumber here and is truly entitled to the honor of having been the pioneer business man of the town.

O. B. Dutton erected the second business house in 1868, and also opened a dry-goods and grocery store.

About the same time H. N. Ross opened a hardware store.

The pioneer dwelling-house in Menlo, was erected in April, 1869, by G. W. McPherson. The next was built by Alanson Hill, who used it as an office as attorney, and as a dwelling. This was erected also in 1869.

In January, 1869, S. F. Stütz erected a frame building in which he and E. B. Berry opened a drug store.

The depot of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway was erected at this point in October, 1869.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT.

The following account of the business development of the town will give the best idea of its growth from its pioneer building to the present time.

As has been said the first store was that of Gregg & Weir, opened in the fall of 1868. They had a stock of dry-goods and many small items that are included under the head of notions. These parties failed and left this part of the country. Shortly after the establishment of this firm, O. B. Dutton opened a store for the sale of the same line of goods, with the addition of groceries. Mr. Dutton was a resident of the town and immediate vicinity until 1883, when he removed to Minnieapolis.

In 1869 Henderson & Bickford estab-

lished themselves here in the dry goods and grocery business. C. S. Henderson succeeded to this firm and was succeeded in turn by F. B. Bickford and Spaulding. This line of business is represented at the present time by the following firms: Kile & Curtis, Genung Brothers, Charles Stuart, Sanborn & Sayre. The establishment now presided over by Kile & Curtis was originated by R. Newton, in 1870. In 1874 he disposed of this concern to Martin & Kile, who were succeeded, in turn, by the present firm in February, 1880. Their store room is 22x100 feet in size and is well filled with a most excellent stock of goods that will invoice over \$12,000. Industry, energy, and courtesy to patrons have, in their case, reaped its reward in the extensive trade done by this representative firm.

William H. Curtis, of Kile & Curtis, merchants, was elected clerk of the court of Guthrie county in 1878, and served one term. In 1881 he became a member of the firm of Kile & Curtis, and is one of Menlo's most successful and enterprising merchants. He was born in LaSalle county, Illinois, March 6, 1845. He is the son of E. W. and Matilda (Fash) Curtis, who came to LaSalle county, Illinois, in 1835, being among the old settlers of that county. Our subject was reared in his native county, and received a good education. He then followed agricultural pursuits until 1871. He came to Beaver township and settling on section 30, engaged in farming, which occupation he continued until elected clerk of the courts. He is a member of the city council of Menlo, and is president of the city school board. Mr. Curtis was united in marriage, September 18, 1867, to Aurelia

Kingsley, a native of Illinois. They have two children—Harvey E. and Roy K.

Genung Brothers established their store in July, 1880. The firm is composed of C. E., W. B., and S. S. Genung. They have a store-room of 20x70 feet in dimension and carry about \$6,000 worth of general merchandise.

Sanborn & Sayre, the living representatives of one of Menlo's oldest business houses, carry a stock of general merchandise of about \$10,000 in value. This firm is the direct successors, through a long chain, of the store first started by O. B. Dutton, in 1868, a sketch of which has been given heretofore. In 1878, M. J. Sanborn, one of the firm, purchased the business, and in January, 1883, admitted Mr. Sayre to a partnership. The firm have a strong hold on the regard of the community, and do their share of the general business. The property they occupy is probably the most commodious in the city, being three buildings sized, respectively, as follows: one, 22x76; one, 13x60, and one 20x22, the latter, a store-room on a back street.

Charles Stuart's general store was instituted by that gentleman in February, 1884, and placed under the management of H. N. Kellogg, who is at present in control. A large, clean stock of new goods is found in this store, and a large and lucrative trade carried on.

Henry W. Kellogg was born in Galesburg, Illinois, January 8, 1847. In 1848 the family moved to Oneida county, New York, where he was reared to manhood and educated. In 1861 he returned to Illinois, and resided in Washington, Tazewell county, until 1863. He then went to Baraboo, Wisconsin, as a student of the

seminary of that city, and from there enlisted in Company E, 40th Wisconsin infantry, in April of 1864, and served until the fall, when he was discharged. He then located in Pontiac, Illinois, where he resided until 1870. He then came to Menlo, Iowa, where he has since been farming or clerking. In February, 1884, he accepted his present position. He was married February 25, 1869, to Miss Maggie Guthrie. They have four children living—Louisa A., Sadie C., Charles H., Emily E. (deceased), and Harry W. Mr. K. was the first mayor of Menlo, and was a justice of the peace here for three years. He is a leading member of the Presbyterian church.

In December, 1868, Doctor H. C. LeRoy put up a building with the intention of opening a drug store, but before completing it, sold it to P. H. Lenon, who diverted it from that line of trade and rented it for a saloon. The first drug store was opened by Stults & Berry, in the early part of 1869. This was in a building just put up by S. F. Stults, the senior of the firm, on the corner of Fifth and Sherman streets. This line of trade is now partly represented by Mathew J. McCullough. This business house originated with Stults & Hoge, who opened a drug store in 1876, and in February, 1877, were succeeded by the present proprietor. He carries a stock of drugs, paints, oils, books, stationery and wallpapers, valued at about \$2,500, and has built up a fine trade.

M. J. McCullough, pharmacist and druggist, is a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and was born September 5, 1853. When ten years of age, the family emigrated to Farmington, Ful-

ton county, Illinois, where they resided until 1866; they then settled in Peoria County, Illinois. In March, 1871, he, with his mother and sister, came to Guthrie county and located on a farm in Beaver township, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1875. In the spring of 1875 he accepted a position as clerk with the drug firm of Duncan & Manwell, of Menlo, with whom he remained one year. He then held a position in Stuart, Iowa, as assistant postmaster for seven months. He then returned to Menlo in February, 1877, and engaged in the drug business. He was united in marriage December 23, 1879, to Alzina E. Knox, a native of Morrison, Illinois. They have one child living—Alson. Mr. McCullough is a member of the city council of Menlo, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

The drug trade has another representative here in the firm of Shaver & McMillan. This house was established by Duncan & Manwell in 1872. In 1875 they erected a frame building 22x70 feet, two stories high, in which to do business. They were succeeded by L. Manwell, and he by Manwell & Shaver in 1881. One year later the present firm was formed. They do a fair general drug trade, and carry a stock of about \$3,000.

The pioneer hardware establishment in Menlo was that of H. N. Ross, who opened a store in that line of trade in the fall or winter of 1868. Two years later he was succeeded by Harris Brothers, who carried on the business for nearly eleven years, and were succeeded, in April, 1882, by J. V. Cottrell & Co., the present representatives of this line of trade. They carry full lines of heavy and shelf hard-

ware, tools, cutlery, stoves, tinware, and all the nameless goods that go to make up a complete stock of hardware. This will invoice as high as \$3,500, and the business they enjoy is excellent, being the only house in the line in the "burg."

John V. Cottrell, of J. V. Cottrell & Co., hardware.—The subject of this sketch was born in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, September 24, 1823. He was there reared to manhood, and received his education from the schools of the neighborhood. He followed agricultural pursuits in his native county until 1854, when he emigrated to Bureau county, Illinois, where he was a successful farmer, owning the premium farm of that county. In 1882 he came to Menlo, Iowa, and engaged in the hardware business. Mr. C., although a new settler, is well and favorably known in this county, and is closely identified with the business and farming interest of Beaver township. He owns a fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres of land in Beaver township, which is carried on by his son Frank. He was married October 8, 1845, to Cornelia Burnham, a native of Massachusetts. They have three children—Frank L., Nettie D. and Mary A. Mr. C. and wife and daughter Mary are members of the Presbyterian church in Menlo; Nettie D. is a member of the Congregational church in Malden, Illinois.

In the spring of 1869 a man by the name of Woods came from Davenport to Menlo, and stood "round the corners" until he excited the curiosity of the citizens, who finally inquired of him what he was going to do? "Keep a peanut stand," was the curt reply. He built a little shanty on the corner of Sherman and

Fifth streets, and put in agricultural implements. This was the first of this line of trade. In 1876 H. N. Ross started in this kind of business, and continued it until April, 1882, when C. A. Ross, J. V. Cottrell and W. L. Baker bought him out, and entered into business under the firm name of C. A. Ross & Co. This firm was succeeded by George H. Wilson, in May, 1884, who is the present representative of the agricultural implement trade.

The lumber business was initiated by J. Z. Moore in 1868, and by George McPherson about the same time. In 1869 these gentlemen both closed out, and Groom & Sampson opened a yard. The next year Mr. Sampson purchased the interest of Mr. Groom and continued the business for four years, when he closed out. The present representatives of this business are Charles Stuart and M. J. Sanborn. Charles Stuart opened his yard here during the year 1875, and it is under the management of William Wilson, and a large business is done.

M. J. Sanborn opened his lumber-yard in April, 1884, and carries about \$6,000 worth of building and finishing lumber, fencing, sash, doors, blinds, etc., etc., and is doing a most excellent business.

Morrison J. Sanborn, of Sanborn & Sayre, merchants.—The subject of this sketch is one of the most successful and progressive merchants of Menlo, and a man who has done much toward making that little city what it is. He was born in Grafton county, New Hampshire, August 12, 1842. He was there reared and educated. He is one who you might say grew up in mercantile pursuits, having been engaged in the same from a mere youth. In 1868 he went to Whitesides

county, Illinois, where he was engaged in the stock business. In 1870 he came to Adair county and located on a farm in Jefferson township, where he farmed four years. In 1874 he located in Menlo, and engaged in the buggy and carriage trade, which he continued until 1878. He then engaged in the mercantile business. In April, 1884, he engaged also in the lumber business. He has a business standing that is second to none in this part of the state, and is a very popular gentleman. He was married July 7, 1866 to Miss R. A. Hinkson, a daughter of George Hinkson, of Grafton county, New Hampshire. They have two children—George H. and Rolland M. Mrs. Sanborn's death occurred March 1, 1883. Mr. Sanborn is a member of the city council of Menlo, and is also city treasurer. He is a trustee and the treasurer of the Presbyterian church,

The first furniture dealer was J. D. Taylor, who first opened for business in 1875. This line is now occupied by A. Wilson.

Eder B. Newton, real-estate dealer.—Probably no name appears as often in the early history of Guthrie county as does the name of E. B. Newton. He came to this county in 1853, and was an early settler in Cass, Jackson, Baker, and Beaver townships, and one of the first settlers in Guthrie Center, in fact, was one of the parties who laid that city out, and was its first merchant. He is an enterprising man, and one of the leading citizens of the county. He was born in Greene county, New York, February 18, 1821. He is a son of Amos and Lucia P. (Bushnell) Newton, who were natives, he of Connecticut, and she of Massachusetts. They reared ten children, of whom our

subject was the seventh child. He was reared in his native county until fifteen years of age, when the family removed to La Salle county, Illinois, where Eder was engaged for a while at farming. He was then engaged in carrying the United States mail from Ottumwa, to Peoria, Illinois, his occupation for some ten years. In 1853, he came to Guthrie county, settling on section 17, Jackson township, where he farmed until 1854. He then removed to section 1, Baker township, where he was the second settler. He followed agricultural pursuits in that township until 1869. In that year he settled on section 30, Beaver township, and while there was also identified with and considered a resident of Guthrie Center. He opened the first store in that city in 1856, which was managed by Charles Huxley. In 1871 he became a resident of Guthrie Center. In 1872 he moved to his farm in Beaver township, where he lived thirteen years. He then located in Menlo, where he engaged in the real estate business. He was united in marriage November 22, 1844, with Miss Eveline Seeley, a native of Illinois, by whom he had four children—Adingram J., born October 26, 1845; William A., born June 10, 1847; Clarence E., born May 5, 1851, and Eunice L., born October 7, 1852. Mrs. Newton's death occurred September 3, 1857. He was again married March 22, 1858, to Miss Louisa Bike, who was a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children living—Harriet, born December 29, 1858, Jeannette L., born May 12, 1864; Esther, born December 12, 1865, and Margaret, born November, 3, 1867. Mr. Newton has held many offices of trust in the county. He is a member of the

Masonic fraternity, and also of the Independent Order of Odd fellows; was the first N. G. of Guthrie lodge, No. 113, I. O. O. F., and was also the first president of the Guthrie County Agricultural Society, organized in 1859. Mr. Newton paid the first licence as real-estate agent in Guthrie county, and built the first meeting house in Guthrie Center, at his own expense.

George W. Bike, one of the firm of Stults & Bike, bankers, is one of the pioneers of Guthrie county. He was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1830, and was there reared and educated. In 1856 he came to this county, locating at Guthrie Center, where he followed his trade of carpenter and builder. In 1869 he removed to Beaver township, farming on section 31 until the following spring, when he removed to Menlo, where he again engaged in his trade. In 1875 he became a member of the present firm and engaged in the banking business. He was a member of Company C, 4th Iowa infantry regiment, during the war, enlisting when that company was formed.

HOTELS.

In February, 1869, George McPherson built the pioneer hotel, but sold it to Mrs. Jackson, who let it to a Mr. Gregory, who kept the house. In the spring of 1869 Mrs. Jackson was married to a Mr. Snowden, and she disposed of the hotel to S. Reid, who built the addition and has kept the house ever since. This was for many years the only hotel, but the Menlo house now divides with its older rival the patronage of the traveling public.

Charles A. McCoy, a prominent citizen of Beaver township, also of Menlo, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, on the

31st of August, 1848. He moved to Vinton county, Ohio, in 1865, where he remained with his parents until coming to Guthrie county in August, 1866. He was married on the 27th day of December, 1868, to Miss Sarah E. Jordan, a daughter of Eliza and Mary A. (Legg) Jordan. Their union has been blessed by five children—Lizzie B., William R., Louisa, Stella and Tullis. Mr. McCoy came to Menlo and started a grocery store which he ran about seven years, and then built the new hotel of which he is still proprietor. His hotel is a very accommodating place, and is the best in the town. He holds the position of constable at the present time.

The pioneer physician in Menlo was Doctor Carmichael, who located here in May, 1869.

J. Whitney started the first boot and shoe store in May, 1869, and did the first work in the way of repairing foot-gear.

The first carpenter to locate in Menlo was Joseph Reynolds who came here in 1868.

The pioneer blacksmith of the town was Tottin Poling, who came to Menlo in March 1899, and is still the leading ironworker in the town.

Here smoked his forge; he bared his sinewy arm
And even strokes his sounding anvil warm,
Around his shop the steely sparkles flew
As out of steel he shaped the bending shoe.

BANK.

The Exchange bank of Stults & Bike was established by the present firm, in April, 1875. A general banking business is done, sufficient for the needs of the community, and lucrative to the operators.

ELEVATORS.

The first grain buyer here was Harvey M. Sampson, who came here in the spring of 1869. In that year, he in company with a Mr. Groom, built the first elevator. After a short time, Mr. Sampson bought out the interest of his partner, and in April, 1876, he sold out to Charles Stuart. This building has a capacity of three thousand bushels.

What was known as the Grange elevator was built by the patrons of husbandry, in 1874, and had a capacity of twelve thousand bushels. This was two years later sold to F. B. Bickford.

In 1875, Charles Stuart built the large elevator, which has a capacity of thirty thousand bushels, in which he is doing a most extensive business.

POST-OFFICE.

The post-office, which was at first called Guthrie, was established in December, 1869, with O. B. Dutton as postmaster. In April, 1870, he resigned, and at the same time that the name of the office was changed to Menlo. S. F. Stults was commissioned postmaster. He held this position until the 1st of July, 1871, when he too, resigned in favor of James W. Harris. This gentleman filled this arduous post until the day of his death in the spring of 1881, and was succeeded, in April of that year, by his brother, W. M. Harris, the present incumbent. The office was, at first, located in the building now occupied by Sanborn & Sayre, but was removed to its present quarters in September, 1875. This was made a money order office in August, 1871, and from that time until June, 1884, there have been some 11,840 orders issued. C.

C. Pugh, is the deputy postmaster at this office.

William M. Harris, the postmaster, is among the younger settlers of Guthrie county. He was born in Augusta county, Virginia, July 2, 1849. In 1855 the family removed to Lee county, Illinois, where William was reared to manhood and educated. In August, 1871, he came to Menlo, and with three brothers engaged in the hardware business. In 1882 he sold his interest in the business, having been appointed postmaster on the 1st of July, 1881, which office he now holds. He was united in marriage, May 28, 1878, with Miss Celia M. Sampson, daughter of H. M. Sampson, of Guthrie Center. Mr. Harris is treasurer of the V. A. S., and is the present clerk of the school board of Menlo. He is also township clerk of Beaver township.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the town of Menlo was taught by Miss Emma Pugh, in the Presbyterian church in 1869 and 1870. In 1872 a frame building was erected for school purposes, which was 24x36, and in which the pioneer teacher was J. H. Meek. This building is now used by L. Manwell as a barn. In the fall of 1882 the present large and elegant school-house was erected. This is a brick edifice and cost some \$8,000 to build, and contains five rooms. The first corps of teachers in the new graded school when they went into the new building were as follows: J. D. Brown, principal; Misses L. D. Cutting, Bina Flynn and Jennie C. Salmon, assistants. The present educators are: B. A. Davis, principal; Misses L. D. Cutting, Nettie Newton and Hattie

Campbell, assistants. The salary paid the principal is sixty-five dollars a month, and assistant teachers forty dollars. The first school directors of the Independent district of Menlo were: James D. Taylor, Edward L. Cox and J. W. Harris. The district was organized as at present formed on the 1st of April, 1876.

CHURCHES.

The first church organization in Menlo was that of the Methodist denomination, instituted in March, 1869.

The first church edifice was erected by the Presbyterians, in the fall of 1869.

For a full history of these religious bodies see the chapter on ecclesiastical history, but in this connection it would not be out of place to give a sketch of one of the most prominent divines who have occupied the attention of the people of this community. Reference is made to Rev. H. H. Kellogg, a man well known in anti-slavery circles everywhere.

The Rev. Hiram H. Kellogg was born at Clinton, Oneida county, New York, on February 26, 1806. His father, also Hiram Kellogg, was one of the pioneers of Western New York, coming to that place from Connecticut shortly after the revolution. The subject of this sketch was dedicated by a pious mother, to the service of God, and although he was of a frail and feeble constitution, he studied hard, and completed his course at Hamilton college and at the theological seminary. He commenced preaching at Camden and Bridgewater, Oneida county, and at Salina, now a part of Syracuse. He established at Clinton the "young ladies' domestic seminary." In his earlier days he was the schoolmate and constant friend

of Gerritt Smith, and he was a warm coadjutor with him in the anti-slavery cause. After removing to Illinois, which was soon after the death of the elder Lovejoy, he became the intimate and associate of the little knot of abolitionists in that state, among whom were Dr. Dyer, Owen Lovejoy, Coddington, Eastman and Allen, and many others of that devoted band, now gone to their long home. He came to Illinois at the solicitation of Rev. George W. Gale, and on the inception of Knox college at Galesburg, Mr. Kellogg was chosen as the first president of that noble college. He removed to the East again in 1847, and was engaged in the pulpit and school until 1851, when he removed to Tazewell county, Illinois, from whence he moved to Baraboo, Wisconsin, Denton, Illinois, Marshalltown and Des Moines, Iowa, and from the latter place to Menlo, where he organized the church as above. From here he removed to Chicago, and from there to Mount Forest. On the 1st of January, 1881, after a long life of usefulness he was called upon to cross the dark river and to enter into the reward

prepared for such as do their Master's work here on earth.

MUNICIPAL.

The town of Menlo was incorporated under the laws of the state of Iowa, in March, 1882, at which time the following officers were elected: Henry W. Kellogg, mayor; J. M. Graham, recorder; J. W. Graham, assessor; M. J. Sanborn, treasurer; J. C. Hitchcock, street commissioner; M. J. Sanborn, J. C. Hitchcock, M. J. McCullough, T. Poling, C. E. Genung and Robert Crew, council. In October, of the same year, A. Hill was elected by the council as mayor, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Mr. Kellogg.

1883.—This year H. N. Ross was chosen mayor; A. H. Sayre, recorder, and W. H. Curtis and W. L. Baker, members of the council.

1884.—F. K. Cottrell, elected mayor; A. H. Sayre, recorder, and J. P. Reynolds and Charles Sargent, members of the council.

CHAPTER XXII.

VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

This, which is almost the central township of the county, is embraced in congressional township 79 north, range 31 west, although it does not comprise all of

that, lacking all of sections 33, 34, 35 and 36, and the south half of section 28, all of which are attached to Beaver township. It derives its name from the valley of the

"South Coon," which following the river of the same name intersects the township from northwest to southeast. This south fork of the Raccoon river, to give it its full name, enters the town of Valley in the northwestern corner of section 6, and "with winding course and many a devious turn," meanders down across sections 7, 8, 17, 21, 22, 23, 26 and 25. On the east line of the latter it passes into Jackson township. The Brushy flowing southward from Victory township passes through Valley, making a confluence with the "South Coon" in the northwest quarter of section 22. Numerous other small streams, creeks, brooks and rivulets, intersect the township in all directions, making this one of the most abundantly watered of any of the townships. Along the main stream of the "South Coon," there is found a bountiful supply of timber, although it has been somewhat diminished since settlement commenced. However, in the localities where the land has not been put under cultivation after clearing off, a young growth has sprung up and matures early, and at the present assumes proportions suitable for the many uses for which it is designed. The surface in Valley township is quite rough and hilly, particularly in the vicinity of the streams, in fact, part of it on the "South Coon" assumes the form of bluffs.

The soil is generally of the rich, dark, sandy loam, common to the drift regions of Iowa, and is immeasurably productive. In some places the light mulatto clayish loam comes to the surface, and is considered most excellent for the raising of small grains, fruits, etc.

The Guthrie and Northwestern branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific

railroad passes diagonally through this township, from southeast to northwest. There are two towns in the township, Guthrie Center, the county seat, and Monteith, a small station on the above railroad, both of which receive due attention further on.

It will be seen that this township has many advantages; and, having within its borders an enterprising class of citizens, its continued prosperity seems assured.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler in Valley township was Alderson G. Weeks, who located on the west half of the northwest quarter of section 26, in the fall of 1851. He was a native of Parke county, Indiana, but came here from Illinois. He was a Mormon preacher and farmer, and in the spring of 1853 sold his farm to Adam or James Ingraham, and afterward moved from the county, and is supposed to be a resident of the state of Missouri. He put up a log cabin on his land, the first built in the township.

James and Adam Ingraham were the next pioneers, coming to this locality in the spring of 1853. They were probably natives of England, and purchased the forty acres of land on which A. G. Weeks had built his cabin, on section 26. Adam married a Miss McMullen, and removed from here to Kansas, about 1857. James was arrested by the Polk county sheriff, for burglary in that county, in 1856, and sent to the state penitentiary.

The next settler was William J. Revell, who came to Valley township, in June, 1854, and made a claim on section 8, where he still resides. William J. Revell came to Guthrie county, in October, 1853,

and settled in Panora, where he remained until December of the same year, when he moved to Missouri. He remained there one year, when he returned to his present location near Panora. He was born in Albany county, New York, on March 17, 1832, and is the son of Francis and Mary (McDonald) Revell. He was married in Guthrie Center, April 16, 1860, to Miss Lucy Parrish. They have eight children—Ellen, married September 3, 1882, to William Baden; Edith, Cora, Frank, Margaret, died November 30, 1879; Rachel, Gracie, and Martha. Mr. Revell enlisted in the late civil war, in June, 1861, in Company C, 4th Iowa infantry. He was in the battle of Pea Bidge, and in the skirmishes from Springfield to Cross Hollows, Arkansas. He was mustered out in the latter part of 1862, at St. Louis, Missouri. He owns nine hundred acres of land throughout the county, some five hundred and sixty acres of which are cultivated, and seventy acres timber land. Mr. R. is a member of the Guthrie lodge, No. 123, A. F. and A. M., and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Francis H. Revell, a brother of William, in the same summer of 1854, came to this township and settled. A sketch of this pioneer may be found under the head of County Treasurers, in the chapter devoted to "National State and State Representation," as he was an incumbent of that honorable and responsible office.

Thomas Seeley was the next to make a settlement here, 1855. A sketch of this eminent citizen occurs elsewhere, and is omitted in this connection to avoid repetition.

William Hillard located on the north-

west quarter of section 17, in the spring of 1855, where he opened up a fine farm. He was a native of Ohio, and in 1861, was seized with the war fever, and enlisted in Company C, 4th infantry, and died while in the hospital at Springfield, Missouri.

Elwood Brown, was also a settler of the year 1855, coming here from Blackhawk county, Iowa, and locating on section 21 in the spring of that year. Elwood Brown was born in Hartford county, Maryland, and received an incomplete education at the Bellair academy. His parents died while he was a mere boy, and he went to the home of an uncle in Pennsylvania, from where he soon stepped out into the world to battle for himself, and in early manhood, marrying into a family of Friends, he became a prominent member of that sect. In Lancaster county, where he lived he became one of the "war horses" of the abolition and free soil parties of that day. Although born in a slave state, he early imbibed a hatred to the peculiar institution that clung to him in his later days. During the late civil war, he gave his five boys to his country, that her safety might be assured. Webster was killed by a rebel bullet, while in the discharge of his duty, on the 21st of March, 1865. Frank died from disease contracted in the service, while on his way home. On the 2d of September, 1869, Elwood Brown quietly passed away to that "home not made with hands, eternal in the Heaven," and was laid away in the Guthrie Center cemetery.

Ephraim W. Moore, a Baptist minister, located in Valley township on the 1st of June, 1855, and took up a claim on section 1. He was the son of Jesse and

Amelia (Stone) Moore, and was born August 3, 1819, in Knox county, Kentucky, but removed from that state to Indiana in an early day, where he was united in marriage with Miss Lucy J. Branson, of Parke county, by whom he had some eight children. He is now in Indiana, engaged in his calling of carrying the gospel to sinners. His son, Thomas J. Moore, a lad of ten or eleven years when his parents came to this county, is yet a resident of the township.

Edward and Benjamin Gowan came to this neighborhood about the 1st of June, 1855, and made settlements. They were natives of Ohio, but came here from LaSalle county, Illinois, and were supposed to be of part negro blood. Edward located upon section 25 and Benjamin on 27, and opened up farms. In 1865 they sold out to Elijah Jourdan and Harmon Reed, and migrated to California.

Amos Hughes, a pioneer of the year 1855, a native of Ohio, came to Valley township in the summer of that year, and locating upon section 3, entered a claim and entered upon the development of its agricultural resources, and doing a considerable amount of hunting and trapping. He was born in Noble county, Ohio, but came here from Polk City, whither he returned about 1870, and where he is living at present.

William Tracy was among the settlers of 1855, and entered his land where Guthrie Center now stands. For a sketch in detail of this gentleman, the reader is referred to the chapter on the "Press of Guthrie county," where it may be found.

Derwin E. Willey came to Guthrie county and located upon section 17 in October, 1855. Derwin E. Willey was a

native of Ashtabula county, Ohio, being born on the 21st day of December, 1823. In the year 1827 he moved with his parents to Wadsworth, Madonna county, Ohio, and there remained until he became of age, when he left his Ohio home and removed to Bureau county, Illinois. In 1845 he moved to LaSalle county, Illinois, where he was married two years later to Miss Clarinda A. Holdridge, a daughter of Asa and Polly (Warren) Holdridge. Mr. H. was one of the earliest settlers of LaSalle county, settling there about 1831. Mrs. D. E. Willey was born in Nelson, Madison county, New York, in 1827, and in 1830 moved to LaSalle county, where she was married. They have had six children—Asa M., married in 1873 to Miss Lilian Parrish; Ernest R., married Mary Harlan in 1877; Clara A., married in 1875 to Charles Parrish. Harry H., died in June, 1863; George E., Minnie A., died in January, 1879. Mr. Derwin Willey was called from these earthly scenes in 1863, leaving his wife and family to mourn his departure. He was school director at the time of his death and was a member of the Guthrie Center Odd Fellows.

Ernest R. Willey, second son of Derwin E. and Clarinda (Holdridge) Willey, was born in LaSalle county, in February, 1852, and in 1853 moved to Cedar county, Iowa, where he remained until October of 1855, when he came to Center township, Guthrie county. He was married in September, 1874, to Miss Mary Frazier, who died in March, 1875. He was again married in 1877, to Miss Mary Harlan, a daughter of Judge G. W. and Emma Harlan. They have four children—Neva, Nixie, Oscar E., and Ralph R.

William Hellyer, a native of the "old Keystone State," born in February, 1818, came to Guthrie county in 1855, and purchased a farm on section 18 in Valley township. The following year he improved it, and on the 6th of May, 1857, brought his family here and settled down. In early life he had moved with his parents to Ohio, where he was reared, and where he was united in marriage with Miss Kate Cain, by whom he had two children—N. T., lately a practicing attorney, but now engaged as local historian with the Continental historical company, and V. B., now a resident of Audubon. Mr. Hellyer the elder enlisted in Company C, 4th Iowa infantry, during the late civil war, and died at Springfield, Missouri, on the 27th of May, 1862; his wife died in Guthrie county, July 2, 1860.

Captain S. B. Snediger was another of the argonauts of 1855, coming here in the fall of that year and settling upon section 15. He was a native of New York but came here from the same place so many of our pioneers emigrated from—Noble county, Ohio. He has since removed to the Eldorado of the West, California where he was living at the last accounts.

George Headlee located in Valley township on section 7, in April, 1856, where he at present resides.

John Parrish took up a claim on section 17, in May, 1856. He was born in Belmont county, Ohio, May 17, 1806, and was the son of Edward and Martha (Reed) Parrish. He was married in the home of his nativity, January 19, 1834, to Miss Ellen Grimes, by whom he had nine children—Margaret, who married Matthew Nesselroad; Priscilla, married

Harrison Straight; Lafayette, died while in the army in 1862; Martha, married George Headlee; Lavina, Edward, married Melinda Dupee; Lydia A., married Frank R. Headlee; Elizabeth, married Samuel Herron; and Ellen J. In March, 1871, Mr. Parrish removed to section 15, where he died on the 20th of November, 1882, aged seventy-one years.

Benjamin Levan, the elder, came to this township in 1856, on the northwest quarter of section 8, where he lived for several years. The farm is now owned by his son Benjamin.

James McLuen, a native of Roscommon county, Ireland, born in March, 1802, and after spending some years in Noble county, Ohio, came to Valley township in 1856. He died and passed to his reward while a resident of the county.

Samuel W. Cole, another old pioneer, came to Valley township in 1856, and settled on the northeast quarter of section 29. He was a native of the "Old Bay State," but came to this locality from Ohio. He is now a resident of the town of Casey.

Thomas Hanlon, a native of county Carlow, Ireland, was one of the settlers of the year 1858. He emigrated from his native Isle in 1853, and after a short sojourn in Canada, moved to Alton, Illinois, from which place he came to Guthrie county.

John Henderson, a farmer and stock-raiser on section 13, came to Guthrie county in the spring of 1855, and settled with his parents in Jackson township. He was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, on the 14th of November, 1845, and there remained ten years, when he came to Guthrie county. He was married in Nevada, Story county, Iowa, October 12,

1867, to Miss Emeline Fenn, by whom he has had four children—Anna Belle, Arthur S., Charles and Jonathan. He came to his present location on section 13, Valley township, in November, 1867. He pays particular attention to the raising of stock. He took the sweepstakes on brood sow at the Iowa state fair, at Des Moines, in 1883. Mr. Henderson is a member of the Panora lodge, No. 121, A. F. and A. M. He has also held several important township offices. He is the fifty-sixth member of the Duroc-Jersey association which has a membership of hundreds in the twenty different states, and he is one of the most enterprising and progressive breeders of fine stock in this section.

Jonathan Henderson, who was a prominent farmer and stock-raiser in Valley township, was born in Virginia, November 19, 1804, and was the son of Jonathan and Jane (Thomas) Henderson, who moved to Lawrence county, Indiana, some few years after. The subject of this sketch was married in Lawrence county, Indiana, in 1828, to Miss Nancy Dale, a daughter of William and Mary (Lisles) Dale. They had eleven children—Mary J., married Michael Carberry; James, married Polly A. Montgomery; William, died in March 1839; Nancy C., married Hiram Payne; Sarah A., died April 14, 1858; Emily E., married James Moody; John, married Emeline Fenn; Samuel, married Ella Halley; Lewis S., died in December, 1872; Lucinda C., married William Mains. Mr. Henderson came to Jackson township, Guthrie Center, in 1855, and settled on section 22, and there remained until the spring of 1879, when he came to Valley township. In August, 1881, Mr. Henderson died, leaving his

widow to mourn his loss, and who now makes her home with her son James.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

Besides the early settlers are many that deserve mention for their efforts toward the development of this township. They are therefore presented in this connection.

James Carbery was born May 20, 1834, in Daugarvan county, Waterford, Ireland, and is the son of Maurice and Johanna (Halley) Carbery. His mother and two brothers and a sister, John, Mary and Thomas, died in Ireland. His father came to Montreal, Canada, in April, 1849, and moved to Pike county, Indiana, in the winter of the same year. In the spring of 1850 he was joined by three surviving sons—Michael, James and Patrick, who landed in New Orleans that year. They moved to LaSalle county, Illinois, in 1853. In April, 1855, they removed to Iowa and settled on section 17, Jackson township, in this county, on a two hundred acre homestead, purchased in 1854. James Carbery went overland to Carson valley, Nevada, in the spring of 1863, where he worked at ranching, and then went to Sacramento valley, in September, 1864, on account of ill health. Returned to Carson Valley in April, 1866, and worked at quartz milling. He was married July 4, 1866, in Carson City, to Miss Celia Finnegan, a native of Castle-reagh, county Roscommon, Ireland. He returned with his wife to Jackson township, in November, 1866, where he settled on his farm, on section 17, and where he remained until September 30, 1873, when he moved to Valley township, and settled on section 13, where he now owns three hundred and sixty acres of prairie land,

and twenty acres of timber. Mrs. James Carbery died February 2, 1882, leaving six children—Mary Ann, Maurice, Edward, Sabina, Johanna and John Halley.

His father, Maurice Carbery, who purchased his home in Jackson township, in the summer of 1854, and was the first Irish settler in Guthrie county, returned to it in the spring of 1855, with his family, was born the 21st of January, 1802, and is the son of Michael and Ellen (Mahoney) Carbery. He was married in Ireland, to Miss Johanna Halley, a daughter of Michael and Ellen (Drumme) Halley. His oldest son, Michael, lives on the old homestead, and married Mary Jane Henderson. Patrick, the youngest, married Margaret Dudley, and now lives in Madison county, Nebraska. Patrick enlisted at Panora, in 1863, in Company I, 29th Iowa infantry, and was mustered out at the close of the war.

Isaac M. Clippinger, who resides on section 6, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, February 22, 1843, being the son of Solomon and Rachel (Meason) Clippinger. His father was a tanner by trade, and in 1847, he moved his family to Groveport, Ohio, where he remained about 5 years, suffering in the meantime a loss of \$20,000 by fire, then moved to Ironton, Ohio. In 1857, they moved to Topeka, Kansas. In 1860, leaving the family, he and his son, Isaac, went to the Pike's Peak gold mines, returning to Topeka in the winter of the same year, then with the family returned to Ohio and settled at Lima, in Allen county. Here Isaac was married to Miss Jennie E. Ashton, a daughter of Charles and Mary (Haverfield) Ashton. They have two children, Rosa Frances, and Anna Mary. He came

to Guthrie Center in 1877, and moved to his present location in October, of the same year. Mr. Clippinger is a member of Orange Lodge, No. 123, A. F. and A. M., and was master of the same in 1883.

Matthew Nesselroad, one of Valley township's prominent citizens, was born December 10, 1830, in Noble county, Ohio, his parents being John and Jane (Grimes) Nesselroad. He was married in October, 1855, to Miss Margaret Parrish, daughter of John and Eleanor (Grimes) Parrish. Mr. and Mrs. Nesselroad are blessed with five children—Luther, Alvin, married to Susan Kessler; Charles H., married to Margaret Miller; Clarence and Eva E. Mr. Nesselroad came to his present location, on section 15, in Valley township, April 7, 1867. He is road supervisor of the district, this being his third term in succession, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is the possessor of seven hundred acres of fenced land, three hundred and fifty of which are under cultivation, the balance being fine pasture and meadow land. Matthew's success is due to his motto: "What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well."

Edward Parrish, a prominent man of Valley township, was born in Noble county, Ohio, June 18, 1847. In May, 1856, he came to Guthrie county, and settled one mile south of Guthrie Center, where he remained until the spring of 1865, when he moved to his present location on section 15. He was married March 10, 1872, to Miss Matilda Dupee, a daughter of Harmost and Evaline (Bruner) Dupee. They have five children—Harmon, John E., Ada, Charles and Martha. Mr. Parrish owns one hundred and seventy acres of good land,

nearly all of which is under cultivation, upon which he follows general farming and stock-raising.

Thomas G. Northrop, was born in Mahoney county, Ohio, July 20, 1822, being the son of John and Maria (Granger) Northrop. He was married in 1846 to Miss Isabella Wolfram, a daughter of Gustavus and Margaret (Hetrick) Wolfram. They have five children, four of whom are married—Charles G. Almira A., Winfield S., Henry D. and Emma. Mr. Northrop came to Clayton county, Iowa, in 1853, where he remained five years, and returned to Mahoney county, Ohio, where he stayed until 1869, when he went to Pulaski county, Missouri. In 1876 he came to Guthrie county, and settled in Union township, and came to his present location on section 5, in 1881, where he follows general farming and stock-raising. In 1862, he enlisted in Company H, 10th Ohio cavalry, being commissioned as lieutenant. He was badly injured at Snow mountains, Tennessee, in 1863, and was discharged on account of disability. He is a charter member of the Tracy Post, No. 52, G. A. R.

William W. Biggs is a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, having been born on July 26, 1843. His mother died when he was but one year old, and William was taken to raise by William Irwin, his uncle, of West Liberty, West Virginia. He remained there until he was about twenty-one years of age, when he moved to Henry county, Illinois. In 1866 he went to Hamilton county, Nebraska, and while there was married to Miss Olivia Groves, a daughter of John Groves. They have two children—Ernest L. and Clyde C.

William returned to Henry county, Illinois, in the spring of 1875, and there remained until coming to Guthrie county, in February, 1882, where he was appointed superintendent of the county poor farm. He is a member of the Franklin lodge, No. 16, A. O. U. W., of Moline, Illinois.

Lester N. Wilcox, who is a son of Abel and Nancy (McLain) Wilcox, was born in Monroe county, Michigan, September 23, 1850. He moved with his parents to Steuben county, Indiana, where he remained but a short time, when he returned to Monroe county, Michigan. He remained here but a short time, when he again returned to Steuben county, where his father died. Lester resided in various parts of Indiana, until March 2, 1881, when he came to Guthrie Center, and there remained one year. He was married in Guthrie Center, May 23, 1882, to Miss Samantha Burris, a daughter of Allen and Mary Jane (Osborn) Burris. While in Guthrie Center, he was in the furniture business, but in May, 1882, he came to his present location section 32. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of good land, mostly under cultivation. He has held the position of school director for some time, and which position he now holds. Mr. Wilcox is a member of the Corinthian lodge, No. 285, of Flint, Indiana.

Stephen F. Bowman, a son of Charles and Catharine (Cochran) Bowman, was born in Vermillion county, Indiana, September 6, 1833. He moved with his parents to Allamakee county, Iowa, in September, 1849, where his mother died, in January, 1853, and his father died, in May, 1871. The subject of this sketch was married in Allamakee county, March

29, 1855, to Miss Sarah McGhee. They have four children living—Electa E., Etna, Viola, and Orpha; have four dead—Charles, John, Catherine, and Eliza. Mr. Bowman came to his present location, on section 2, Valley township, in September, 1870, and now owns three hundred and fifteen acres of land, mostly under cultivation. He has held the position of road supervisor and school director, and is at present trustee, this being his fifth term.

Thomas J. Moore, a farmer and stock-raiser on section 31, in Valley township, was born in Parke county, Indiana, in November, 1844, and is the son of Ephraim and Lucy J. (Branson) Moore. His parents came to Valley township in 1855, and settled on section 1. T. J. was married to Miss Margaret Thompson, a daughter of James and Polly (Mann) Thompson. They have two children—Mary J. and George T. Mr. Moore came to his present location on section 31 in 1870, where he owns one hundred and twenty acres of land, over half of which is under cultivation, and raises stock and follows general farming.

George J. Moore was born in Park county, Indiana, in December, 1842, and is the son of E. W. and L. J. (Branson) Moore. He came with his parents to Valley township in June, 1855. He was married to Miss Louisa Stephens in the spring of 1863. By this union they have seven children—John G., died November 11, 1864; Elizabeth J., married to George P. Wright; Eunice A., Sarah L., William E., Charles H., and Wilson J. Mr. Moore owns one hundred and ninety-seven acres of land, one hundred and twenty of which is under cultivation, and he raises Hereford stock, and follows general

farming. He has been trustee, clerk, and justice of the peace.

William Wilson, a native of Morgan county, Ohio, was born on November 12, 1842, and is the son of Samuel and Eliza (Fuller) Wilson. He was married in Ohio, on November 28, 1867, to Miss Nancy J. Henderson, and by whom he has had three children—Georgie, Jessie, and Lida F. Mr. Wilson came to Valley township in 1881, and settled on section 8. He owns three hundred and twenty acres of land, most of which is under cultivation, and raises, principally, fine stock and other farm products. He enlisted in 1862 in Company C, 122d Ohio infantry. He was in the Wilderness campaign, and with Sheridan in the valley and at Richmond; was wounded at Opequan, Virginia, and discharged on account of being disabled. He returned home after being in the hospital about six months.

John B. Goff, a prominent farmer and stock-dealer in Valley township, was born in Delaware county, Indiana, July 5, 1844, and is the son of Nathan and Elizabeth Goff. In the fall of 1864 he came with his parents to Madison county, Iowa, where they still reside. John was married there, on the 6th of October, 1865, to Miss Florence Shepherd, a daughter of Basil L. and Henrietta (Sackman) Shepherd. They have four children—Milton S., Eddie C., Henry F., and Minnie Belle. John moved to Cass township in 1870, and there remained until March, 1884, when he removed to his present location on section 2, where he owns two hundred and fifteen acres of fine land, one hundred acres of which are under cultivation. He raises stock and follows farming in general.

Thomas G. Young, a son of George and Sarah (Vail) Young, resides on section 17, in Valley township. He was born in Mansfield, Ohio, in September, 1830. He moved with his parents to Huron, Ohio, in 1833, where his parents both died. Thomas moved to Ashland county, Ohio, in 1850, where he was married in 1853, to Miss Mary J. Dirrim, a daughter of Zachariah and Elizabeth (McCarl) Dirrim. They have four children—Ida, married to W. S. Jacoby; Zella, married to J. W. Boston, of Oregon; Hattie E., married to T. F. Hupp; and Libbie. Mr. Young moved to Indiana, where he followed the trade of a baker, having learned his profession in Ashland county. He was in the service of the United States as pastry baker at Camp Mitchell, Indiana. He ran the saw-mill started by Willey and Seeley from April, 1865, to July, 1866, when he bought the mill with forty acres of land. In 1872, he built a flouring-mill on the site of the old saw-mill. He is a member of the Guthrie Center lodge of A. F. and A. M.

Among the prominent men of this township, we must not fail to mention William C. Bates, who was born in Noble county, Ohio, on the 17th of October, 1843. He moved with his parents to Washington county, Ohio, and then to Guernsey county, Ohio, where his mother died in March, 1865. William came to Guthrie county on the 27th of April, 1867, and settled in Baker township. He was married on the 1st of September, 1874, to Miss Hannah E. Rose, a daughter of E. A. and Jane (Thompson) Rose. They have three children whose names are as follows—Sarah J., Effie May and Charles M. In March, 1882, Mr. Bates

came to Valley township and settled on section 9, where he owns one hundred and twenty acres of land, part of which is under cultivation. In September, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, 9th Ohio cavalry. He was in Kilpatrick's cavalry, on Sherman's march to the sea, and was mustered out June 17, 1865, at Concord, North Carolina. Mr. Bates was road supervisor and trustee of Baker township, and is a member of the Tracy Post, No. 52, G. A. R.

Eli H. Wilson, a farmer, and stock-raiser, section 1.—The subject of this sketch was born April 15, 1844, in Marion county, Indiana, and is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Morris) Wilson. He moved with his parents to Peoria county, Illinois, in the fall of 1850, and three years later moved to Stark county, Illinois, where his father still resides, his mother having died December 22, 1882. Eli H. was married on the 6th day of April, 1863, to Miss Mary M. Morris, a daughter of James Morris. They have had three children—David and Eddie; Kate May died March 24, 1880, at the age of eight years. In February, 1879, he came to his present location, on section 1, Valley township, where he owns two hundred acres of land, nearly all of which, is under cultivation. In August, 1861, Eli enlisted his services in company E, 86th Illinois infantry. He was in several skirmishes, and was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, in February, 1862. He has held the position of road supervisor for two years, and school director for four years. Mr. Wilson is engaged in raising shorthorn cattle, and Poland-China hogs.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first house, a log-cabin, was built by Alderson G. Weeks, in the early part of 1851, on section 26.

The first frame house was erected by William Warrington, in Guthrie Center, in 1855.

The first corn was planted, it is said, by W. J. Revell in the spring of 1855. He also sowed wheat the same year.

The first threshing machine owned in the county was the property of Derwin E. Willey and William J. Revell, purchased in 1859.

The first ground was broken by Alderson G. Weeks, in the summer of 1851, on section 26, some ten acres.

The first school taught in the township, outside of the "Center," was in 1858, near the residence of John Parrish, and Mrs. George Harlan wielded the ferule.

The first frame house in the township, outside of the town of Guthrie Center, was built by Thomas Seeley, on section 8, now a part of the residence of William Wilson.

The first mass of the Roman Catholic church in Guthrie county was celebrated at the house of Maurice Carbery, on section 17, in Valley township in the spring of 1859, by Rev. Father Brazil, of Des Moines.

James H. Carbery, son of Michael and Mary J. Carbery, was the first catholic child baptized in the county. He was born on section 17, in Valley township, on the 13th of April, 1860, and now lives on section 24 of the same township.

The first mill in the township was built by William Tracy, at Guthrie Center. The second was erected by D. E. Willey and Thomas Seeley in 1861, on section 3.

This was turned into a grist-mill, and stood where the Valley mills now stand.

ORGANIC.

In the early part of October, 1872, H. T. Reed, one of the prominent citizens of Valley township, received the following notification of the formation of a new township, which explains itself:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
PANORA, GUTHRIE Co., October 12, 1872. }
To H. T. REED, Esq.:

Sir,—You are hereby notified that at the September meeting of the board of supervisors of Guthrie county, Iowa, there was a new township set off, composed of congressional township 79, range 31, except sections 5 and 6, and the north half of section 7, and three north tiers of lots in sections 3, 4, 5 and 6, in township 78, range 31, and the three north tiers of lots in sections 1 and 2, in township 78, range 32, and that you were appointed by said board of supervisors as presiding officer to organize said township, under the name of Valley township, on the 5th day of November, 1872, at what is known as the Reed school-house, in said township, in accordance with the law, to be conducted as other elections.

The following officers are to be elected: Three trustees, one clerk, one assessor, two justices of the peace, two constables, one supervisor of road for each road district in said township; and the transaction of such other business as may be legal under the law.

Signed,

JOSHUA PRIOR,
Auditor.

In accordance therewith, the election was held upon the 5th of November, and Valley township was legally organized with the following list of officers: John Parrish, H. T. Reed and Thomas Henderson, trustees; Thomas M. Coleman, clerk; H. T. Reed, assessor; J. T. Reed and M. B. Farnsworth, justices; Lemuel Bonam and J. H. McClellan, constables. The following were the first road super-

visors, appointed by the board of trustees at their first meeting: No. 1, Lemuel Bonam; No. 2, T. C. Armfield; No. 3, Henry Jordan; No. 4, Mathew Nesselroad; No. 5, Andrew Whistler; No. 6, F. M. Jordan; No. 7, John H. McClellan; No. 8, F. M. Haskins, and No. 9, F. M. Coleman.

The present officers are the following named: T. G. Northrup, S. F. Bowman and A. J. Patterson, trustees; W. M. Ashton, clerk; Charles Parrish, assessor; W. J. Knapp, H. B. Holsman and F. A. Ashton, justices of the peace; David Lambert, J. L. Jones and George Shank, constables; Eli Wilson, district No. 1; E. Davis, No. 2; Mathew Nesselroad, No. 3; J. R. Shreffler, No. 4; George Headlee, No. 5; F. M. Jordan, No. 6; A. Burris, No. 7, road supervisors.

EDUCATIONAL.

Valley township is well represented by schools and school-houses, which speaks whole volumes of its people. A brief record is here given showing the advancement made in educational matters here. The first school in the township, outside of the town of Guthrie Center, was taught by Mrs. George Harlan, in a small cabin near the residence of John Parrish. This was in the year 1858.

District No. 1.—This embraces sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, and the school-house was built in the spring of 1872, at a cost of \$500. It is 20x26 in size, and is a neat frame edifice. Stephen F. Bowman was the first sub-director, under whose supervision the house was erected. L. A. Shaw was the first teacher here, and Electa Bowman is the present.

District No. 2.—This embraces section

3, the east half and the south half of the northwest quarter of section 4, the east half and the northwest quarter of section 9, and the west half and the northeast quarter of section 10. The school-house stands upon the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 3, and was erected in the fall of 1881 at a cost of \$600. The first teacher was Miss Mary E. Dolan; the present preceptress Miss Hattie Hazelett. There was an old school-house in this district, but its use is now abandoned for the new one.

District No. 3.—The school-house in this district stands upon the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 18, and the present teacher is Miss Ida Wilson.

District No. 4.—The school-house stands upon the northeast quarter of section 17, and Israel M. Boggs is the present pedagogue. This building is 20x24, and cost \$600.

District No. 5 embraces sections 15, 16 and the south half of sections 9 and 10, together with the north half of 21 and 22. The school-house was built about 1876 on section 15, but in the spring of 1881 was removed to its present location on section 16. It is in size 18x22, and cost about \$600. William Levan was the first teacher, but after its removal to its present site, Miss Jennie Ball was the first to preside over its destinies. Mrs. I. M. Boggs is the present teacher.

District No. 6.—The school-house was erected in 1874, and Miss Flora Townsend was the first to rule the urchins within its classic walls. Miss Mary Whisler is the present teacher. The first school taught in this district, before the erection of the school-house, was in the house of John

Henderson, on section 13, presided over by Miss Cynthia Batschelet, of Panora, in 1868.

District No. 7.—This district was organized in the autumn of 1881, and until quite lately rented a building in which school was kept. Miss Lizzie Cole was the first teacher, and Miss Isidora France was the last. A new school-house was erected in August, 1881, which cost \$660. No school is held at present.

District No. 8 was organized also in the fall of 1881, and the school-house completed June, 1882. James B. Reed was the first teacher, and has taught some four terms there. Miss Nettie Miles is the present preceptress. This building is 24x40, and cost \$805, and is a model school-house.

Great trouble has been had in collecting these accounts of the several schools, as the records were destroyed in the fire at Reed's store on December 24, 1882.

Leadville post-office was established in the spring of 1879, and Lafayette Reed was appointed postmaster. This office he held until the office was removed to Monteith.

MONTEITH.

In 1881 the Guthrie branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad located a depot on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 23, and H. T. Reed, the owner of the contiguous land, laid out a town site and called it Monteith, the plan of which was filed for record on the 19th of March, 1881. The depot here was opened for business on the 1st of February, 1881, under the charge of R. H. Genung, station agent. This building is 15x80,

including the warehouse, and was erected at a cost of \$600. In May, 1882, D. A. McKinney was appointed agent at this place and is the present incumbent.

The pioneer settler of the town was Lafayette Reed, who removed his store here from a place called Leadville, about a quarter of a mile from here, in December, 1880. When this store was first started at this place, Mr. Reed admitted John Hoopes as a partner, and the style of the firm was Reed & Hoopes. They continued to run this store, the stock of which was of that miscellaneous description known as general merchandise, until December 25, 1882, when it was completely destroyed by fire. Everything was lost, and against some \$4,000 or \$5,000 worth that went up in smoke, they had but \$2,000 worth of insurance. Mr. Reed is now teaching school.

The second general store was started by Marshall Willey and John Hoopes, January 25, 1883, in the building now occupied by H. T. Reed. This latter gentlemen and W. S. Reed purchasing the business on the 27th of September, 1883, and the store is at present in the hands of Harmon T. Reed, who carries a well selected stock of some \$3,000 worth of goods. The building, which was built in the spring of 1881, is 24 x 28, and cost \$550.

Harmon T. Reed was born in Noble county, Ohio, December 7, 1838, and is the son of Bonan and Rebecca (Talley) Reed. He was married in 1858, to Miss Louisa Jordan, a daughter of Elijah and Mary (Legg) Jordan. They have five children—Sidney, married Alice McClellan; Willmington, Elvaline, married Albert Epperson; Chloe and Priscilla. In

the spring of 1864, Mr. Reed came to Valley township, settling on section 26, and in 1883 moved to Monteith, where he runs a general store, and also owns nine hundred and forty acres of cultivated land. He has held the offices of township trustee and is treasurer at the present time.

The agricultural implement business is in the hands of Marshall Willey, who started in this line in the spring of 1881. Marshall Willey, a native of Noble county, Ohio, was born in October, 1837, and is the son of John and Melinda (Thorla) Willey. He was married in Ohio to Miss Oley Fowler, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah Fowler. They have one child—Curtis, who married Mary Cameran. Mr. Willey came to Valley township in the winter of 1864, and settled on section 26. He now owns one hundred and fifty acres of land, all of which is under cultivation, and raises large herds of cattle and hogs, which are known as some of the best in the township. This gentleman has held the offices of road supervisor, school director and treasurer.

Ernest Willey ran a small notion, and boot, and shoe store here, commencing in March, 1883, but on the 29th of May, of the same year, sold out to Henry Barber, who removed the stock to Panora.

In the winter of 1880, G. B. Semmons, the second settler in Monteith, removed his blacksmith shop from Leadville here, which he continued to run until the fall of 1883, when it was purchased by O. P. Wilcox, the present proprietor.

The first dwelling house was built in the spring of 1881 by John Hoopes, and the second shortly after by Mrs. Jane Linton.

Five families now comprise the entire population of Monteith, but it has a future, and many look forward to being one of the thriving towns of Guthrie county.

The Baptist denomination hold services in the school-house in Monteith, of which congregation F. M. Coleman is clerk.

POST-OFFICE.

The post-office at Monteith was established on the 1st of February, 1881, and Lafayette Reed was commissioned the first post-master. He had the office in his store. He held this position until March, 1883, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Ernest Willey, who, however, only held it until September of the same year, when resigning it, H. T. Reed was appointed and is the present incumbent.

CEMETERY.

Monteith cemetery, a beautiful piece of land covering about one acre, in the southwest corner of section 23, was laid out in the fall of 1882. John Parrish was the pioneer in this "city of the dead," being laid to rest within its quite limits on the 20th day of November, 1882. The second was an infant son of James B. Reed's, interred in March, 1883. The third, a child of Thomas Cabbage, and the fourth and last, the infant child of Jefferson Bridge, buried in May, 1884.

GUTHRIE CENTER.

William Tracy, who had come to Guthrie county the previous fall, entered the land upon which this, the flourishing county-seat is laid out, in the spring of 1856. This he at once sold to E. B. Newton, who immediately proceeded to lay

out a town site, upon the east half of the southwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast of section 6, township 79, range 31. Newton shortly after sold an interest in this to Thomas Seeley. The plat of the town was filed for record on the 6th of May, 1856, and the deed of dedication bears the signatures of E. B. Newton and William M. Tracy. It lies on the beautiful beach on the banks of the south fork of the Raccoon river, and with the surrounding hills, clad in lovely verdure, presents a beautiful view.

The first dwelling-house put up on this town site was erected as a dwelling, by Charles Huxley, in the spring of 1856. This was a small log cabin which stood on the southwest corner of Prairie and Fifth streets, just opposite to where the Methodist church now stands. This relic of pioneer days was ruthlessly torn down by W. B. Harris in 1879, and its timbers used to feed the kitchen fire.

The first building, however, was the blacksmith shop of William Warrington, which stood on the corner of State and Ninth streets. This edifice was built of buckeye logs, and for three years was in use without a chimney, as brick to build that necessary adjunct was totally unprocurable.

The same summer of 1856, E. B. Newton erected a frame building 16x20, the first in the town, which he gave the citizens the use of as a church and school building, and still stands in the town, but has been moved to another site.

The next building was the store building of E. B. Newton, which being run by Mr. Huxley, is always spoken of as the store of the latter gentleman. This building stood on the site of the present

restaurant of F. Dellett, on State street, west of Fifth, of which more anon.

In the spring of 1857, William Warrington put up the first frame dwelling house upon the town site. This was made from native lumber, cut at the Bear Grove mill, and was the first made at that mill. He put up the house and moved his family into it before it had any roof or doors to it. To protect the inmates for the time being, he covered it in with a canvas roof, which answered very well in dry weather, but when it rained, the house was quite damp, to say the least of it. In the fall George Bike made some shingles for Mr. Warrington, and the house was properly roofed in. This building is standing yet, about a block in the rear of the courthouse, and is at present the residence of Mr. Woodruff. The old roof, which was shingled over the canvas, is still to be seen on it, a relic of pioneer days.

George Bike, in 1858, put up a frame building, and although not built for the purpose was compelled by circumstances to be used as a hotel. There was no house of entertainment in the neighborhood, and as the weary travelers would come and beg to stay, humanity would not permit him to turn them away. His sisters, now Mrs. E. B. Newton and Mrs. Dickey, kept house for him, and helped make the same comfortable to their guests.

The first school in Guthrie Center was a subscription one, opened during the summer of 1857, and taught by a Miss Chase, now the wife of Samuel E. Zinn.

The next school taught in Guthrie Center was held by Louis A. Reno, in 1857. The story is told that a few days after the school had opened, four or five deer came up near the door of the school and the

scholars ran out to see them, and even the august pedagogue sighed for a gun.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first birth upon the site of the town of Guthrie Center was that of George Warrington, a son of William Warrington, who first saw the light upon the 20th of April, 1856.

The first death was that of the above infant, who died upon the 28th of October, 1856.

The second death, or the first of an adult was the demise of Mrs. E. B. Newton, which occurred upon the 24th of July, 1857. A short time previously, she had been to the newly laid-out cemetery, and made a remark wondering who would be the first to be laid to rest in this spot. She took cold, and ere three weeks had gone over her head, she died and was the pioneer in this beautiful "God's-acre."

RAILROAD.

Guthrie Center for many years was without railroad communication with the outer world, their nearest station being at Menlo, or Guthrie Switch, as it was then called, but in the early part of 1879, after several unsuccessful attempts to induce some of the great corporations, that are banding our state with steel rails, to build a road to the center, the citizens of that enterprising "burg," took the matter in hand, and steps were taken to have a short road to connect with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, at Menlo. In pursuance with this object, a public meeting was held during the month of January, 1879, and a committee, consisting of Charles Ashton, William Tracy, and William Holsman, was appointed to

confer with the above corporation. A letter was addressed by these gentlemen to Hugh Riddle, president of the road, inquiring on what terms he would build and operate a road to their town, to which Mr. Riddle wrote a long answer, under date of February 5, 1879, but nothing definite was offered at all. But the committee, which was, luckily, composed of most excellent material, having opened the negotiations, were not to be put off, so communication succeeded communication, until, in a letter from Mr. Riddle, dated April 11, he informs the gentlemen that he has directed their engineer, Mr. Brayton, to look the matter over, as to the feasibility and probably cost of building the road. After a careful examination of the ground by this gentleman, the company ordered a careful survey of that line of the proposed road and after that had been done, Mr. Riddle on the 4th of August, 1879, writes as follows to the citizens' committee:

"A survey of a route for a railroad from Guthrie station to Guthrie Center, under the supervision of this company's engineer, shows that it will take about fifteen miles of track, including necessary sidings at Guthrie Center, and cost one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, exclusive of right of way and depot grounds. Can your people furnish free right of way, the necessary depot grounds at Guthrie Center, and probably one other point, and raise, by tax or otherwise, fifty thousand dollars toward grading the road? If this can be done, and satisfactory assurances given of your ability to fulfill, I am authorized to say this company will commence and construct a branch railroad to your place without unnecessary delay."

This, of course, was too big a load for the people to carry, and they declined to respond, but, by the tact and energy of the committee, and much correspondence and several personal interviews, the company finally, on the 16th of September, 1879, moderated their demand to free right of way, depot grounds, and thirty thousand dollars. This was accepted by the citizens, and work was commenced. Taxes were voted, right of way donated, purchased or condemned until the terms of the contract were fulfilled. The *Guthrian* of July 29, 1880, says: "Last Thursday afternoon (July 22), the track-layers crossed the street separating Tracy's lower field from the town plat, and ran the iron rails on to the depot grounds. About five o'clock the construction train backed on to the grounds, and our town that had so long and anxiously awaited such an event became a railroad town in fact." On the 2d of August a meeting was held, at which it was determined to have a general jollification over the consummation of their hopes. This was appointed for the 10th of August, 1880. The following is the account given of this celebration by the *Guthrian* of the 12th of that month:

"Tuesday, the appointed day of an event long desired by our people, the celebration of the advent of the locomotive with its boom of enterprise and blessing to our county, dawned in the brilliant loveliness of a most beautiful August morning. The twenty-pound Parrott gun obtained through the liberal enterprise of captain Stuart, manned by stout arms and directed by a veteran in artillery service in the by-gone days of war, from its position by Fort Buck, had on the previous evening loudly voiced over this grand

reach of hill and valley forming Guthrie county the duty of the day. Tuesday morning its forceful voice heard at Adair and to the distance north and east of the county invited the thousands to the festal throng. Early hundreds gathering premonished our citizens of the thousands coming to the day's delightful service.

"As the hour approached for the arrival of the train, crowds gathered about the depot grounds to view the fine improvements there being made. Soon after ten the marshal of the day, D. P. Williams, assisted by Loren Aldrich and others marched a fine procession to the depot grounds to receive the military and fire companies and other visitors coming by rail. Long before the train arrived the beautiful slope between the Getchell lumber-yard, the Tracy house and the railroad was crowded by persons waiting in happy expectation the coming of the laden train. After awhile the whistle was heard as the train stopped near Young's mill to take on the last addition to its living load. Soon the signal for our depot was heard, all eyes were fixed to catch the first glimpse of the coming train. In a moment engine No. 165, run by Engineer Roberts, and gaily decked with flags, came grandly around the point of timber, and bringing six coaches, filled seat, platform, and roof, with a freight of humanity—according to Conductor Stevens' account, about seven hundred and twenty-five persons. As it came upon the depot grounds cheer after cheer, with the boom of cannon and music of silver and martial band, joined by the tremendous whistle of the two locomotives at the depot, the whole forming such a volume of joyful

utterance as was never before heard in this beautiful valley, then teeming with that grand outpouring of joyful life. The train brought up the Stuart military company, the two fire companies of that enterprising city, and the fireman's silver cornet band. A procession was formed, the cornet and martial bands and the military and fire companies, followed by citizens, marched via Prairie, Fifth, and State streets to Motz Grove, where the formal services of the day were held.

"By the request of Captain Tracy, president of the day, Charles Ashton called the large assemblage to order. The service was introduced with a voluntary by the glee club, and prayer was offered by Rev. T. A. Lampman, of Greenfield. Music by the fine band followed, after which, Captain Tracy delivered the address of welcome. He spoke of his emigration here from Ohio, in 1855, of the scarcity of settlers, and their difficulties; and he gladly welcomed the thousands around him who now saw our railroad and laden trains, and enjoyed the festivities and friendships of the day. He spoke of bringing a press and grindstone from Ohio, and his publishing the *Western Pioneer*, a democratic paper; and advocating the election of James Buchanan in 1856, when there were but few settlers in this valley to vote or read. Of building the first mill on our river, and the settlers coming thirty miles with their grists and an ax to grind on the stone, which made our town site then a center of attraction for a large area of Western Iowa. Of the farmer, miller, and editor of the *Western Pioneer* turning the grindstone to grind the axes of Audubon county settlers, and concluded that things were now changed. We felt

like fully admitting the averment, for then Mr. Tracy had cares, now we have the cars.

"W. P. Moulton finally responded in behalf of the citizens of Stuart. Captain Stuart being called for made his maiden speech, but one most pertinent to the occasion. Alanson Hill very fittingly responded in behalf of the citizens of Guthrie, our nearest neighbor by rail, who were finely represented in the vast gathering. W. D. Kelsey most worthily responded for Casey, from whence for years our mail matter has come daily over the hill by coach and two. Colonel S. D. Nichols eloquently responded for Panora, and spoke for good friendship and generous neighborhood. M. McDonald most aptly responded for Highland. Mike, we all know him best by his soubriquet, is too intensely vivacious to ever be caught in a dull mood, but when the dinner hour was pressing, and the regular train had come in with its laden cars and additional hundreds, and the services of necessity were closed with an unfinished programme and an informal adjournment for the opening of the baskets brought from town and country for the dinner of the day. The multitude ate and were satisfied. If any one starved we have not heard of it. Hundreds of baskets were emptier after the dinner than they were a few moments preceeding it.

"In the afternoon the balloon ascension took place from the fair ground and was one of the most interesting events of the day to the vast assemblage. Its inflation was witnessed with great interest, and when all was in due readiness the vast air ship was let loose, and like a rocket, in a moment it bounded high in

aerial realm, making a very grand ascension. Professor Drake gave a very fine exhibition of artistic skill on his trapeze in his mid-air journey. He made a grand ascent of from 1,500 to 2,000 feet, a fine flight of three fourths of a mile, and accomplished his decent without accident, all adding to the pleasure of thousands witnessing the first instance of ballooning in their lives.

"The regular train left on time. The excursion train with its crowded coaches, filled with crowds of happy people left for Stuart. The merry dance went on in the Tracy House to the 'wee sma' hours'. The day was one of the finest and happiest possible, no serious accident occurring from the celebration. The vast crowds in happiest mood, returning to their homes rejoicing over the completion of the G. & N. W. to the county's center, and glad in the assurance of the enlarged enterprise, the augmented business and grander prosperity, that it assures to town and county, and thus closed the grandest day ever enjoyed in the history of the settlement of our grand valley."

The success of the day was largely due to the gentlemen of the committees and officers, of which the following is a complete list, Executive Committee—Charles Ashton, I. P. Wetmore, J. A. Lyons, D. L. Motz and Dr. John Bower.

Finance Committee—D. L. Motz, P. J. Franzen and D. Wesley.

Music—G. C. Miller, C. S. Aldrich, O. G. McCutcheon and Mrs. Cutting.

Decoration—J. H. Gwin, Will Stowell, Loren Aldrich, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. I. P. Wetmore, Mrs. J. H. Phelps, Mrs. Mary Hopkins.

On Speakers—H. K. Dewey, Thomas Seeley and John Herriott.

On Correspondence—I. P. Wetmore and C. Ashton.

President of the day—William Tracy.

Vice-Presidents—W. A. Reed, of Bear Grove; William Sheeder, Baker; H. N. Ross, Beaver; S. D. Nichols, Cass; H. Belding, Dodge; D. Hammond, Grant; M. McDonald, Highland; Jonathan Morris, Jackson; John Cretsinger, Orange; W. P. Moulton, Penn; I. R. Shipley, Richland; John Thompson, Seeley; A. S. Miller, Thompson; I. S. Ansberry, Union; Frank Jordan, Valley; Robert Reynolds, Victory.

The depot at this point was built in August, 1880, and Charlie Ross was the first agent in charge of the railroad business at Guthrie Center. The edifice is a good substantial building, containing all necessary rooms for the transaction of a large volume of business.

The post-office in Guthrie Center was established in May, 1856, and Charles Huxley appointed postmaster. The office was kept in a small log store-building that stood on State street, between Sixth and Seventh, where Dellett's restaurant now stands. This building was used as a general merchandise store and a tailor shop by Mr. Huxley. In 1872 Mr. Huxley was succeeded by G. F. Whisler, and he in turn by William Wetherby, who held it but a month, William Tracy, Miss Jessie Huxley, Charles Huxley, E. H. Kimball, and the present incumbent, William Holsman. The office, when first established, was kept up by private means, Captain Seeley, E. B. Newton, William Tracy and the postmaster hiring a man to bring the mail from Allen post-

office, a distance of thirteen miles. In July, 1856, a mail route was established from Adel, and the contract of carrying the mail was let to a Mr. Maddox. In the winter of 1857 W. W. Newton, a brother of E. B. Newton, became the contractor for this service, which he held until July, 1858, when he was succeeded by Downs & Butler, and in 1862 by E. B. Newton. This office was made a money order office in July, 1875, and transacts a large amount of business.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT.

Tradition truly avers that the first goods sold in the embryo town of Guthrie Center were disposed of by William Tracy, who had a small stock which he kept in his house; but the first store was established by E. B. Newton in 1856. This was in a log building that stood for many years thereafter on State street, just west of where the drug store of A. D. Lemmon is now located. In this little cabin, for it was but 16x18 feet in size and a story high, was kept the usual stock of necessities needed by the new settlers, and was run by Charles Huxley, the first settler who kept the store, the post-office and a tailor shop for many years. The edifice was torn down in April, 1880, and the building now occupied as a restaurant by F. Dellett was moved upon its site. Charles Huxley was born in Tunstall, Staffordshire, England, April 16, 1817. He was married at Wolstanton, December 28, 1837, to Ann Ball, who was born at Sneyd Green, March 11, 1819, all in the same shire. He landed in 1844 in New York as an emigrant. After living some years in Albany and Jersey City he moved with his family to Ohio, from whence he

came to Iowa, and in the fall of 1855 settled in this locality. In 1856, he built the first cabin upon the site of Guthrie Center, as before mentioned. In 1859, he built the residence in which he died.

We quote from Mrs. Maxwell's history of this country the following incidents of his first settlement, which deserve mention:

"In November, 1855, Mr. Charles Huxley came to the county, and from the date of his arrival until the 14th of April, he, with his family—seven all told—existed in a shanty 12x12 in size, without a floor, and so low that the wolves, which were then quite numerous, ran over the roof, making anything but music in the ears of the lady and wee ones. To Mr. Huxley it was equal, if not superior, to an organ (possibly of the hand variety). When Mr. Huxley built a chimney, which necessary appurtenance the hut lacked, his tools were a horse shoe, which he used as a hammer, and a clapboard for a trowel; for mortar he used clay that had been thrown from a well; instead of the ordinary sticks, he used stone. When he pulled from its native bed a huge specimen of the latter in order to release two smaller ones which he wished to use, two large wolves jumped over his head. Of course he knew they were wolves, but some new-comers would have thought that away out here in Iowa stones had legs. They used the hickory pole double bed, which during the day answered the purpose of a lounge.

"That Mrs. Huxley was homesick is not to be wondered at, for surely the prospect was not a bright one. To cap the climax of the terrors of a new country, a bald-headed neighbor (anybody within fifteen or twenty miles was a neighbor) called one

evening, and overhearing the remark that he looked young to be so bald, explained that it was the effect of the cold Iowa winters, whereupon the lady insisted upon 'going back; she would not stay in a land so cold as to freeze the top of a man's head like that.'" Always an active, energetic citizen, he was alive to the interests of the town which he served devotedly, and was honored and respected by all. Ten children were born to him, eight daughters and two sons. Four of the daughters are dead, and one son, William, was killed in the army during a skirmish near Dallas, Georgia, May 29, 1864. His youngest daughter, Carrie, now the wife of J. L. Glasner, was the third child born in Guthrie Center. He was a member of the first board of trustees for the township, the first postmaster, the first justice of the peace and the first mayor of Guthrie Center. On Tuesday, June 28, 1881, at six o'clock p. m., Mr. Huxley passed away to his just reward, from a world that years of suffering had made a weary waste to him, for a brighter, better land. In speaking of the last days and demise of this truly good man, this pioneer, the *Journal* thus speaks:

"For days and weeks prior to the sad event he had sat at his window and returned our salutations as we passed to and fro. He could not lie down, and during the dark hours of the warm summer nights he sat at that window looking out on the silent street, to breathe the fresh air or to sleep, as he could. On the morning preceding the evening of his departure, as we hurried down the street to our office, he sat there, and the look of vigil and suffering on the face of our old friend struck us deeply, and we remarked to

him, 'This warm weather is very hard on you, 'Squire.' 'Indeed it is,' he brokenly answered, and all day long the far-away look in his eyes, the stern, set lineaments of his face were in our thoughts. He was in the deep waters and dark shadows, where we, whom he had often helped by his friendship and fraternity, were powerless to help him. In the evening, as we went up to the post-office he still sat there. The lines had deepened on his face. It was the last battle, the last foe he was facing, yet he returned our nod as a soldier dying on the field returns the pressure of his comrade's hand. As we came back, but a little while afterward, sitting in his chair at that window where he had kept so many of the sad vigils of this world, his family gathered around him, his eyes gazing upward as if they looked into the eternal world, as if all his battles were fought, as if a message of peace had come—and so, easily, almost like a child going to sleep, our old friend, neighbor, and brother was dying.

"He was a Mason who did honor to the fraternity, who believed in the practice of the spirit of its principles and precepts, and was ever true to his brother. There was no sham about his Masonry. And on Tuesday evening when the word went abroad amongst his fellow citizens that he had passed over the border, to answer the summons of the Grand Master of the universe, all said: 'We have lost a good man. Peace be with him.' Again a lodge of sorrow met. Again a little band of brethren formed a mournful procession, with friends and fellow townsmen to bear to the grave the body of another departed brother to rest under the

evergreen sprigs, which covered the coffin, a symbol, even in the darkness and coldness of the sepulchre, of that immortality which is God's crowning gift to his children. He was an honest man, a faithful brother, a true father, and in death as well as life had cared for and secured his family's welfare. His work is done."

The second store was instituted by Jacob Hess in the fall of 1857. This was a small grocery establishment which he ran until 1861. In 1860, J. E. and D. L. Motz entered into business under the firm name of Motz Brothers. This they continued until 1864, when D. L. retired and John E. ran it until 1874, when the present firm of Stover Brothers & Motz was formed.

Stover Brothers & Motz are the largest dealers in their line in Guthrie Center, if not in the county. They carry a large and well-assorted stock of dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, notions, etc., and occupy the large double store in the Opera house block. The present firm was formed in March, 1874, and they carry about \$20,000 worth of goods in stock. The store-room, which is large, light and convenient, is fitted up in superb style, with plate glass windows, handsome chandeliers, tasty shelving and all the accessories that go to make up a first-class business house, making the place well worthy of its name of "Palace Store." The principal room is 35x80, and would do credit to a large city in its general appearance. The gentlemen composing the firm are wealthy and influential citizens, and are largely interested in the growth of the place.

William B. Stover, of Stover Brothers & Motz, was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1844. His par-

ents John and Catherine (Brown) Stover, were natives of that state. William is the twelfth child of a family of fourteen children, and was reared in his native county. He was reared in the occupation of farming, and followed that occupation until 1866, when he located in Effingham, Illinois, there residing about two years. He then came to Guthrie Center, and held a position as clerk with Motz & Co. until becoming a member of the firm in March, 1874. He is one of our most successful and progressive business men, and is well and favorably known by the citizens of Guthrie county. He was united in marriage May 6, 1880, to Miss Alice McCluen. They have two children—Murry C. and Ward.

James P. Stover, of Stover Brothers & Motz, is a native of Center county, Pennsylvania, and was born August 21, 1846. He was there reared and educated, and then followed the occupation of farming until 1867. He then went to Effingham, Illinois, where he worked at the carpenter trade some two years. He then came to Guthrie Center, where he resided until March, 1870, when he went to Menlo, where he was a contractor and builder, and in December following he returned to Illinois, where he followed carpentering for some time. He then engaged in the dry goods trade in Effingham, which he continued until returning to Guthrie Center in March, 1874. He has been a member of the firm of Stover Brothers & Motz since that date. He was married, April 5th, 1874, to Miss Henrietta Rich, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Nellie M., Clement E. and Rose E.

John E. Motz is the oldest merchant doing business in Guthrie Center, and is

truly the architect of his own fortune. He came to that city in April, 1859, and with but \$250 of his own, and opened a small general store, and by economy, enterprise and close application to business has built up his business, till now, he is the head of the largest firm in the county. He is a native of Center county, Pennsylvania, and was born October 13, 1822. His parents, James and Rebecca (Mark) Motz, were natives of Center county. John E. is the eldest of a family of six children, and when sixteen years of age was taught the tailor trade by his father, with whom he remained until 1855. He then engaged in the tailoring business in Woodward, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1858. In 1859 he went to Ohio in quest of a location, but, not finding one to suit him, in April he came to Guthrie Center. He was united in marriage in 1846 to Miss Catherine Stover, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children—Montgomery, Grant and Juniata. Mr. Motz is a member of the present city council and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The other firms engaged in the dry-goods trade in Guthrie Center, are James A. Lyons and John V. A. Lay.

James A. Lyons opened a grocery store in Guthrie Center on the 6th of September, 1870. This was in a building that stood where Hurlbut & Hopkins' store now is located. In 1872 he removed to the opposite side of State street, and put in a stock of dry-goods. In 1881 he built the elegant brick structure which he occupies at present. This building is 24x92 feet in size, two stories high. It is fitted up inside in excellent taste and with due

regard to convenience. The Masonic lodge occupies the second story. Mr. Lyons is doing an excellent business, and carries about eight to ten thousand dollars' worth of stock.

John V. A. Lay, dry-goods, notions, carpets, etc., established his business in Guthrie Center in January, 1881. He carries a large line of well-selected goods in his line, and is, already, drawing his share of the patronage of the people of the county.

For the first years of course all the stores kept all the various articles in use in the new settlements under the head of general merchandise. But as years rolled on these were gradually changed, and as Guthrie Center increased in population, it became more metropolitan in ideas, and the various businesses became separated. The grocery business was, to some extent, a little different, as Jacob Hess ran a store of that description from 1857 to 1861. From the latter date until 1870, there was none in that line, when J. A. Lyons opened his place, which at that time was for the sale of groceries only. The grocery business is at present represented by the following firms—R. G. Van Cleef, Trent & McConnell, Miller & Taylor, W. H. Camp, R. J. Patterson and W. S. Houghton.

The grocery house of R. G. Van Cleef was established by Jones & Lee, in the spring of 1873, but in the fall of the same year, Mr. Lee disposed of his interest to R. G. Van Cleef, and the firm became Jones & Van Cleef and later, Mr. Jones retiring, R. G. Van Cleef. He has a good brick building on State street, of which he is the owner, and which is 22x50, two stories high, which was erected

in May, 1881, at a cost of \$1,900. He carries a stock of about \$2,000 of groceries, queensware, flour, woodenware, and the usual goods carried by parties in this line. This is the oldest establishment of the kind in the "Center," and enjoys a large trade.

Rhesa G. Van Cleef, grocer.—The father of our subject Richard Van Cleef, is an old pioneer of Iowa. He came to Benton county when the Indians were residents there, and the only playmates his children had for years, were "pappooses." He was born in Ohio, in 1817, and emigrated to Iowa, in 1849. He is now a resident of Guthrie Center. The mother of our subject, Susana (Conley) Van Cleef, was born in Ohio, January 5, 1819, and after rearing eight children and seeing them all happily placed in life, passed to the better land, March 27, 1883. Rhesa was born in Boone county, Indiana, January 17, 1842, and is the second son of this family. He, in 1849, was taken by the family to Benton county, Iowa, where he was raised, and there spent his time in agricultural pursuits until 1862. In August, of that year, he enlisted in Company A, 28th Iowa regiment, and served until discharged, at Davenport, Iowa, August 12, 1865. He then returned to Benton county. In 1869, he came to Guthrie county, where he farmed until 1873; he then engaged in the grocery business. He was married October 20, 1866, to Miss Barbara E. Jones, a native of Ohio. They have had eight children, four of whom are now living—Charlie E., William H., Lucia, and the boy baby, born June 3, 1884. He is a member of the G. A. R. and a member of the M. E. church.

In the spring of 1878, C. G. Trent &

Co. started a grocery store in Guthrie Center, which was succeeded in April, 1882, by Trent & McConnell, the present proprietors. These gentlemen have a store-room 20x70, in which they carry a stock of about \$3,000 worth of groceries, crockery, queensware and woodenware. They are doing a large trade, merited by their straightforward, honorable dealing with all their patrons. Charles G. Trent of Trent & McConnell, is one of our most successful and promising young merchants, and a man who is very popular with the public. He was born in Pike county, Illinois, July 13, 1851. When eight years of age he with the family removed to Polk county, Iowa, where he was reared on a farm, and received his education from the school of that county. In 1876 he came to Guthrie Center, and held a position as clerk in the hardware store of D. H. Brumbaugh, with whom he remained one year. In 1878 he engaged in the grocery business with D. H. Brumbaugh, style of firm, C. G. Trent & Co. In 1882 he engaged in business with his present partner, style of firm, Trent & McConnell. He was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary E. Rainie, a native of Iowa. They have four children—Flora, Allie, Charlie and Archie. Mr. and Mrs. Trent are members of the Methodist church, of Guthrie Center, Iowa.

Miller & Taylor, groceries, crockery, queensware, etc., established business in January, 1882, but Mr. Taylor sold out in 1884, to his partner, Mr. G. C. Miller. He occupies the McMillan store building, on State street, which is 20x60, and carries a stock of about \$2,500. Although a strictly cash concern, he has worked up a

good trade, and is on the high road to fortune. Mr. Miller is prominently mentioned in connection with the educational chapter.

William H. Camp commenced the grocery and provision business in Guthrie Center, in May, 1882, he buying out the stock and stand of W. A. Sutton, and added largely thereto. He occupies a room in the opera house block, which is 25x80, which is one of the best in the county. A stock of about \$2,500, is well displayed in this model room, which is light and commodious. He has the cream of the trade, and is well liked by his numerous patrons.

John W. Taylor, one of the leading grocers of Guthrie Center, was born in Hancock county, Illinois, June 13, 1853. He is a son of William H. Taylor, now a resident of this county. When five years of age John was taken by the family to McDonnough county, Illinois, and after one year's residence there they removed to Allamakee county, Iowa, there remaining about two and one-half years. They then removed to Buchanan county, Iowa, there living one year. They then returned to Illinois, locating in Schuyler county, where they resided until 1869. They then came to Guthrie county, where our subject followed the occupation of farming until 1875. He then accepted a clerkship with Hon. J. A. Lyons, which position he held until engaging in the grocery business with G. C. Miller, under the firm name of Miller & Taylor, in January, 1882. He was united in marriage September 18, 1878, to Miss Emma H. Jean, a native of Indiana. They have three children—Laura W., Lorenzo O., and an infant. In the summer of 1884, Mr. Taylor, dis-

solving the partnership between himself and Mr. Miller, set up for himself in the line of groceries, queensware, etc., and has a good, fair trade.

William H. Camp, grocer, is among the progressive and successful men of Guthrie Center. He was born in Lewis county, West Virginia, March 22, 1848. He is a son of William G. T. and Maria V. (Hereford) Camp, who were both natives of that state. William H. was reared in his native county, where he received a liberal education. He was there engaged in the stock business until 1876, when he engaged in merchandising at Knawl's Creek, West Virginia, where he remained one year. He then came to Iowa, doing business in Bussey until May, 1882, when he came to Guthrie Center and engaged in his present business. He has one of the nicest looking stores to be seen outside of the large cities, and he is very popular among all classes. He was married March 24, 1868, to Miss Amanda C. Simms, a native of Lewis county, West Virginia, and a most estimable lady.

Richard J. Patterson entered into the mercantile trade of Guthrie Center in December, 1883, in the grocery business. His building is 24x70, and his stock will invoice twelve to fifteen hundred dollars. Although a new business man, he is a well-known old settler, and is building up quite a good trade. Richard J. Patterson, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and was born February 14, 1821. He is the son of Benjamin and Julia (McComas) Patterson, who were natives also of Maryland. In 1828 the family removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where Richard was reared and educated. When a young man, he was ap-

prenticed to the cabinet-maker's trade, which occupation he followed in that city until 1842. He then located in Woodford, Kentucky, where he resided two years. He then returned to Cincinnati, where he remained a short time, and then settled in Springfield, Ohio, where he resided until 1852. In that year he came to Jefferson county, Iowa, where he lived until 1856. He then came to Guthrie county, and made a farm on section 1, Union township. In 1857 he removed to Panora, where he worked at his trade until 1865. He then returned to the farm, settling this time on section 19, Highland township. In December, 1883, he moved to Guthrie Center, and engaged in the grocery business. He was married in June, 1824, to Miss Mary A. Smith, a native of Virginia. They have six children living—Sarah E., Julia F., Benjamin M., Mary J., Ellen, and Jessie M. Mr. Patterson was a member of the board of supervisors from Highland township for ten years, and is one of Guthrie county's best citizens.

On the 9th of February, 1884, Wesley S. Houghton became the successor of P. J. Franzean in the grocery business, and is working up a good trade. He has a room 22x60, in which he carries about \$2,000 worth of stock, consisting of crockery and queensware, in addition to the usual lines of groceries. The subject of this sketch is a native of Allegany county, New York, and was born May 4, 1853. When twelve years of age, the family removed to Bureau county, Illinois, where he was reared on a farm and followed that profession until 1880. He then came to Guthrie county where he farmed until November, 1882. When he moved to

Guthrie Center, in February, 1884, he engaged in his present business, buying out the business of P. J. Franzean. He was united in marriage, January 6, 1884, with Miss Lucy E. Taylor. Mr. Houghton was justice of the peace of Seeley township for three years.

Henry J. Hess, successor to Brumbaugh & Hess, hardware dealers, is among the more prominent merchants of the town. This business was first established by W. W. Newton, then by Tracy & Headlee, who were succeeded by Willey & McMillan. W. C. McCool became the owner of the business after them, and sold out to D. H. Brumbaugh in 1872, and who ran it until January, 1878, when he admitted H. J. Hess as a partner, and under the firm name of Brumbaugh & Hess carried it on until 1882, when the style of the firm was changed to Brumbaugh, Motz & Hurlburt. In February, 1883, another change was made, all the partners but Mr. Brumbaugh retiring, and Mr. Hess again entered the firm, which, in the summer of 1884, was changed to the present one by the withdrawal of Mr. Brumbaugh. He carries a large stock of general heavy and shelf hardware, stoves and tinware, and does an extensive business, and is the largest dealer in his line in the county. His store room is 22x120, besides his tin shop and his stock will foot up about \$9,000.

Henry J. Hess, of Brumbaugh & Hess.—Jacob Hess, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Pennsylvania and was born September 21, 1801. In 1851 he emigrated to Stephenson county, Illinois, where he lived until the fall of 1857. He then settled in Guthrie Center and engaged in the grocery business. In

1863 he engaged in farming. His death occurred June 15, 1866. Henry J. was born in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, January, 16, 1848. He received a good common school education, and in 1874 became interested in the *Journal*, then the leading paper in the county. In May, 1875, he sold his interest in the paper and engaged in farming, which occupation he successfully followed until 1878, when he became a partner in the firm of Brumbaugh & Hess, in the hardware business. In 1882 he withdrew from the firm and again went on the farm, but one year later he repurchased his interest in the hardware business. He is a member of the Orange Lodge No. 123, A. F. & A. M., of Guthrie Center. Mr. Hess was married May 3, 1877, to Minerva E. Rich. They have one child—Henry M.

Daniel H. Brumbaugh, late of the firm of Brumbaugh & Hess. The Brumbaugh family were early settlers of Guthrie county, and were well-known as active, enterprising, whole souled men. They were always found in the front rank, ready to do all in their power in the interest of their county. From a member of this family (Daniel) sprang the subject of this sketch. Daniel Brumbaugh was born in Pennsylvania in 1800, and when an infant was taken by the family to Montgomery county, Ohio, where he was reared, and there married Mary Studebaker in 1836; they reared five children — Catherine, Levi, Elizabeth, Daniel H. and Aaron. Mrs. Brumbaugh's death occurred in January, 1864, and he was again married in 1868 to Miss Mary Chambers, by whom he had two children—David and Solomon. In the fall of 1849 the family came to Polk county, Iowa,

and in 1854 moved to Guthrie county, and settled on section 9, Cass township, where his death occurred in March, 1882.

Daniel H. Brumbaugh was born in Elkhart county, Indiana, March 19, 1838, and remained a member of the family until 1859, when he emigrated to Denver, Colorado, and on to Pike's Peak, where he engaged in mining and crossing the plains until 1860. He then returned to Guthrie county, and was here engaged in school teaching. In 1862 he enlisted in company I, 29th Iowa regiment, with which he served three years. He was mustered out at New Orleans in August, 1865, and returned to Panora and engaged in the hardware trade. In 1872 he located in Guthrie Center in the same business, being a member of a firm in that line there until 1884, when he sold out his interest to Mr. Hess, and located at Baxter Springs, Kansas, where he now lives. He was united in marriage September 24, 1865, to Miss Wealthy A. Trent, a native of Indiana. They have four children—William E., Ray, Claude and Daniel A. In 1882 Mr. Brumbaugh was elected mayor of Guthrie Center, and resigned after having served six months. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Hurlburt and Hopkins entered into the hardware business on the 14th of February, 1883. They occupy a building 18x56, on the corner of State and Seventh streets, and carry a good stock of heavy and shelf hardware, stoves and tinware that will invoice about three thousand dollars. Although a young firm, they are meeting with deserved success, and are building up a good trade.

Burt G. Hurlburt, of this firm, was

born in Wyoming county, New York, November 17, 1853. His father, Henry Hurlburt, was a native of Connecticut, and his mother, Aurilla (Austin) Hurlburt, was born in Vermont. They reared eight children, of whom Burt was the sixth: He was reared in his native county, and was educated at Pike seminary, same county, and in 1872, he emigrated to Guthrie county, and engaged in school teaching, which he followed for two and one half years. He then, for the following three years, held (at different times) positions as telegraph operator along the line of the C., R. I. & P. R. R., during which time he was appointed to fill a like position in the Stuart office, where he remained until 1877. He was then appointed deputy treasurer, and served in that capacity four years. In 1881 he became a member of the firm of Brumbaugh, Motz & Hurlburt, in the hardware trade, and remained a member of that firm until February, 1883. He and Mr. Hopkins then purchased the stock of Clarke & Dike, and engaged in their present business. He was united in marriage October 28, 1879, to Kate L. Dosh, a native of New York, and they have three children—Vida G., Mildred I. and Addie. Mr. H. is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and a member of the M. E. church.

Webster C. Hopkins, the other member of the firm of Hurlburt & Hopkins, is a son of Dr. John Y. Hopkins, once a prominent citizen of this county. His sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Webster was born in Mahaska county, Iowa, November 15, 1855. In 1869 the family came to Guthrie county, where he was reared to manhood. In 1875, 1876

and 1877 he was a student of the Iowa state university. He then returned home and engaged in farming on the home farm, where he remained actively engaged in that occupation until becoming a member of the present firm in February, 1883. Mr. Hopkins is one of Guthrie Center's promising young business men, and a man with plenty of warm friends and but few enemies. He is a member of the Orange lodge No. 123, A. F. & A. M., of Guthrie Center. In 1882 and 1883 he was secretary of the county fair association, and is at present a member of the city council.

On the 12th of March, 1883, the stove and tinware establishment of O. B. Dike was opened. He carries a good stock, and, being a practical tinner, manufactures all his wares in that metal. O. B. Dike was born in Chittenden county, Vermont, July 24, 1848. When he was three years of age he moved with the family to Illinois, where they remained one year. They then moved to Green Lake county, Wisconsin, where they remained until 1865, when he moved to Wautoma, Wisconsin, where he began the tinnery business, and there resided over three years, when he went to Whitewater, Wisconsin, where he worked at his trade over two years. He worked for short periods in different towns until the spring of 1874, when he went to Colfax, Iowa, where he remained nearly six years, and then came to Guthrie Center in 1880. He was engaged in the hardware business until 1883, when he started his present business of tinware and stoves. He was married June 1, 1876, to Miss Emma Fields, who died in September, 1877. He was married for the second time in

February, 1879, to Eliza Batchelder, a widow, whose maiden name was Wilson. They have one child—Fannie P. Mr. Dike is a member of the Legion of Honor in Colfax, Jasper county.

The pioneer furniture store was established in 1868, in a small way, by Elias Costenbader, who ran it until 1882, when it passed into the hands of the present proprietor, W. S. Doud. On taking possession he doubled the stock, and has since been increasing it to supply the demands of his growing trade. He owns the building, which is 20x50, exclusive of his repair shop, and carries a stock of some \$1,500 worth of furniture, sewing machines, coffins, and other kindred goods, and is enjoying an excellent trade. Winfield S. Doud engaged in the furniture business in Guthrie Center in 1882. He is one among the most successful business men of that city, and his enterprise and business ability have gained him a trade much larger than is generally done in such sized towns. He was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, February 13, 1849. He is the son of Elias and Mary J. (Whitten) Doud, who were natives of Ohio. They came to Iowa in 1840. Winfield is the second of a family of ten children, and was reared in his native county and received his education from the schools of the same. When twenty years of age he began learning telegraphy, which he followed as a business for about five years. During that time he held positions in Alpine, Woodville, and Mitchellville, Iowa. In 1874 he engaged in the grocery business at the latter place, and was also engaged in the newspaper business and various other lines of trade there until 1880, when he came to Guthrie

Center and engaged in his present business. He was married December 12, 1878, to Miss Florence Henshie, a native of Illinois. They are members of the M. E. church.

The furniture stand now occupied by James E. Mercer was established some years ago by Gingrich, and many changes have occurred in the firm. In 1879, we find a man by the name of McNeeley was the proprietor; then Wilcox succeeded, who was followed by N. J. Weyrich. In June, 1883, it passed into the hands of Motz & Mercer, but after three months Mr. Motz retired, and Mr. Mercer became the sole proprietor. His store-room is 24x60, in which he carries a stock of about two thousand dollars' worth of furniture, sewing machines, undertaking goods, etc. James E. Mercer was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, December 7, 1830, where he lived until he was twenty-one years of age. He then came to Hancock county, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming. In 1879 he came to this county, locating in Victory township, where he farmed and did carpentering work. In June, 1883, he established the furniture business. He was married, in October, 1856, to Miss Julia A. Detana, a native of Vermont. They have five children—Orville D., Harry H., Clara M., Alfred J. and Paul L. They are members of the Baptist church, Mrs. Mercer being superintendent of that Sunday-school.

The first store in Guthrie Center exclusively devoted to the sale of drugs was opened by J. W. Dawson in 1864 or '65. In 1869 Dr. John Bower established himself in the same line of business, which he ran alone until 1875, when he took in as a partner P. H. Lenon, and

under the firm name and style of Lenon & Bower, built up a large trade. In 1877 this establishment was destroyed by fire, as detailed in a subsequent page, and the business was not revived. The drug trade is at present in the hands of the following firms: A. D. Lemmon, Ed. Dosh, Hyzer & Phillips, W. S. Hammond and J. Porter.

The drug establishment of A. D. Lemmon began its existence in the Phillips building in June, 1879. In this place it remained until 1881, when it was removed to its present quarters. This building is of brick, 24x60, two stories high. In the fitting up of this model store Mr. Lemmon has displayed the utmost taste, and it would receive high encomiums even in one of the larger cities of the State.

The drug business of E. Dosh was established in December, 1880, he having previously erected his splendid brick building for the purpose. This structure is 20x62, two stories high, and contains a well-selected stock of drugs, medicines, books, stationery and fancy goods, valued at about \$3,000. The interior fittings of this store would not discredit a much larger place than Guthrie Center. No more honorable man in trade exists in the community, and his label upon any goods is equal to a guarantee of its purity and excellence.

Ed. Dosh, druggist, of Guthrie Center, was born in New York, August 8, 1854. In 1856 the family came to Scott county, Iowa, where he was reared to manhood, and educated. In 1872 he was engaged as clerk in a book store in Davenport. In 1873 he formed a partnership with his father in the grocery trade, at Maysville, Iowa. In September, 1875, he came to

Stuart, Iowa, where he was employed as clerk in a drug store until 1880, when he came to Guthrie Center and engaged in the drug business for himself. He has a well-equipped store, and is one of our most enterprising and successful business men. He is a member of Orange lodge No. 123, A. F. & A. M., of Guthrie Center, and also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and holds membership in the M. E. Church. Mr. Dosh was united in marriage June 1, 1881, to Miss Minta Anderson, a native of Beaver, Pennsylvania.

Hyzer & Phillips are another representative of the drug business of this town. They entered upon the business on the 1st of February, 1882. The room they occupy, on the corner of Sixth and State streets, is 22x50, and contains about \$1,500 worth of drugs, medicines and fancy goods. Mr. Phillips is the owner of the building, but Captain Hyzer is the practical pharmacist of the firm.

Oscar H. Phillips, of the firm of Hyzer & Phillips, druggists, was born September 2, 1820, in St. Lawrence county, New York. His father, John Phillips, was born in Montgomery county, New York, while his mother, Martha Barnhart, was from Poughkeepsie, New York. His early life was passed on a farm in his native county, and in 1841 he went to Lima, Livingston county, New York, where he became proprietor of a hotel, continuing in that work until 1846, when he went to Jefferson county, New York. Here he staid three years, after which he engaged in merchandising in Rochester, New York, till 1859, and then went to Mt. Morris, in which place he was living at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion

in 1861. He assisted in organizing company H, 27th New York regiment, and acted as its second lieutenant for five months. At this time he was compelled to return to Mt. Morris to attend to a large hotel interest there. Selling out in 1864, he came to Des Moines, Iowa, in the fall of 1865, and the next spring located in this city, carrying on a grocery and restaurant for four years. After this he returned to farm life, which occupied his attention for six years, when he again came to Guthrie Center, and in 1882 began the drug business, in which he has been very successful. He was married September 10, 1860, to Miss Maggie Hewey, of Ireland, who is a member of the Baptist church.

William S. Hammond established himself in the drug business at this point, in November, 1882. He carries about two thousand dollars in stock, consisting of drugs, medicines, books, stationery, wall-paper and fancy goods, and has a good trade. As a young man, with very strict principles of right, he is rapidly conquering a place in the mercantile world, and pleases all by his affable manner. William Scott Hammond was born in Summit township, Marion county, Iowa, February 8, 1857, being the son of William J. and Margaret A. (Baldwin) Hammond. His boyhood days were spent in his native place, where the rudiments of an English education were acquired. He entered Simpson centenary college of Indianola, Iowa, in 1873. United with the Congregationalist church in 1874. Commenced teaching in 1875. Was engaged in farming with his father until 1876. Quit college in 1877 and continued teaching. In 1879 he was principal of the Peoria schools,

Mahaska county, Iowa. In the spring of 1880 he went to Leadville, Colorado, where he was engaged in silver mining; also begun the drug trade, having previously read medicine for some time. He remained in that neighborhood till winter, when he came to this county. In January, 1881, he went to Adel, Iowa, where he was employed in a drug store as prescription clerk. On December 31, 1881, he was commissioned a registered pharmacist for the state of Iowa. In August, 1882, he made a business trip to New York City, and then came to Guthrie Center and established his present successful drug business. He is a republican in politics and on the side of prohibition always. On April 10, 1883, he was married to Miss Florence B. Gillam, a music teacher, of Minburn, Iowa, a native of Montgomery county, Indiana. They have one child—Lloyd Lester Hammond, born June 6, 1884.

The lumber business of the town is of quite recent creation, being originated by H. F. Getchell & Son, of Des Moines, who opened a yard and office here in May, 1880, under the management of H. F. Benson.

Charles Stuart established the business of dealing in lumber, coal, lime, etc., at this point in August, 1880. A stock is carried of about \$8,500. The manager of this business, H. M. Sampson, took charge of it from the start, and it is entirely owing to his exertions that the business has been built up to its present large proportions. The same party, Mr. Stuart, owns the elevator at the depot, and Mr. Sampson has the general oversight of this, also. This building is 116x24, has a storage capacity of twenty thousand bush-

els. In the grain and lumber business, there is represented in this one firm, some \$20,000 of capital. Perhaps no individuals are better known or more highly respected throughout the length and breadth of the county than Captain Stuart and Mr. Sampson, and this and a large stock of business tact has played an important factor in the rapid growth of the business.

Harvey M. Sampson, engaged in the grain business at Menlo, Iowa, in 1869, where he remained ten years. In 1880 he took the management of Mr. Stuart's business at Guthrie Center. He is an able business man, and is one of the most popular grain men in Guthrie county. He was born in Essex county, New York, July 13, 1830, where he was reared and educated. In 1848 he moved to Franklin county, New York, where he resided until 1852. He then emigrated to California where he was mining and prospecting until 1855. He then returned to Franklin county where he was engaged in the manufacture of starch, and was also in the lumber trade. In 1861 he located in Geneseo, Illinois, where he was in the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad for one year, he then held a situation with that company for six years in Henry Marshall county, Illinois. In 1869 he came to Menlo, Iowa, and in 1880 he came to Guthrie Center. He was united in marriage May 5, 1856, with Miss Sarah M. Rowell, a native of Vermont. They have one child—Celia, married to W. M. Harris, of Menlo. Mr. Sampson is a member of Orange lodge, No. 123, A. F. & A. M., of this city, Milton chapter, No. 98, R. A. M.

S. Hanson, also in the lumber, lime and coal business, is the immediate successor

of Houghton, Everett & Houghton, who were the successors of William McFarlane, who purchased the business from its originators here, H. F. Getchell & Son. Mr. Hanson became the proprietor of this yard in August, 1883, and is doing a good trade.

The traffic in real-estate being of a necessity, one of the prime movements in all new countries, the origin of that and the abstract business in Guthrie Center is involved in obscurity. It seems to form a part of several parties' business at a very early day, and has helped out the income of nearly all trades and professions. It is represented to-day by several firms, but among those devoting their entire energies to the business are L. P. Hammond & Co., and E. C. Mount.

L. P. Hammond & Co.'s real-estate, loan and abstract office was established by Prior & Hammond in August, 1877, and was carried on under this firm name for two years, when it was changed to the present one. They have a full line of abstracts and transact a general loan business. They are also owners of large tracts of real-estate, which they are also disposing of.

Lewis P. Hammond.—Among the enterprising young business men of this county who deserve special mention in this work, stands the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Marion county, Iowa, and was born July 28, 1855; he was reared to manhood in his native county. In 1873 he entered Simpson's centenary college, at Indianola, Iowa, where he was a student until 1876. In the fall of that year he located in Adair county, Iowa, and immediately afterward was appointed deputy surveyor,

which he held one year. He then came to Guthrie Center, Iowa, and under the firm name of Pryor & Hammond, engaged in the real-estate and abstract business. In 1879 the present firm of L. P. Hammond & Co. was formed. He was married June 4, 1879, to Miss Mary E. Bower, a daughter of Dr. John Bower, of Guthrie Center. They have two children—Elmer B. and Margaret E. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

The real-estate and abstract business has another representative in Guthrie Center in the person of Elijah C. Mount, who has been in the business at this point since 1879, at first as a partner with Thomas Seeley, and latterly by himself. Elijah C. Mount, real-estate loan and abstracts, was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, February 27, 1845. His father, Stephensen Mount, was a native of Kentucky, and came to Dallas county, Iowa, in 1851, and in 1854 to Guthrie county, settling on section 3, Jackson township. He was one among the prominent actors in the early history of the county. Elijah was reared on his father's farm in this county, and received his education in the schools of the neighborhood. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, 4th Iowa infantry, as a private, and arose from the ranks to the position of second lieutenant of the company. He was mustered out of the service in August, 1865, and in the fall went to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he attended Bryant & Stratton's commercial college during the winter and spring term. He then resided in Chicago, Illinois, for some three months, after which time he located in Wisconsin. In 1869 he returned to Guthrie county, where he he followed farming. In 1869 he

was elected auditor, being the first to fill that office by election. As soon as he had filled the term of service as auditor, he removed to Sioux Rapids, Iowa, where he remained from January 1, to August, 1872. He then went to Rock Rapids, Iowa, where he was a resident until August, 1873. He then emigrated to Colorado, locating in Pueblo county, and in November, 1874, he returned to Rock Rapids, Iowa, where he engaged in farming and abstracting; and in November, 1876, he returned to Guthrie county, and almost immediately, accepted the position of deputy clerk of court, which he held until January, 1879. He then formed a partnership with Thomas Seeley, and engaged in the abstract and real-estate business, and three months later purchased Mr. Seeley's interest in the business. He was united in marriage January 14, 1872, to Maria J. Hart, a native of Indiana. They have four children. Mr. M. is a member, both of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities.

Wells C. McCool is believed to have the honor of having been the first to make a business of selling agricultural implements, in 1871. This line of trade is at present in the hands of the following firms: McFarlane, Dickey, & Co., J. S. Clark, and S. J. McLuen.

The agricultural implement warehouse of McFarlane, Dickey & Co. was established by these gentlemen in February, 1882, and from that date has been steadily growing in favor with the rural population. They occupy the entire building in which they are located on State street, which is 28x70, and even these really commodious quarters are growing too small for their increasing business.



Samuel D. Anderson



John McFarlane, manager of the firm of McFarlane, Dickey & Co., was born in Ontario, Canada, October 1, 1843. When five years old he was brought to Linn county, Iowa, where he received his education. Until his twenty-eighth year he remained on the farm, but after that became a dealer in agricultural implements in Benton county, from whence he came to Guthrie Center, where he has made an enviable position in business and social circles. He was married March 10, 1880, to Jeannette Mitchell, a native of Linn county, Iowa. Their marriage was blessed by two children—William M. and George. Mr. McFarlane is an earnest member of the Presbyterian church.

Richard F. McLuen, an employe of McFarlane, Dickey & Co., was born February 27, 1845, in Noble county, Ohio. In 1856, the family came to this county, settling in Valley township, on Capitol Hill. Richard worked on the farm till he was sixteen years of age, at which time he came to the city and learned the blacksmith trade with William Warrington. In 1863, he went to Panora, and from thence to Carrollton, Iowa, in the spring of 1865, where he was occupied in doing the blacksmithing for sixty-five miles of the Northwestern railroad. In 1872, he returned to Guthrie Center and engaged in the agricultural business with McLuen Brothers until he accepted his present position in 1881. January 12, 1868, he was married to Miss Rebecca J. Marshman, of Pennsylvania. They have three children—John, Mary and Edward. Mr. McLuen was deputy sheriff from 1874 to 1877, and is a member of the A. F. and A. M.

Joseph S. Shocklin was the first to engage in the business of making shoes in

this town, opening a shop for that purpose in 1858. This trade he has carried on ever since, except an interregnum of six years, from 1872 to 1878, when he was engaged in other business. In September, 1882, his son B. F. Shocklin added a stock of boots and shoes to his father's business, and is operating the only store in the town exclusively devoted to this line of trade.

Dwight F. Shocklin, the shoemaker and dealer in boots and shoes, is a native of Noble county, Ohio, and was born September 23, 1857. He commenced business in Guthrie Center in September, 1882, and is favorably known to its citizens. He was married in February, 1882, to Miss Christina Flanagan, in Guthrie Center. One child—Ina Pauline, has blessed their union.

William McLuen opened the pioneer harness shop in Guthrie Center, in 1858. This line of business has since been in the hands of William Mayhew, John L. Glasner, Andrew Hazlett, J. H. Miller and B. F. Thomas. It is now represented by F. A. Ashton, Mathew Cain, L. L. Pennock.

The first blacksmith shop was erected in 1856, by William Warrington, as already related. We are told that in that early day, that while the minister who came here to dispense spiritual manna, labored with the few who could attend, Mr. Warrington shod their horses. Blacksmith shops were a rarity in those days, and work was brought to him from long distances and from other counties. This trade is at present in the hands of the following worthy sons of Vulcan: William Warrington, the pioneer; McLuen & Belows, John McLaughlin, and Samuel Eli, the latter a new comer.

The blacksmith shop of McLuen & Bellows was established in 1874 by McLuen & Brother. Mr. Bellows became a partner in 1882. These gentlemen, besides their working in iron, have quite an extensive business in agricultural implements, and owing to a most extended acquaintance in the county, he being an old settler, although a young man, can command a good trade.

James S. McLuen, of the firm of McLuen & Bellows, blacksmiths and dealers in agricultural implements, is from Noble county, Ohio, and was born June 28, 1854. When James was four years of age his parents came to this county, locating in what is now Valley township. Until 1872 he did farm work, when he began learning the plasterers' trade, which he followed during the summers for five years. He has worked at his present business since 1874. He was married November 18, 1877, to Jennie Van Cleef, of Benton county, Iowa.

Myron C. Davidson commenced the livery business in Guthrie Center, April 7, 1882, taking possession of the stable while vacant. The building is 60x32 feet, two stories high, with an annex 14x60 feet. He entered into partnership with D. L. Motz, December 11, 1883, and the firm name is Davidson & Motz. They have a well-equipped stable and are doing a good business.

Myron C. Davidson, of the firm of Davidson & Motz, was born June 3, 1852, in Whitesides county, Illinois, his parents being James P. and Martha (Graham) Davidson. He removed to Iowa in 1871, going to Des Moines, where he was connected with a wholesale house for two and a half years. In August, 1877, he

came to Guthrie Center, and carried on farming, until engaging in the livery business. Was married on Christmas eve, 1877, to Miss Jennie Chisolm, of Illinois. They have two children—Mabel Anna and Blanche Amy.

Benjamin Levan, the brick manufacturer of this flourishing city, has his yard in Gingrich's addition to the town of Guthrie Center, on the east end of State street. He commenced to make brick about one mile west of "the Center," in the spring of 1856, turning out the first of that article ever made in Guthrie county. These were used in the construction of a brick school-house back of the City hotel, now used as a tenement house. Mr. Levan carried on this business in that place until the spring of 1872, when he removed to his present location. He turns out from two to four hundred thousand bricks a season, and employs some seven men.

The present representatives of the butchering and meat market business, in this "burg," are Williams & Powell and Adam Means.

The establishment of Williams & Powell was founded on the 1st of March, 1877, by D. P. Williams buying out his predecessor, H. Cole, and it was operated by him until October, 1881, when he admitted Jesse C. Powell to a partnership. The building occupied by them was erected by Mr. Williams in 1878, and is a neat frame structure 20x36, with twelve-foot studding, finished inside with varnished pine, with walls painted in designs. The counter is semi-circular, with a marble slab for a top, and every convenience is had for the pleasant transaction of this line of trade. They pack their own pork,

and deal largely in stock, and own a considerable herd of Hereford blooded stock. They are also proprietors of a meat market at Panora, and are doing a large and lucrative trade.

D. P. Williams, of Williams & Powell, meat market, was born in Greene county, New York, August 1, 1846, his parents being David and Pauline (Powell) Williams. He was reared and educated in his native county, and there resided until 1876, when he came to Des Moines, Iowa, where he remained one year. He then came to Guthrie Center, where he engaged in the meat business on March 11, 1877. He was married December 10, 1867, to Miss Rachel L. Hoteling, a native of New York; they have two children—Cleon H. and Orlo D. The firm are engaged in the stock business generally, and devote special attention to blooded stock.

Adam Means, the stockman and butcher, was born in Marion county, Indiana, June 12, 1842, his parents being William and Elizabeth (Draper) Means. They removed to Jasper county, Iowa, in the fall of 1849, where the father died, February 12, 1881, aged seventy-three years. Mr. Means came to Guthrie county May 24, 1879, locating on section 1, Union township, where he still carries on general farming. He commenced the stock business in April, 1880, in connection with Mr. E. Lindley, and continued thus until April 15, 1884, when they dissolved partnership, each one continuing the business for himself. Mr. Means enlisted November 29, 1861, in company G, 14th Iowa infantry, and served with his regiment until the spring of 1862, when a complication of maladies compelled his retirement from the service. Going home, he recovered sufficiently to

re-enlist in company H, 9th Iowa cavalry (Colonel Trumbull), in September, 1863. He lost an eye while with his regiment, and was discharged May 29, 1864. His father started a hotel and kept a stage station in Jasper county in 1851, when it was in the midst of a wilderness. He was married in Jasper county, November 27, 1866, to Miss Mary A. Clark, a native of Indiana. His mother died in April, 1883.

The barbering business is in the able hands of William G. Van Cleef, who commenced operations here in October, 1877, by buying out Mr. Pillbran, and locating in a building just west of his present stand. In 1881 he purchased the lot and erected the building he at present occupies, and removed thither in February, 1882. This structure is 16x30, with a twelve-foot ceiling, and is tastefully fitted up. He is assisted by G. G. Williamson, an expert at his trade, and has the only shop of the kind in the "Center."

William G. Van Cleef was born in Benton county, Iowa, July 3, 1852, and is the son of R. N. and Susanna (Conley) Van Cleef. He removed from Benton county in 1869, and for a year and a half remained in Missouri, from thence going to Panora, where he followed the business of photography, and also worked one year at the barber business while there. In 1877 he located at Guthrie Center. April 15, 1874, he was married in Dallas county, to Miss Florence Metcalf, of Indiana. They have three children living—Lenora, Nellie, and Ivy. Clydie and Harry both died at the age of five months.

Prior & Swank are the exponents of the jewelry and watch-repairing trade. This establishment was instituted by C. H. Prior, but in August, 1883, W. H.

Swank was admitted as a partner. The latter gentleman having worked in the store of the former for about a year, was fully competent to do any kind of work, and was a favorite with the customers of the house. They handle full lines of all kinds of jewelry, clocks, silverware, and watches.

C. H. Prior engaged in the jewelry business in Guthrie Center in 1874, and continued the business alone until September, 1883, when the present firm was formed. C. H. Prior is a native of Summit county, Ohio, and was born August 13, 1853. His parents, Joshua and Mary J. (Dickerson) Prior, were natives, he of Summit county, Ohio, and she of New York state. The family came to Jackson county in 1855, remaining in that county until 1857. They then came to this county, where Carson. was reared to manhood and educated. In 1875 he engaged in his present business. He was wedded to Miss Juniata Motz, a daughter of John E. Motz, of this county, in 1871. They have two children—Minnie and Charles. Mr. P. is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows lodge No. 113, of Guthrie Center.

W. H. Swank, of Prior & Swank, jewelers, was born in Noble county, Indiana, November 17, 1859, his parents being Isaac and Mary (Williamson) Swank. In 1868 the family moved to Jasper county, Iowa, where they lived three years. They then located in Mitchellville, Iowa, where they lived until March, 1882. In September of that year our subject began working with C. H. Prior in the jewelry business, and in August, 1883, became his partner; the firm then became Prior & Swank. He was united in marriage to Miss Ella Allen June 25, 1884.

BANKS.

The Center bank was instituted by Ira P. Wetmore, at Panora, in 1872, but was shortly afterwards removed to Guthrie Center. In 1879 it passed into the hands of the present proprietors, Rogers & Dewey, who are also engaged in the real estate and abstract business, which latter was established in 1865 by Mr. Wetmore, and in which a large and lucrative business is carried on. For the safety of depositors they have an excellent fire and burglar proof vault, guarded by a time lock. Both of these gentlemen have a numerous acquaintance throughout the county, and a thorough knowledge of the lands in this locality, and are perfectly reliable and trustworthy in all they undertake.

The Citizens' bank was established in June, 1881, by Calderwood, Barnum & Sayles, they having previously erected their present building, which is of brick, and stands upon the northwest corner of State and Fifth streets. With large resources and a capital of \$25,000, the bank is solidly founded and is growing in favor, and enjoys a fair share of the business of this portion of the county.

Edward R. Sayles, banker and attorney, was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1852. His father, Albert P. Sayles, was a native of Ohio, and his mother, Susan (Jones) Sayles, was born in Vermont, but was reared in Illinois. In 1857 the family emigrated to Lyons, in Clinton county, Iowa, where Edward was reared, and there received his early education. In 1867-68 he attended Iowa college at Grinnell, Iowa, and in 1873-74 attended the state university. In 1875 he began the study of law,

in the office of the Hon. A. R. Cotton, of Clinton county, Iowa, with whom he studied eighteen months. He was then admitted to the bar of that county, and became the clerk and later the partner of his former preceptor. In January, 1881, he came to Guthrie Center, and engaged in the banking business. He was united in marriage with Miss Mary L. Armstrong, April 14, 1881. They have one daughter—Helen C. Mr. Sayles is at present the city treasurer, and a member of the city council.

Motz opera house, one of the finest amusement halls in Western Iowa, was commenced in June, 1881, but was not completed until the following spring. It occupies the entire second story of the Motz opera block, a very fine brick building, 60x86 feet. It is a superior audience room, finished in taste, with a large well arranged and finely lighted stage, which is 22x60. This stage is a fine one, and the enterprising proprietor, John E. Motz, is equipping it with drop-curtain, scenery, and all the needful accessories of a first-class theatre. The audience room will comfortably seat some nine hundred people, and being a good high ceiling the room does not lack ventilation. The block is the best building in the county, and was erected at a cost of over \$20,000, an example of public spirit that should have many imitators.

MILLS.

The first grist-mill at the Center was built by Hollingsworth & Williams in 1870, and was purchased of them by D. Luther Motz in 1873, who ran it alone until the spring of 1876, when he admitted a Mr. Muntz as a partner. This did not

last for a great while, as Mr. Muntz retired before the year was out. The present structure, known as the city flouring mill, was erected by D. L. Motz in 1879. In November, 1881, he sold a half interest in the same to Peyton & Mitchell. In December, 1882, these latter gentlemen purchased the interest of Mr. Motz, and are at present the sole proprietors. The mill building is 30x40 feet in size, three stories high, with an addition 24x40, one and a half stories high. With a first-class water-power, four buhrs, and all the modern appliances for making the best quality of flour, it is not to be wondered at that the capacity of fifty barrels per day should be pushed to its utmost, but such is the case with the city mills, one of the best in Western Iowa.

William Payton, one of the proprietors of the City Mills, is from Union county, Indiana, and was born there January 18, 1821. The family removed to Delaware county, Indiana, in 1832, and eleven years afterward William went back to Union county, where he farmed until 1845, when he located in Blackford county for three years, going from there to Huntington county, where he engaged in the hardware business for some time. He next followed the same business in Dallas county, Iowa, until 1866, when he returned to Huntington county; stayed five years and again went to De Sota in Dallas county, where he still worked at the hardware business. In May, 1882, he came to this city, and has since followed his present occupation. August 22, 1840, he was married to Catharine Norris, of Kentucky. They are the possessors of four children—Mary A., Mahala, J., John W. and William F. Mr. Payton is

a devoted member and class leader of the M. E. church.

George S. Mitchell, of the firm of Payton & Mitchell, is a native of Vermillion county, Illinois, and was born October 13, 1840. When thirteen years of age he came to Dallas county, Iowa, where he was raised and educated. In 1866 he gave up farm life and engaged in the milling business in Adel, and afterward in Dallas county. This calling he has followed almost constantly since, and in 1880 he removed to Guthrie Center, where he is doing a very prosperous business. He was married February 7, 1861, to Mahala J. Payton, of Indiana, by which union they have two children—Maurice C. and Mott P. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Masonic order and of the chapter, and is a consistent follower of the M. E. church.

The Valley flouring mill was erected by T. G. Young in the fall of 1872, and is 24x36 in size with an addition 16x50, all two and a half stories high. It has four run of burrs, and is equipped with all the modern improvements in milling machinery, and turns out a most excellent grade of flour. Young & Berry are the present owners, but the mill is leased and operated by a firm of young, energetic business men, Hupp, Jacoby & Co., who are building up a fine business. The capacity of the mill is crowded to its utmost, and the favorite brands of flour are becoming well known both at home and abroad.

W. E. Berry, while not actively engaged in any particular line of business, is still a man of good business abilities, and while in one sense retired from active pursuits, he still has a large interest in Guthrie Center and Guthrie county, which enti-

tles him to a prominent representation among his fellow-citizens. Mr. Berry is a native of Noble county, Ohio, where his parents, William and Eliza (Haines) Berry, long resided, having been born there May 22, 1846. He moved to Guthrie county in 1869, his parents following a short time afterward, and since that time has taken great interest in the welfare and development of the county. He first located on Bear creek, a mile southwest of Guthrie Center, and gave his personal attention to farming and stock-raising. In April, 1880, he consummated a long-cherished intention, by removing his family to Guthrie Center. The project of boring for coal in the vicinity of the town had long been talked of, but was never brought into shape until Mr. Berry took hold and organized a company for the purpose of prospecting for and mining coal. He was elected president of the company, which position he now holds. He also owns a half interest in the Valley mills (Young & Berry). His land interests are quite large and valuable, having two tracts of one hundred and sixty acres each, and eighty-five acres in another, beside considerable town property. He was married in Ohio, in 1866, to Miss Nancy Young, a native of Ohio. They have three children, all boys, whose names are Fred, Charles and J. Melville. Mr. Berry, when but eighteen years of age, enlisted in the 133d Indiana infantry, but as his youth prevented him from enlisting till nearly the close of the war, he did not have long to serve. He was a drummer in his regiment. He is a member of the G. A. R. post, and also of the I. O. O. F. lodge, No. 113.

William S. Jacoby was born in Phila-

delphia, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1846, where he remained until he was fifteen years of age. He enlisted in the navy in 1862, and was assigned to the Harriet Lane, and was captured in January, 1863, in the Galveston harbor, Texas. He was paroled in 1863, and returned home, and a month later he was exchanged, and sent to the schooner Kit-tanning, crossing the gulf. He served until June, 1865, when he returned home, and there was engaged in the transfer dray business until 1866, when he joined the company D, 7th United States cavalry, with which he served until 1869, when he came home, and staying one year, he joined the 22d United States infantry. He served in that regiment until 1875, when he was discharged, and was appointed on the reserved police force at Philadelphia for six months, and in August, 1876, he again enlisted in the 9th United States infantry, and serving one year, he obtained his discharge at the reduction of the army. In 1877 he came to this county, where he lived on a farm until 1882, when he became a member of the present firm of Hupp, Jacoby & Co. He was married in February, 1879, to Ida Young. He is a member of the G. A. R.

Thomas F. Hupp, a native of Washington county, Ohio, was born in June, 1854. When he was about six years of age the family removed to Noble county, Ohio, where he remained until he was sixteen years of age. When he was ten years of age he began to learn the milling trade in his uncle's mill, and in 1871 he, with the family, came to Guthrie county, where he was engaged in farming until 1874, when he was engaged with Young &

Haight in the Valley mills. He worked at that place until 1882, when he became a member of the firm. He was married in September, 1878, to Miss Hattie E. Young. They have one child—Alice M. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has held the position of director in the fourth district.

HOTELS.

The first regular hotel was built by Judge DeLong in 1858, George Bike doing the carpenter work. Shortly after its completion it was sold to S. Reed, who opened it as a place of entertainment for the traveling public. In 1874 it was purchased by Richard Patterson, who enlarged and improved it, calling it the Pacific house. In May, 1876, it passed into the hands of David Wesley, who changed its name to that of Wesley house, and made it one of the leading features of the town. This pioneer hotel was destroyed by fire on the 19th of July, 1883, as is related in detail further on.

Samuel Reed, the pioneer hotel man of the "Center," was a native of Belmont county, Ohio, born October 15, 1807. He was the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Whetmore) Reed, and with his parents moved to Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1812. In 1839 he removed to Knox county, Ohio, but in 1842 returned to his former home, all this time being engaged in farming. In October, 1858, he came to Guthrie Center, and from the fall of 1859 until the middle of 1861, kept the hotel. He then engaged in farming, but in 1863 again took the hotel, which he ran until 1866. He was married in Ohio, and had eleven children—Culbertson F., William A., Theodore P., Elizabeth A.,

Benjamin F., Hannah L., George W., James D., Hester A., Amanda M., and Mary E. He died on his farm near this place, on the 8th. of July, 1882.

The present Central house was erected by William Tracy in the summer of 1880. A portion of the building had been his residence, to which he added a much larger addition. This was opened about the 1st of September by Columbus Porter, who ran it but a short time. He was succeeded in quick succession by Robert Morris, R. W. Woodhull and others; but, in the fall of 1882, it passed into the possession of the present proprietor, D. Luther Motz, a model landlord. The house, from its newness and the care of Mr. Motz, is in excellent repair, and the twenty bedrooms which it boasts are furnished in good taste and with some regard to comfort, the cuisine unexceptionable, and the welcome extended by the jolly landlord cheering to the weary traveler.

Daniel Luther Motz is one of the most successful men in Guthrie Center, and a man who, since his settlement there, has probably done more toward making that little city what it is than any of its citizens. In the business history of Guthrie Center his name appears as a partner or alone in no less than six or eight firms. His faculty for frequent changes of business, and the success attending all of his endeavors, has become almost proverbial. He was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1839. His father having died when he was a boy, he was reared and educated by an uncle. His mother died in 1879. He resided in his native county until the spring of 1860, when he came to Guthrie Center, and with his brother, John E. Motz, opened

a general store. In 1861 (July) he enlisted in company C, 4th Iowa regiment, serving three years and two months. He enlisted as orderly, and was mustered out as a sergeant. Colonel Nichols, his commander, said of him: "He was a man always found in the front ranks when any fighting was to be done." After his discharge he returned home, and continued in the firm of Motz Bros. until 1867. He then closed out his interest in the firm and engaged in the drug business, which he sold out in 1868, and for the following five years was engaged in farming. In 1873 he engaged in the milling business, which he successfully managed until 1872. In 1879 he built the present city mill. In 1882 he became a member of the firm of Brumbaugh, Motz & Hurlburt, closing out his interest in the same after one year. During the summer of 1883 he and John E. Motz built the present court-house. In 1883 he became a partner with J. E. Mercer in the furniture business, and sold his interest to that gentleman in November of the same year; and the same month became the landlord of the Central hotel, and two months later became a partner in the livery firm of Davidson & Motz, which is run in connection with the hotel. He was married November 1, 1864, to Miss Hester A. Reed, a daughter of Samuel Reed, an old settler of this county. Mrs. Motz is one of those ladies who seem born to make others happy, and makes a capital landlady of the Central. They have four children living—Eddie D., Lola E., Samuel A. and Zula A. Mr. Motz is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. The family are members of the Baptist church. Mr.

Motz is one of the proprietors of the skating rink.

In June, 1882, Mrs. Dale commenced the erection of another hotel on the corner of Seventh and Prairie streets, which when it was finished, was let as a tenement house. In March, 1883, the owner, Mrs. Dale, commenced keeping hotel therein, the house being known at that time, as the Dale house, but in September, 1883, it was leased to Mat Mallon, who called it the City hotel, and who operated it until April 1, 1884, when he vacated it. It is at present under the control of D. L. Motz, who uses it as an auxiliary to the Central.

The Mallon house is also a neat and well-kept hostelry, which was opened by Mat Mallon, in April, 1884, on his giving up the City hotel. This house is drawing its share of the public, and seems to give satisfaction to its patrons.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Guthrie Center fire department was organized at a meeting held for that purpose at the school-house, March 7, 1882. At that time the following members were enrolled: A. C. Hitchcock, J. J. Brann, F. Slater, C. D. Weld, D. W. Bates, H. Porter, L. W. Aldrich, G. W. Dosh, F. Crapps, R. B. Hammond, S. Blotcky, J. S. McLuen, J. McLaughlin, F. W. Morse, H. A. Swain, W. Van Cleef, J. D. Brown, J. W. Taylor, T. Woods, T. J. Tracy, M. Motz, C. M. Bosier, F. M. Hughes, A. D. Lemmon, E. W. Weeks, G. F. Bosier, R. F. McLuen and J. A. Bosier. At this same meeting the following officers were chosen for the proper management of the company, and to establish discipline: H. A. Swain, fore-

man; L. W. Aldrich, first and C. D. Wild, second assistant foreman; J. D. Brown, president; F. Slater, vice-president, and Dr. George W. Dosh, clerk. A committee was appointed to wait on the city council, with a request for that body to give then some kind of an apparatus to extinguish the flames. This committee consisted of J. S. McLuen, William Van Cleef, and J. J. Brann. The council, by a mistaken notion of economy, at first purchased two small garden engines, but the utter futility of trying to extinguish a fire by the few pailfuls of water that these would throw having been demonstrated, two fine chemical engines were purchased, and are now in use by the company. They are really fine specimens of this class of extinguisher, and cost about \$1,800. The engine house in the rear of the post-office, cost in the neighborhood of \$400, and is used as the meeting room of the company. Finely uniformed, well disciplined, and energetic when called on, the company deserves the approbation of all the citizens. The present officers are: W. C. Hopkins, president; R. F. McLuen, vice-president; H. K. Ashton, secretary; E. W. Weeks, foreman; W. Jacoby, first assistant-foreman; L. W. Aldrich, second assistant-foreman; G. F. Bosier, engineer, and F. Slater, assistant engineer of No. 1; H. A. Swain, engineer, and W. Van Cleef, assistant engineer of No. 2.

INCENDIARY FIRE.

This beautiful town was for many years free from conflagrations of any moment until within the last few years; but latterly the fire fiend has several times ran rampant, and his blazing banners have

gleamed above the town while valuable property has melted into nothingness under his burning touch. The first of these occurred on the 17th of February, 1878. The following account has been taken almost entirely from the *Guthrian* of that date, kindly loaned us, by W. H. Stiles, of Guthrie Center. This paper says as follows:

"About three o'clock on Sunday morning, February 17, 1878, a fire was discovered in a coal house adjoining the back end of Dr. Bower's drug store, in the west end of town. W. A. Prior, who roomed at Judge Carpenter's house, just south of said building, was one of the first to discover the flames, and reported that when first seen, it had scarcely communicated with the main building. Other parties saw it about the same time, and nearly all agreed that it had originated in the coal house, and was the work of an incendiary. An alarm was instantly given, and in a few minutes several hundred men, women and children were at the scene, and nearly all doing everything in their power to rescue property from the devouring element. Fortunately, the night was a still one, only a slight breeze—almost directly from the north—but the building in which the fire originated was in a very unfavorable location—one of the most dangerous in town in case of a conflagration. The building of which the coal house in question was an adjunct, was located just south of, and across the street from Stover Brothers' & Motz's dry-goods store and the brick building recently used as a court-house. The building was a frame structure, about 40x60 feet, with warerooms on the south end, the lower floor divided into two rooms by

a partition in the center, the east room being occupied as a grocery store by Van Cleef & Shaw, and the west room by Dr. John Bower, as a drug store. Overhead was a hall used by the Odd Fellows. Adjoining this building on the west was Stiles & Porter's law office, and still adjoining that was D. P. Williams' meat market. Twenty-five feet west of this was a story and a half building, the lower room used for a printing office by the *Beacon Light*, and overhead as a residence, by Jacob Smith and family. By strenuous efforts on the part of the citizens, this building was saved. Had it burned, John Wood's residence just west of it, must have inevitably gone with it.

"On the south of Van Cleef & Shaw's store, which stood on the corner and only a few feet distant, was a small office about 14x20, recently used by Prior & Hammond for a land office, to which the fire rapidly communicated, as, owing to the intense heat, nothing could be done to save it. Just twenty feet south of this office was the handsome two-story building of Judge Carpenter's, used by him as a residence and law office. Adjoining this on the west was a small kitchen and coal house. About twenty feet north-west of this was an ice house, and the same distance north and about midway between this and the burning meat market was a smoke house in which was a small quantity of meat.

"Sixty feet east, just across the street from Van Cleef & Shaw's, was a wooden row of four buildings, old and dry as tinder, occupied by S. Gray, restaurant and boarding-house; J. S. Shocklin, grocery store; J. A. Wise, restaurant and boarding-house; William Van Cleef,

barber shop; J. H. Mohler, harness shop and residence. Our readers will see that the fire could not have been ignited in a more dangerous locality.

"The vacant land office was soon wrapped in a sheet of flames, and it seemed an impossibility to save Judge Carpenter's residence, the roof of which almost overhung the burning building. Fortunately the roof was nearly flat, of the hip-roof pattern, with an opening in the centre surrounded by a balustrade. The flames leaped on to the north side of the structure, and it was impossible to do anything on the ground toward saving it, owing to the intense heat; but two or three men mounted the roof, almost directly over the furnace below, scores of willing hands carried hundreds of buckets of water, which was passed up through the roof, and poured upon the north side of the building, which prevented the siding from igniting, or extinguishing it after it had caught, and thus, only by superhuman exertions was the edifice saved. At one time one or two dared even carry water up through the garret, so imminent was the danger, and those on the roof had their hair and clothes singed by the flames; but the water brigade rallied again, hope was restored, the burning office was pushed over, and the Carpenter residence finally left standing: with one side blackened and burned to a crisp, but otherwise uninjured. Among those who did valiant service in this direction, who is deserving of special mention, is John O. Spaulding, a painter by profession. By the time danger was passed from this quarter the smoke-house was in flames, and the ice-house caught fire on the north end, but the latter was extinguished with

but little damage. In the meantime the greatest danger to the wooden row on the east prevailed, and also the printing office on the west, and a corps of busy workers were engaged in saving them. The first building in the wooden row caught fire several times, but the flames were speedily extinguished.

During the fire, which lasted about one hour and twenty minutes, the usual consternation prevailed. Nearly all the houses and stores in the neighborhood were emptied of their contents; the customary smashing of valuable furniture and safe removal of worthless trinkets was gone through with, and some men even stood at a safe distance with their hands in their pockets and calmly surveyed the scene.

The heaviest loser, and the one on whom it will work the greatest hardship, is Doctor John Bower. It is well known that he had recently barely escaped a financial crisis, having been quite heavily involved, and saved himself by mortgaging his entire property to secure his creditors, hoping by a revival of business to be able to eventually liquidate his indebtedness and once more secure a competency, which he was in a fair way to do, when this calamity swept from him everything he had, leaving the good old man with but a five-dollar bill in his pocket, a large amount of liabilities and his property mortgaged to its full value. By this fire he loses all his stock of goods, his book of accounts for medical services rendered, making a grand total of over \$5,000.

John E. Motz, who owned the building occupied by Doctor Bower, and Van Cleef & Shaw, puts down his loss at about \$2,500.

Van Cleef & Shaw, saved about \$300 worth of goods, and lost about \$1200. The Odd Fellows lost everything in their hall, books, papers, regalia, furniture, etc., leaving them out some \$500, and no money in the treasury. Stiles & Porter saved their books, papers, and furniture, but lost about \$300 on their building, which was nearly new. Being men of but limited means it comes doubly hard upon them, as they were not insured in the least bit. In fact this fire, which in the aggregate developed a clear loss of about \$10,000, was singular in the point that not one of the parties thus deprived of their hard earned dollars, had one cent of insurance.

D. P. William met with a loss of perhaps \$700 in the destruction of his meat market, and several other minor losses were sustained, but so small that the magnitude of the other dwarfs them into insignificance. At the time of the fire it was believed, and is yet, to have been the work of an incendiary fiend, and one of the medical fraternity was arrested and tried upon the charge of arson, but the jury, bringing in a verdict of "not guilty," he was discharged from custody.

ANOTHER CONFLAGRATION.

On the morning of March 6, 1879, as day was breaking, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Headley were awakened suddenly, their bed-room being full of smoke. A moment's observation made known the fact that their home was on fire. Their residence was upstairs in a frame structure known as the old saloon building, and was situated in the heart of a block of business rooms on the south side of our main street. The fire, quite likely, began in the lower room of the building. Some

suppose that it began on the outside and between that building and the brick structure owned by J. H. Mohler, the two buildings standing about four feet apart. Mr. Headley immediately raised the alarm and Mr. Mohler's family were soon on the street. The neighbors flocked to the scene, the church bell startled the people from their morning doze, and scores were soon on the ground, to see, at once, the utter impossibility of saving the block in which the fire began. Hard work, well directed, however, prevented the spread of the devouring fiend beyond that range.

The wind was from a point very slightly east of south, and the morning was moderately calm, but huge sheets of fire from the shingles and pine siding of the burning buildings streamed across the street and directly over the fine residence of John E. Motz, the wind veering occasionally so as to throw the fiery stream over the grocery store of F. A. Ashton and the large dry goods building of Stover Brothers & Motz. The roofs of these, however, were soon well manned and saturated with water, and were soon safe from the real danger.

The small frame building across the street west from the burning block, was in danger for a short time, but it was soon secured. Lawyer Stiles, however, moved his court proceedings and law library into the commons. The building occupied by J. H. Phelps as a drug store was in the greatest danger, as it stood but about eighteen feet from the burning block. The frame part of the Mohler residence was torn away, Mr. Aldrich's block and tackle being impressed for that purpose. The roof of the drug store was covered with carpet which was kept well saturated, and

the side of the building was subjected to a free baptism, which saved it from the fiery destroyer.

J. H. Mohler occupied his east building as a family residence, the west as a saddle and harness shop. These buildings were entirely destroyed. His stock of goods, household furniture, etc., was mostly saved. He had an insurance in the State, of Des Moines, of \$800 on the building and \$200 on contents. The next building was occupied up-stairs by Dwight F. Headley as a residence; the lower room was unoccupied. Headley lost his all. The fire when discovered was underneath them, and they made their escape barely dressed, leaving all their effects to the destroying flames. The building was owned by Stover Brothers & Motz, and was not insured. The west building was owned by J. S. Shocklin, and was occupied by him as a boot and shoe shop. He had formerly occupied it in his grocery business, and some of his former stock, now belonging to parties in Des Moines, was yet in the room and was destroyed. Mr. Shocklin saved his leather and tools and manufactured stock, but had no insurance on the building. The next building, the one standing on the corner, was owned by W. H. Stiles, on which he had a small insurance of \$350 in the Hawkeye, of Des Moines. This building was occupied by L. D. Clark, with his tinware and hardware stock, his family residing upstairs. Clark had no insurance, and loses heavily. His tools, heavy stoves, and very much of his tin stock and household goods are greatly damaged.

We cannot say how the fire started. It may have originated by accident; it may have been the work of an incendiary, but

it may be well to go slow before we reiterate any of the vain charges of Dame Rumor. The total loss must range from five to seven thousand dollars outside of insurance.

BURNING OF THE WESLEY HOUSE.

This occurred July 19, 1883, and the account given here is quoted from the *Guthrian* of that date:

"At one o'clock this morning the Baptist Church bell with its unmistakable peal startled our people from their midnight rest with its warning notes that the fire fiend was reveling in destructive power. Shortly after twelve o'clock Marshal Hammond went to the Sayles building to get his overcoat, it then threatening rain. While at that corner he smelt the odor of burning wood, and inquired of Charley Weld if he realized it. Charley replied that he did not. An examination of the buildings on the corner was made, but no light or other signs of fire was discovered. Hammond then made a beat around by the Methodist and Baptist churches, Jones' livery barn, the lumberyards and elevator, the Davidson livery barn and back to State street, and westward, and soon saw a light in the southeastern part of the Wesley House. About the same time, perhaps a moment earlier, it was discovered by Fred Christy. Both raised the alarm, and soon Charley Weld had the church bell startling the people. The fire boys and hundreds of people were soon at the scene of devastation.

"The alarm was given about one o'clock. The wind was then blowing a strong breeze from a point slightly east of south. The fire was then in the garret of the southeast wing of the building,

and the chemicals were soon doing duty in squelching the fire on the roof. Never did firemen worked harder, but that they worked without a mistake we will not say. When we reached the scene the engines were playing on the outside of the roof, and the firemen were working hard to squelch the blaze, and could a sufficient supply of water have been had at a convenient distance, the Wesley house with only a damaged roof would have been standing this morning. At times the prospect of their success seemed certain, but having to stop to charge their machines, the fire gained headway and finally triumphed, and all that is left of the Wesley house this morning, is the smoldering ashes. Some of the furniture was taken out of the building and saved, although not without serious damage.

"The Patterson building, a two-story frame structure immediately north, Mrs. Huxley's house, the Mount and Hammond offices, and the Baptist church, north and west of the burning hotel were in great danger. The Patterson building was in especial danger. When it was absolutely evident that the fire element had victory, and the Wesley house would inevitably be destroyed, the boys, with the chemicals, did brave and hard service in saving that structure, undamaged, although it stood with its two-story broadside to the burning block, and the strong wind was blowing the volcanic-like vomitings of heat, smoke, coals and flame immediately over it. Here the boys stood at their posts with unblanching bravery and industry, and saved the cost of their engines in stopping the further destruction of property.

"The hotel destroyed was a large two-

story frame; the older and main part of the building was erected in 1852 of native lumber, and for years it did duty as the only hotel in this town. For several years it has been the principal hostelry of Guthrie Center, and Mr. and Mrs. Wesley, who this morning saw their home in ruins, have made it well and widely known as the Wesley house by the abundance and excellency of the fare they have set before their guests. They lost thousands of dollars, with but small insurance.

"Of the conduct of the fireman we have a further word. As stated, this was their first experience in real duty with their new engines. Their conduct was meritorious in the highest degree. As we looked at the matter, we think in the earlier period of the fire they lacked an efficient commander; one having the judgment, tact and executive force to make his authority observed and his judgment obeyed at such times and in such work. There needs an efficient commanding head; there needs some man that can really, and will really be a commander in all such emergencies. But of the conduct of the people we have a word. While women drew water, carried water, and worked hard to save the burning building, while work might be successful, scores of stout men stood by, idly gazing on the burning block, as though the little engines managed by the brave firemen were to do the whole thing. The fire raged for some time before there seemed to be a thought of getting the buckets out of stores and a force of men to work to secure a supply of water to charge the engines or squelch the blaze; scores seemed to be at the scene for no other purpose than to see the building burn.

COURT-HOUSE FIRE.

The burning of the court-house on the 3d of March, 1882, has been treated of in another place and needs no repetition here, outside of a mere mention. Besides these, there have been several smaller fires, where a single dwelling or small building has been destroyed, but these have been all that have approached to the dignity of conflagrations.

INCORPORATION.

Guthrie Center was incorporated as a city under the laws of the State of Iowa, at an election held on the 19th of August, 1880, when the following officers were elected: Charles Huxley, mayor; H. K. Dewey, recorder; E. W. Weeks, treasurer; U. C. M. Bosier, marshal, and William Neely, E. W. Weeks, John E. Motz, W. E. Berry, E. A. Shaw and Joshua Prior, council.

The following comprises the list of officers from that time to the present:

1881.—James McMillan, mayor; B. G. Hurlburt, recorder; H. J. Smith, L. W. Aldrich, H. J. Hess, Lyman Porter and James H. Rogers, councilmen; Henry Jones, marshal, resigned, and J. C. Hammond appointed. December 5, this year, James McMillan resigned mayorship and Dr. John Bower elected to fill vacancy.

1882.—D. H. Brumbaugh, mayor; Samuel Longacre, recorder; J. H. Rogers, treasurer; D. P. Williams, G. F. Bosier, E. R. Sayles, J. H. Rogers, L. W. Aldrich and William Levan, councilman. In September Mr. Brumbaugh resigned the office of mayor and James A. Lyons was elected to that office. In October Mr. Longacre also resigned, and W. J. Hammond was elected recorder in his stead.

1883.—E. W. Weeks, mayor; W. J. Hammond, recorder; E. R. Sayles, treasurer; J. C. Hammond, marshal; G. F. Bosier, E. R. Sayles, William Levan, J. E. Motz, D. P. Williams and P. J. Franzen, councilmen.

1884.—E. W. Weeks, mayor; W. J. Hammond, recorder; U. C. M. Bosier, marshal; E. R. Sayles, treasurer; J. E. Motz, H. K. Dewey, P. J. Franzen, W. C. Hopkins, D. P. Williams and E. R. Sayles, councilmen.

SOCIETIES.

Orange Lodge No. 123, A. F. and A. M., was instituted under dispensation, December 24, 1857, with the following named officers: William Tracy, W. M.; M. B. Smith, S. W.; Joseph Kenworthy, J. W.; E. B. Newton, T.; C. Huxley, S.; John Lonsdale, S. D.; James Ewing, J. D.; William Holsman, Tyler. On the 2d of June, 1858, the lodge received its charter, and under it the first officers chosen were the following: William Tracy, W. M.; M. B. Smith, S. W.; Joseph Kenworthy, J. W.; E. B. Newton, T.; Charles Huxley, S.; John Lonsdale, S. D.; James Ewing, J. D.; William Holsman, Tyler. Since its organization the following named gentlemen have filled the place of worshipful master: Joseph Kenworthy, installed 1859; W. Tracy, 1860; Charles Haden, 1861-62; W. Tracy, 1863; Charles Haden, 1864 and 1865; Thomas W. Coleman, 1866-67 and '68; John Y. Hopkins, 1869-70 and '71; William Tracy, 1872; John Y. Hopkins, 1873-74; G. M. Hickox, 1875; J. Y. Hopkins, 1876-77; during this latter year W. M. John Y. Hopkins passed to the portals of death to the supreme

lodge above, and H. K. Dewey was appointed to fill the vacancy, and was re-elected for the following two years; T. M. Coleman, 1880-81; H. K. Dewey, 1882; I. M. Clippinger, 1883. The lodge is in a highly prosperous condition, numbering something like fifty members, who take great interest in the working of the order. The following named are the present officers, H. K. Dewey, W. M.; W. H. Stiles, S. W.; F. M. Hopkins, J. W.; William Holsman, T.; I. M. Clippinger, S.; W. C. Hopkins, S. D.; I. M. Boggs, J. D.; W. W. Hyzer, S. S.; L. D. Clark, I. S.; L. L. Woods, tyler.

There is also a newly constituted chapter in Guthrie Center—Milton Chapter No. 98, R. A. M. This was first organized under dispensation, March 9, 1882, and the following named officers chosen: I. M. Clippinger, H. P.; G. S. Mitchell, K.; J. A. McConnell, S.; P. Hostetter, C. of H.; W. D. Kelsey, P. S.; N. J. Rorick, R. A. C.; I. M. Moore, M. 3d V.; J. D. Lenon, M. 2d V.; Paul Denning, M. 1st V.; G. S. Mitchell, treasurer; W. D. Kelsey, secretary; S. B. Moody, S. In October, 1882, a charter was granted the chapter, and it was regularly constituted under it. It has had a healthy growth, and numbers at the present time some twenty companions. The following is the list of the present officers: I. M. Clippinger, H. P.; G. S. Mitchell, K.; J. A. McConnell, S.; J. A. Lyon, treasurer; H. K. Dewey, secretary; H. M. Sampson, C. of H.; Paul Denning, P. S.; N. J. Rorick, R. A. C.; L. D. Clark, M. 3d V.; J. D. Lenon, M. 2d V.; P. Hostetter, M. 1st V.; S. B. Moody, S. The chapter meets in regular convention on the Tuesday evenings before the full moon.

Hawkeye Collegium No. 10, V. A. S., was organized on the 27th of September, 1879, at which time the following named officers were elected: James McMillan, rector; G. O. Miller, vice-rector; E. C. Mount, scribe; W. H. Curtis, questor; D. L. Motz, usher; J. A. Lyons, speculator. This lodge has had but a sickly growth, and has but seven members at the present and but little interest is manifested in its work. James McMillan was the only death this order has met with here.

Tracy Post No. 52, G. A. R., was organized on the 8th of February, 1883, under a charter with the following list of members: Thomay Seeley, J. D. Taylor, J. A. Lyons, W. H. Styles, W. J. Revell, T. G. Northrop, William S. Jacoby, W. E. Berry, L. James, Henry Jones, Frank Easton, G. W. Reed, M. D. Scott, P. G. Downing, J. C. Hupp, G. W. Holsman, A. Ammons, D. T. Brady, John Holster, Thomas McCann, W. W. Baily, D. G. Beardsley, W. W. Hyzer, D. L. Motz, William Ewing, P. H. Lenon, John Herriott, F. A. Ashton, P. E. Hostetter, W. G. Wine, J. L. Glasner, E. G. Stowell, O. S. Ward, and James Lonsdale. The following named filled the first offices: Thomas Seeley, P. C.; J. D. Taylor, S. V. C.; J. A. Lyons, J. V. C.; W. J. Revell, S.; T. G. Northrop, C.; W. H. Stiles, A.; W. S. Jacoby, Q. M.; W. E. Berry, O. D.; L. James, O. G.; Frank Easton, Q. M. S.; Henry Jones, S. M. The post is in a fine healthy condition, gaining rapidly in point of numbers and general efficiency, every meeting having some new comrades mustered in, and the camp-fire regularly lighted. The present officers are the following named: J. D. Taylor, P. C.; R. G. Van Cleef, S. V. C.;

A. Ammons, J. V. C.; P. Hostetter, S.; E. G. Stowell, C.; J. L. Glasner, A.; W. H. Styles, O. D.; D. T. Brady, O. G.; W. E. Berry, Q. M.; F. A. Ashton, Q. M. S.; Henry Jones, S. M.

BAND.

An organization known by the name of Mitchell's silver cornet band, was organized on the 1st of June, 1883, with the following members and instruments—M. C. Mitchell, leader; C. E. Van Cleef, *B*-flat; E. D. Motz, second *B*-flat; S. F. Swank, alto; James McLuen, second alto; H. K. Ashton, tenor; William Swank, baritone; C. H. Prior, *E*-flat bass; Fred Berry, snare drum; Grant Motz, bass drum.

Within the band is an orchestra known as Swank's, composed of the following five members—William Swank, first violin; C. H. Prior, second violin; M. C. Mitchell, cornet; Grant Motz, piano; and S. F. Swank, double bass.

These two organizations have met with great success since their institution, and as all are young men of correct habits, are patronized accordingly. The cornet band is equipped with very fine instruments, they being of the famous Conn make, and cost \$575 when purchased, August 27, 1883. The officers of the organization are as follows: C. H. Prior, president; James McLuen, secretary; Grant Motz, treasurer; and Samuel Swank, musical director.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THOMPSON TOWNSHIP.

The subdivision of Guthrie county, known by the name of Thompson, lies in the south tier, the second from the west line of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Baker and Valley townships; on the east by Beaver; on the west by Grant, and on the south by Adair county. It comprises all of congressional township 78, range 32, except twenty-four outlying lots in the northeast corner, taken from sections 1 and 2. It is intersected by Middle river, which enters the township on the west line of section 6,

and crosses that and sections 7, 8, 17, 16, 21, 22, 27, 26 and 35, passing into Adair county in the southwest corner of section 36. The south branch rises in Grant township, and running across the south line of sections in Thompson in an easterly direction, though with considerable windings, makes a confluence with the parent stream in the south part of section 35. Beaver creek, with the south branch of the same stream, have their source in the northern part of this township. These streams, with their minor tributaries,

drain this section in a thorough manner, and furnish an abundance of that prime necessity for a good stock country—water.

The main line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad crosses the southern part of this township, and one depot of that company is within its limits—Casey. This excellent facility for reaching the markets of the east, added to the almost unequalled quality of the land, has helped make Thompson township one of the best in the county. Its growth has been quite steady from the earliest census. In 1860 it had 200 inhabitants; in 1865, 238; in 1870, 671; and in 1880, by the last census of the general government, Thompson had 1,058 souls. By the light shed upon the subject by the same reliable authority, it is shown that this township had a larger proportion of highly intelligent citizens than is the lot of most townships, even in the state of Iowa, where illiteracy is almost a matter of tradition. The country is gently rolling, and although considerably rough in the immediate vicinity of the streams, not enough so as to unfit the land for pasture or tillage. The soil is of an excellent quality and quickens rapidly under the summer sun, causing a luxuriant growth of the various cereals committed to its keeping.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

On New Year's day, January 1, 1853, Stephen Johnson, the first settler in what is now Thompson township, came to this locality, and entering a claim to the northwest quarter of southwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 34. He came to this place from Brown county, Illinois,

and at once put him up a log cabin, sixteen feet square, near his present residence, in which he lived until 1865, when he built the neat frame cottage he now lives in. Here he broke the first ground opened for cultivation in the township, in the spring of 1853. About twenty acres he planted with corn, which yielded him a return of forty bushels to the acre. Although Mr. Johnson was a farmer, yet he was also a mighty hunter in early days. In 1855 he killed upward of ninety-five deer, besides bear and other game, from which he realized \$250, besides keeping his family in meat. He saw some buffalo here, but never had the good fortune to kill any.

Stephen Johnson is a native of New York, having been born in Monroe county May 21, 1818, his parents being Joseph and Sarah (Hayes) Johnson, who were natives of Pennsylvania. Stephen's grandfather was of English extraction and his grandmother of Irish. His early life was spent on a farm in Monroe county, New York—until seven years of age—when his parents moved to La Ville, Ohio, where they lived for six years. His father was a millwright and built the first mill in La Ville, where he followed that business. His parents removed from there, going to Adams county, Illinois. In 1844 Stephen went to Lafayette county, Missouri, where he farmed, having married, May 23, 1843, Miss Mary A. Hess, a native of Pennsylvania, and the daughter of Jacob Hess, who was of German descent. They had three children, who are now dead. They now have one child—Hiram. From Missouri he again returned to Illinois, where he remained till 1852, when he started west, but stopped at Hamilton,

Illinois, opposite Keokuk, Iowa, where he engaged in breaking prairie. In the spring of 1853 he came to his present home. Among the hunter's stories he tells is one in which, while going to Pearson's mill, he saw a puma, or Rocky mountain lion, near the head of the North river. The animal had been doing considerable damage, and was poisoned about the time he saw it and was not seen afterwards. When asked by his neighbors why he did not kill it, he replied that he had no gun with him, or else its hide would have been in his possession. The animals, justly dreaded by all on account of their fierceness and activity, being allied to the cat tribe, are singularly rare in this part of the country, fortunately for the settlers.

Hiram Johnson, still a resident of this township, came here with his parents in 1853. Hiram Johnson came to Guthrie county in 1854. He was born in Adams county, Illinois, on the 18th of October, 1845, and in 1853 he removed to Hancock county with his parents, and the next year came to Guthrie county. He was married in July, 1865, to Miss Mark K. McMullen, and by whom he has had four children—Joseph R., Mary K., Alice M. and Edgar A. Mr. Johnson enlisted in 1864 in company C, 46th Iowa infantry, and was mustered out at Davenport. Mr. J. is one of the early settlers of Guthrie county, and is an esteemed and honorable man.

The next settlers were Aaron Coppoe and A. E. Porter, who in 1853 located here. Mr. Coppoe was a minister of the United Brethren, and a strong abolitionist. He settled where Dalmanutha was laid out, and for a short time kept the stage station. He remained in this town-

ship until 1863, when he went to Indiana on a visit, and while absent died. He first settled in Polk county when he came to Iowa, but afterward came here. A public-spirited philanthropist, he had great patience with the faults of others. He was a cousin of the Coppoe of John Brown's raid notoriety.

Thomas Chantry, in 1854, settled in this township on section 22, where he put up his humble cabin. This gentleman was a native of Lincolnshire, England, born February 27, 1795, and was the son of David and Elizabeth (Rees) Chantry. In 1816 he emigrated to this country, landing in Philadelphia, where he remained some time, but went to Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1822. In 1827 he made another migration to Lancaster county, in the same state, where he remained ten years. He then came west, settling in Henry county, Iowa, and in 1847 moved to Van Buren county. In 1854 he came here and entered his land, and the following year settled upon his purchase. He was united in marriage December 12, 1822, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, to Miss Hannah, a daughter of Thomas and Esther (Dickinson) Passmore, a direct descendant of one of the most illustrious families that came to this country in 1864, and settled in the colony then presided over by that truly good man William Penn. This couple had ten children, whose names were—Sarah, Eliza, William A., Samuel B., Esther P., Thomas E., David L., Joseph A., Hannah M. and Marcus N. He died in November, 1864, on the homestead he had laid laid out in the wilderness, mourned by all. He was a man of no ordinary talent or ability, educated at

Ackworth school, in England. By nature gifted with an open, honest purpose, strong and rugged in his convictions, and esteemed by all with whom he came in contact for his integrity of purpose. In his younger days a great worker, he devoted his declining days to literary labor, and showed no mean ability in the world of letters. Religious subjects mostly occupied his pen, and he left, as no small legacy to his children, a large amount of valuable manuscript.

Samuel B. Chantry, one of the prominent men of Thompson township, is a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was born on the 13th day of November, 1829. When seven years old, he with his father emigrated to Van Buren county, Iowa, in the year 1837. Remained there ten years, then moved to Henry county, where he began working out; earned money and entered eighty acres of land in Warren county in the year 1853, and lived there until 1859; sold his land in Warren county and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in Grant township, Guthrie county, Iowa, in December, 1855; remained in Warren county until 1859, and then went to Guthrie county and remained there since. Mr. Chantry was married on the 9th of May, 1860, to Miss Sarah E. Coleman, a native of Indiana. They have seven children living—Thomas, living at home; Jennie, wife of H. W. Grieve; Allen, Nettie, Arbie, Rhoda, Robert, and Hattie, dead.

Marcus N. Chantry was born in Henry county, Iowa, on August 19, 1847. When he was about three years of age, he moved with his parents to Lee county, living there five years, when they moved to Guthrie county. He lived with his father

until his death, in 1864. Marcus was married on the 1st of January, 1870, to Amanda L. Danks, a daughter of I. O. Danks, and a native of Lee county, Iowa. Their union has been blessed by five children—John, Eva, Jessie and Bessie (twins) and Chester. Mr. Chantry resides on the old homestead; and Middle river running through his farm, furnishes abundant water privilege.

J. P. Thompson, one of the most prominent figures in the history of this township, located upon section 35, taking up one hundred and twenty acres. He now lives upon the east part of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 34, and is the owner of two hundred and eighty acres of excellent land. His pioneer cabin was an humble log affair, built of black oak poles, covered with shakes, and but 14x16 feet in size; but now he occupies a beautiful cottage, and is surrounded with all the conveniences and luxuries of country life.

J. P. Thompson was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, December 8, 1825. He is the son of James Thompson and Polly (Mann) Thompson. His early life, until his twenty-seventh year, he spent on a farm in his native county. At that time he removed to Marion county; stayed until 1854, when he came to Guthrie county, and was married October 16, 1836, to Miss Polly Davis. By this union there were two children—John T., who is married and lives in Thompson township; Polly Ann, who died at her grandfather's home in 1862. Mrs. Polly Thompson died October 19, 1850, in North Carolina, and July 19, 1852, Mr. Thompson was married to Lydia B. Arledge, a native of Randolph county, North

Carolina. Seven sons bless this union—Jesse C., George W., James B., Henry M., Samuel P., Isaac S., and Albert A., all living in the county and all having taught school with the exception of Henry.

William C. Betts, now an old settler of the county, came with his father in 1855.

Joseph Betts, a son-in-law of Thomas Chantry, came to Thompson township and settled upon section 23, and is still a resident of the township.

Elisha Smith, in 1855, settled upon section 25, he was from the state of Ohio, but came here direct from Indiana, Warren county. A member of the society of Friends, and a fine gentleman, he was a great favorite with all who knew him. The last known of him, he was living in Warren county, whither he had returned.

William Stanfield was one of the incomers of this year, 1855, locating on section 27. He came here from Indiana, and was a member of the Society of Friends. He loved hunting so well, that as the country settled up and the game became scarce, he, like Daniel Boone, packed up his household goods, and followed the game to other lands. He is now in Arkansas.

James W. Hager came to Thompson township, in the spring of 1855, and made a settlement on section 32, where he resides at the present time.

In 1855, J. C. Johnson, who was a minister of the United Brethren denomination, located on a farm about three miles west of where Casey now stands.

William Seeley was born on the 29th of January, 1842, in Missouri. He came to Iowa in 1873, and settled on section 17, Thompson township, Guthrie county. He

was united in marriage in 1866 to Miss Mary Webb, of Missouri. They have been blessed with three children—Ada B., Thomas E. and Harrison L. Mr. Seeley owns eighty acres of land, and an orchard of one acre. Six years ago his farm was a vast prairie, but now he has it all under cultivation. He enlisted in the service of the United States in Company E, 3d Missouri cavalry. He served for two years, and during that time was engaged in the engagements at Helena, Shiloh, Red River, and in the battle of Wilson Creek. Mr. Seeley is a member of the G. A. R., and is a member of the Baptist church. He became blind in the army by a piece of artillery striking him in the eye, but by careful nursing has regained his sight.

James F. Thompson was born in Indiana, on April 21, 1854, and is the son of John and Synthia J. (Coward) Thompson, natives of North Carolina. He came to Iowa with his parents in 1855, and settled in Thompson township. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-eight years of age, when he purchased eighty acres of land, which he rented until 1882, when he was married to Miss Jennie Sawderson, and in the fall of the same year moved to his present location. They have one child—Eva. His entire farm is fenced and improved and has an orchard of about an acre. His farm is nicely situated, and owing to his care and work has made it one of the best farms in the township.

John W. Oddy was born in England on the 7th of June, 1856. He is the son of Joseph and Mary (Scott) Oddy; his father, a native of England, was drowned in the South Coon, near Dale City, in July, 1866. John moved with his parents to

Guthrie county in 1856; and after his father's death he was taken by his uncle, John P. Mains, with whom he lived until 1879, when he went to Audubon county, and there remained about four years, when he came to his present location in Thompson township, Guthrie county. He bought his farm of Charles Beason, and has one hundred and ninety acres of as good land as can be found in the county. It is all improved with the exception of forty acres; has two nice orchards and a large grove. He has some fine stock, and intends soon to make stock-raising a specialty. Mr. Oddy was united in marriage on the 22d of February, 1882, to Miss Luella Speer. They have been blessed with one child—Maud B.

Thomas Minner resides in Thompson township, owning one hundred and twenty acres of good land, mostly under cultivation, and has planted a young orchard. He was born in Ireland, on the 19th of December, 1827. He is the son of Thomas and Margaret (Jones) Minner, also natives of Ireland. He came to America in April, 1873, and settled in Guthrie county, Iowa, the following year. He was married in 1854 to Miss Margaret McDermott. They have five children to bless their union—Margaret, Bridget T., Mary K., Patrick B. and Thomas.

William Aukerman, a native of Wayne county, Ohio, was born on the 9th of April, 1826. He came to Iowa in 1875, and located in Guthrie county, where he settled on a farm. He was first married in 1849, to Jane Carlton, in Wayne county, Ohio. They have six children—Cynthia M., Neal, William, Charles, Ulysses G. and John. Mrs. Aukerman died on the 26th of March, 1879. He was married

again in the fall of 1879, to Miss Martha Irvin. He has a farm of six hundred acres of land, a nice orchard, and has some fine cattle and other stock.

On the 22d of June, 1829, Alexander Kirkpatrick was born in Ireland, and is the son of Francis and Jane (Falkner) Kirkpatrick, also natives of Ireland. His father died in Illinois in April, 1870, while his mother died in 1855. Alexander came to America in 1850, stopping in Philadelphia, where he remained five years. He then came to Indiana, and after remaining there six months, he went to Livingston, Illinois, where he remained for fourteen years. In 1870 he came to Iowa, first settling in Grant township, Guthrie county, afterwards purchasing three hundred and twenty acres of land on section 19, Thompson township. He has sold about \$4,500 worth of stock, and has over two hundred head of hogs, some fine horses and valuable cattle. He has a nice orchard, a white ash grove and other farm inhabitants. Mr. Kirkpatrick was married in April, 1855, in Philadelphia, to Miss Sarah Williams. They have six children living—James F., John W., Matthew H., Mary J., Samuel R. and Alexander. There are two dead, Charlie and George. Mr. Kirkpatrick's brother James was wounded in the army, and afterward died at the hospital.

Jesse C. Mains, a native of Indiana, was born in Parke county October 25, 1842, his parents being Henry and Alice (Moore) Mains. In 1851 his parents came to Iowa, stopping one season in La Crosse county, when they came to Guthrie county, locating in Beaver township in 1852, where his father still resides. Jesse remained at home until his marriage, which

occurred in 1865, to Miss Sarah E Smith, who was a native of Indiana; but at the time of the marriage was a resident of Harrison county, Iowa. He at first bought forty acres of land on section 25, where he removed, but has added to it till he now has two hundred and eighty-five acres, two hundred of which is under cultivation. Six children have blessed their union—William H., Mary F., James, Martha, Nettie E., and Emma E. He is engaged in mixed farming, and in politics is a democrat.

M. O. Brown was born in Wayne county, Illinois, on the 12th day of March, 1853, and is the son of Isaac and Lucinda (Mullen) Brown. He went to Missouri in the spring of 1857, where his father died, and in the fall of 1858 moved to Morrisburg, Jackson township, Guthrie county, Iowa, and remained in that township till the spring of 1872, when he moved to Thompson township. He was married to Miss Lucy Patterson on September 1, 1872, four children having blessed their union—Thomas, Toby, Rarrey, and Maud. In the spring of 1877 he bought the south half of the northeast quarter of section 12, township 78, range 32, of L. W. Jennings, where he now resides. He also owns ten acres of timber land. Mr. Brown is a member of the Odd Fellows' lodge, and is a strict republican in politics.

William Creighton, a son of John and Margaret (Marshall) Creighton, was born on the 11th of February, 1817, in Ohio county, West Virginia. When William was about seventeen years of age he went to Ohio, where he remained about thirty-four years. He then came to Iowa, settling in Jasper county, where he remained but

a short time, when he came to Polk county. In 1878 he came to Guthrie county, where he located on section 8, Thompson township, where he and two sons own and operate a large farm and engage in stock-raising. He was married in 1837, in Guernsey county, Ohio, to Miss Jane Lanning. They have eight children, whose names are as follows—John B., Alexander A., Martha L., Sarah J., Milton G., James George, Louisa C., and Clara R. Mr. Creighton was justice of the peace in Delaware township, Polk county, and holds the same position in Thompson township, this being his fourth year. He voted the whig ticket from 1838 to the birth of the republican party, and has voted with that party ever since. He was and is opposed to woman suffrage, the prohibition law, and is a strong advocate of liberty, under the declaration of independence "that all men are free"—not the majority. His father fought for liberty in the revolutionary war, and two of his sons fought against the rebellion, one of whom lost his life, and the other went with Sherman to the sea.

John B. Mains, farmer and fine-stock breeder, and one of Thompson township's prominent men, was born in Parke county, Indiana, April 4, 1841, and is the son of Henry and Alice (Moore) Mains. When ten years of age he came with his parents to Guthrie county, Iowa, settling in Beaver township. He was married November 28, 1861, to Miss Hannah Scott, a daughter of John Scott, of England. At the time of her marriage the lady was a resident of Hardin county, Iowa. She was born in Yorkshire, England, April 2, 1846. They had two children—John H. and George E., but both

died when young. The first land he owned was sixty-seven acres, which he bought of his father, but by push and hard work he is now the possessor of seven hundred and seventy-seven and one-half acres of land in Beaver and Thompson townships. Mr. Mains makes fine stock-raising and stock-breeding a specialty. He has some fine Percheron-Norman horses, and has eighty-five stock horses, most of them at least half-bloods. He also has thoroughbred shorthorn cattle, having over one hundred head of them. He has two Percheron-Norman stallions bred by the authority of the government of France, by government approved horses, named Lucullus and Daniel, and as three-year-olds weighing respectfully, 720 pounds and 1,650 pounds. He also has another full-blooded Percheron, weighing 1,750 pounds, and has two seven-eighths Percheron, and one English coach. Mr. Mains' land is principally fenced, and has a number of fine buildings on it, among which is a barn which cost \$10,000, being the largest barn in the county—24 x 150 feet, two stories, twenty foot posts, and has a stone basement. He has another barn, 32x138 feet, with sixteen foot posts, which is also finished in fine style. His farm is known as the "Guthrie county breeding farm." Without doubt he is the most extensive fine-stock breeder in this part of the country and is meeting with the success his enterprise deserves. He has never attended a state fair without taking the first premiums on his horses. He commenced breeding in 1879, and the business is to be made more extensive in the future. His farm is one of the best improved in the county, \$20,000 being invested in buildings. Five hundred and

fifty acres of his land is in a splendid state of cultivation.

Robert Walters is a native of Monroe county, Ohio, and was born on the 6th of March, 1835, and is the son of Andrew and Esther (Hart) Walters. In 1856 he went to California, where he remained about two years, and then went to Pike's Peak. He then returned to Ohio, and after a short time came to Guthrie county, where he bought eighty-five acres of land of James Rigley on section 25. He now owns two hundred and seventy-one acres of land under cultivation. Mr. Walters was united in marriage in September, 1862, to Miss Emily Sailor, a native of Noble county, Ohio. They have five children—St. Clair, Hettie, Minnie, Robert L. and Mary.

FIRST THINGS.

The first ground was broken in the spring of 1853, by Stephen Johnson, on section 34.

The first corn was planted by the same party at the same time.

He also sowed the first wheat in the spring of 1855.

The first religious services were held by the United Brethren in Stanfield's Grove, in the summer of 1855, by Revs. Aaron Coppoe and J. C. Johnson.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school, a subscription one, was held in a small log-cabin built on the north half of the southwest quarter of section 35. This was taught for a term of three months by a Mr. Wykoff, in the summer of 1856. This school had an attendance of eleven children—two from the family of Stephen Johnson; two from

that of Leander Smith, and seven from that of William Stanfield. This school-house was afterward sold to Leander Smith, who used it for a stable, and a new one built, which was in its turn, sold, and the present one, known as the Anderson school-house, erected on section 25, and is a neat frame structure. The first sub-director of the district was Leander Smith; the present one, George Stammer. Miss Lou Feslaer is the present teacher.

District No. 1.—The first school-house in this sub-district was built in the autumn of 1881, on section 2, at a cost of \$655. The first teacher was Thomas Chantry during that fall and the following winter. The present teacher is Miss L. I. Cole, who has some eight pupils under her charge.

District No. 4.—The first school held in what is now known as district No. 4 was in a school-house removed from Grant township to A. Kirkpatrick's place in 1877. The first teacher was J. L. Abbott. School was held in this building for about two years, but in 1879 a new school-house was completed, at a cost of \$650, on section 9, which is in use at the present time. The pioneer instructor in the new building was Miss Eliza A. Rickard, in the spring of the same year as witnessed the completion of the building. There is now an average attendance of about twelve little urchins, and it is presided over by Miss Ella Ross. The old school-house was purchased by Mr. Kirkpatrick, who uses it for a granary.

District No. 5.—The school-house in this district was erected in 1881, on section 16, the first teacher being Miss Bessie Wagstaff. This a fine frame structure and cost about \$650 to build. Miss Mattie

Cook is the present preceptress, and has an average attendance of fifteen scholars. Prior to this a school-house was built on section 17, which was used as a school-house by the people of this district. This was put up in 1872, but was vacated and the new one built.

District No. 6.—In the summer of 1882 the school-house, on section 24, was built at a cost of \$600. S. E. Lewis was the first to wield the ferule and Miss Hulda Cook is the present precenter.

District No. 8 had its first school-house erected in 1862, on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 32. The first teacher in this school was Godfrey Jerue. School was held in this building until about 1868, when a new edifice was put up on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 29. The pioneer teacher in this new building was James Sayers, and the present one is Miss Eva Evans. The cost of the building, which is a substantial one, was \$700.

CEMETERY.

This resting place for the hallowed remains of departed friends is located on section 35. The land, one acre, was donated for the purpose by William Stanfield, and the first interment was that of Peter Tate.

The Friends have also a cemetery on the southwest quarter of section 26, in which Thomas B. Chantry was the first burial.

DALMANUTHA.

Among the historic villages that rose in Guthrie county, flourished and passed away like smoke dissipated before autumnal gales, is that which bore the euphoni-

ous name of Dalmanutha. This was laid out in May, 1855, on lots 13 and 18, section 5, in Thompson township, by Thomas Seeley, surveyor. The proprietor was D. B. Reese, according to the record, although it is claimed that Aaron Coppoe was the owner. Be that as it may, the plat was put upon record on the 26th of May, 1857. The site was on a high piece of rolling ground, some five or six miles north of Casey, on what was then known as the Mormon trail. This was a well known stage route, and Dalmanutha was one of the most important stage stations. At one time it was quite a place, boasting of three hotels, three blacksmith shops, a dry goods store and a grocery. A post-office was also established here and ran for many years. But, alas, the greatness of the prospective city has passed away. On the establishment of the town of Casey all that remained of this town was carried to that place, and now nothing but fields cover the site of the departed, abandoned town.

The first business house was put up by D. B. Reese, more as a hotel than a store, but the latter was a part of the arrangement. This was shortly followed by the erection of a two-story building, and its occupation with a stock of goods by S. Gifford. H. North put in a stock of general merchandise in 1858, and continued to run business here until 1869, when he removed to Casey. At first he put in a small stock, but with the progress of time and the increase of trade and his worldly circumstances, this grew until it was full and complete, including a stock of drugs, and was the only druggist in the place, although D. B. Reese in his capacity of physician did keep some few drugs. In

1867 Mr. North purchased the building occupied by Reese, and the goods of the same party were sold to Howard. Mr. Reese ran the hotel until James Ewing bought him out, and the latter eventually sold out to H. North. Mrs. John Porter and her son erected a hotel, but as they were compelled to mortgage it and were unable to pay off the indebtedness, it passed out of their hands into the possession of S. S. Wheeler, and is now owned by his estate. Two blacksmith shops were run here, one by Clinton Porter, the other by S. Gifford.

CASEY.

This beautiful and enterprising town is located upon the line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, on section 34. In the winter of 1868 A. G. Weeks and R. H. Marshall had the original town laid out on ninety acres of land, lying mostly in section 34, and in section 3, in Walnut township, Adair county. The plat of this was filed for record, in both counties, on the 12th of January, 1869. Two additions have been recorded since, Wood, Moody & Pollard's addition, on the 28th of April, 1870; Denning's addition, upon August 31, 1877. Its surroundings are among the most beautiful in this county. Hills and groves hedge it in on two sides, while upon the other, broad, level expanses of prairie are spread before the eye, like the broad bosom of the mighty deep, but differing only from that in its immobility. Grand trees, the patriarchs of the forest meet the eye, standing in natural colonnade and backed by the rounded hill makes a lovely setting for the picture of the town. At the time that it was determined to locate a town

at this point the town site was a huge field, where the tall tasselled corn nodded and whispered to each passing breeze. But soon this was garnered in, and the works of man usurped the works of nature on this land. The town was named in honor of a contractor by that name, who did the grading across the grand divide.

The first house was erected by Kilbourne & Rutt, who brought it from Fontanelle, Adair county, framed and ready to put together. This they used as a real-estate office. This historic building stood on a lot between where the Denning house and stables are now situated. It was moved from this place after years, and is now the office of a lumber-yard opposite the depot. The second building was the dwelling of W. B. Hall, who has since left Casey and is now a resident of Seattle, Washington territory.

The first store building was erected by S. L. Loomis, and in this he and a son, under the firm of Loomis & Son, opened the pioneer general merchandise store in the village.

It is our intention now to take up the history of each line of business, and follow them out to the present, thus giving the business development of Casey, the real life of the town, before going any further.

S. B. Moody, and the firm of Loomis & Son, thus, in 1868, commenced in the line of business known as that of general merchandise, the store of Mr. Moody being the first established and the pioneer business house in the town.

Strong B. Moody, one of the earliest business men of Casey, and one of its most enterprising and useful citizens, was born in La Moile county, Vermont, August 24,

1835, son of John and Rebecca (Cady) Moody; father a native of Maine, of Scotch origin, mother a native of Vermont. Strong B. Moody was educated in the common schools of La Moile county, and the academy of Barry, Vermont. In 1854 he removed to Will county, Illinois, and made this his home for fifteen years, first settling on a farm, and for two years was traveling in Iowa, Minnesota, and the mountains of Colorado, prospecting for gold in the latter place. He also served in the rebellion from August 2, 1862, till July, 1865, enlisted in company D, one hundredth Illinois infantry, as a private and soon after promoted to first lieutenant, and again to captain, which position he held till close of war. Was in the battles of Stone river, Chicamauga, Peach Tree creek, Atlanta, Lookout mountain and other engagements, and was not once wounded. Returning to his home in Illinois, soon after commenced the mercantile business at Riverside. Following this two years, he went to Chicago and engaged in same business for ten years; from there he removed to Casey, where he remained in the same business for seven years. His was the first dry goods store in the village; selling out his business in 1876 has lived a retired life since, trying to collect up what is owing him from the friends (?) who so kindly received credit at his store, but who have failed to meet their honest obligations.

His marriage occurred in 1866, his wife being Mrs. Ellen M. Lull, a daughter of H. Martin, of Lamont, Ills. Her death occurred January 28, 1882, leaving one child by her marriage with Mr. Moody—Daniel H., born January 28, 1868, now

attending school in Chicago. The subject of this sketch makes his home in Casey. He is a Royal Arch Mason.

The pioneer drug store of Casey was opened by T. L. Pollard in the fall of 1868, in a store which stood on the corner now owned by T. J. Burns, but which has since been burned. He continued business for about five years, and was succeeded by Morrison Miles & Son, who ran it a short time, but, being no druggist, went out of business. They were succeeded by Loomis & Son, who having some claims upon him sued out an attachment and took the goods. They operated this for about four years, when they sold out to Charles Whitney, a physician, who continued in it for two years, when he was compelled to close up on account of not being able to meet his financial engagements. The next was a Doctor A. V. Wolf, who operated it until 1877, and then removed from the place, and it again passed into the hands of S. L. Loomis, and who has operated it ever since, buying the stock of F. N. Eaton, in September, 1883, and combining the two.

L. K. Riley started a drug store in 1871, in a building owned by G. Lasher. This he ran for a couple of years, with a good stock of drugs and medicines. He then sold out to Whitney & Hyzer. W. W. Hyzer was the druggist and ran the store, soon buying out his partner, and then put up the building now occupied by S. L. Loomis, and continued in the business until 1879 or 1880, when he sold out to Little, who after about three years disposed of it to F. N. Eaton, who in turn sold to S. L. Loomis, as mentioned above.

Samuel L. Loomis is a native of New York, born September 8, 1812, son of

James and Phebe (Barnes) Loomis. At an early age Mr. Loomis removed with his parents to Indiana, Ripley county, where he lived on a farm until thirteen years of age, subsequently removing to Decatur county, and thence to Fountain county, on the Wabash River, where the father died in 1830. Samuel soon after removed to Carroll county, Indiana, where he lived until 1854, and was employed on the canal running boats two seasons, and was also carpentering for a number of years prior to his removal to Carroll county. In this latter county he purchased land where old Carrollton is situated, living there until 1857. He ran a store there a short time, and then removed to Wiscotfa, Dallas county, with his goods from Carrollton. His next removal was to Redfield, where he was engaged in business ten years, subsequently removing to Casey, where he is doing a good business, and owns a farm near town, on section 28, Thompson township. He was married in Delphi, Indiana, to Melinda Manary, a native of Ohio, April 21, 1836. There were two sons born to them—James M., killed at Tuscumbia, Alabama, in 1863, captain of his company. He was taken prisoner at Corinth. George A. Loomis is living in Colorado, a Methodist minister. In 1864 Samuel Loomis enlisted in the hundred-day service in company C, 46th infantry, as fifth sergeant at first, but was discharged as third sergeant. S. L. Loomis was born September 8, 1812.

Henry North is also engaged in the drug business in Casey, having established the first exclusively drug store in the town. In 1869, as the spring opened, he removed his stock from Dalmanutha, where he had

been engaged in the same line, to a building which he erected on lot 14, block 10, in Casey, and has continued at the same stand, ever since. This building is 18x37, two stories high.

T. L. Pollard had the first stock of hardware in Casey, in connection with his other goods. This he sold to Miles & Son, as noted before, who soon went out of business. This branch of their business was then assumed by Hiram Martin, who ran it for a short time, when it passed into the hands of S. B. Moody.

Marshall & Hartpence commenced the hardware and agricultural implement business in the spring of 1869 in a small building, 16x24, now used by R. H. Marshall as a part of his machinery warehouse. The partnership existed until the spring of 1875, when Mr. Marshall purchased the interest of R. S. Hartpence. The latter left here for New Jersey. Mr. Marshall ran the business until January, 1884, when H. L. Williams became a partner. They carry a full line of hardware, both heavy and shelf, cutlery, and a stock of agricultural implements. Their store is a building 26x60 feet in size, two stories high, built in 1872, and have a large warehouse for the storage of machinery besides.

R. H. Marshall, of the firm of Marshall & Williams, is a native of North Carolina, and was born March 13, 1831, his parents being James and Jane L. (Doyle) Marshall. His father is a native of the North of Ireland, and his mother a native of Virginia. After making a couple of moves, in 1851 went to Oregon, and from there to Kansas, where R. H. entered on land, which he traded in 1860, and came to Clark county, Iowa, remaining at that

point for three years, when he came to Adair county, and bought forty acres of land of A. G. Weeks, in section 3, on which he built a house. He followed teaching for four years, when he engaged in the hardware and machine business. He was married August 17, 1859, to Miss Mary M. Weeks, a native of Indiana. They have eight children living—Henry L., Ina L., Effie M., Joseph E. O., Alpha, Robert E., Lucy L., and Garfield. In politics he is a republican, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

In 1877 a man by the name of T. L. Birney came to Casey and started in the hardware business. This he continued until in 1879; it was purchased by R. H. Marshall, and ran as a branch of his establishment, but in 1881 he transferred the stock to his store on the south side, in Adair county.

John Thompson started in the grocery business on the 13th of April, 1882. He deals in this line of goods exclusively, and carries a nice stock of clean, fresh goods, and has considerable trade.

John Thompson was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, July 18, 1829. He is the son of James and Polly (Mann) Thompson. James Thompson was a native of North Carolina, and his father was born in Ireland. John's father, in 1854, removed to Walnut township in Adair county, and settled on section 3. He sold out in 1875, and died in May of the same year. In 1855 John Thompson came to Guthrie county, and located on section 33, taking at first one hundred and twenty acres of land, which he has since increased to two hundred and forty acres, less what is occupied by a railroad passing through. The first house in

which he lived here was built of logs, and was 14x14. He lived in this for four years, when he built a square frame addition 14x14, moved the log part away, and built another addition. In 1870 he again enlarged his house until he had a very comfortable home. After this he removed to Casey, where he owns a pleasant residence. January 23, 1851, he was married to Cynthia Coward, a native of Chatham county, North Carolina, and daughter of Fielden Coward. They have seven children—Margaret A., James F., Spicy V., Angeline, Lydia B., Amanda E., and John S. Mr. Thompson votes the democratic ticket.

E. R. Whiting opened a store for the sale of fancy groceries, books, stationery, etc., in September, 1883, and is still in trade.

A millinery establishment was opened by Mrs. C. F. Linthurst, in 1871, who continued to operate it until 1877, when it was purchased by Miss S. P. Dwen, who is the present proprietor.

Mrs. E. R. Whiting established a millinery shop in the fall of 1883, and still continues to dispose of many of the wares in that line.

Whitman & Chrisman were the pioneers in the lumber trade, establishing themselves here, in that line, in 1869, and did a large trade. In 1876 they sold out to Belden & Richards.

The lumber business of the present owes its origin to A. & L. M. Rutt, who succeeded Hatch & Wingate here, in 1874, and continued under their management until the fall of 1883, when L. M. Rutt became, by purchase, the sole proprietor, and is a representative man in that line. He handles, besides the usual building

material kept in such places, barbed fence wire, coal, mixed paints, and cedar posts, and carries a stock that will invoice about \$7,000

L. M. Rutt, the lumber merchant of Casey, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the 25th of August, 1847. He is the son of J. C. and Fannie (Martin) Rutt, both natives of that state. The Rutt family settled in Pennsylvania about one hundred and fifty years ago. When about twenty years old, L. M. moved to Sterling, where he remained until 1874, when he moved to Atlantic, Cass county, Iowa. Six months later he came to Casey, and established his present business. He was married on the 28th of October, 1876, to Miss May Milner, a daughter of John Milner, of Atlantic. They have one child—Linnie. Mr. Rutt has been buying and selling real estate, and now has land interests outside of Casey. He has a very handsome residence.

William Valentine opened a depot for the sale of lumber and coal in 1877, in an office near the railroad depot. This he continued to run until January 1, 1884, when he admitted to a partnership G. R. Valentine. The business is at present conducted under the name and style of the Valentine Lumber company. On the 1st of March, 1884, they bought out Carson & Ross, dealers in agricultural machinery and hardware, and handle that line of goods in conjunction with their other trade. They are agents for the sale of the Woods and Champion harvesters and binders, buggies and wagons, and a full line of hardware, doing a business of about \$25,000 to \$30,000 per annum.

William Valentine is a native of Tippe-

canoe county, Indiana, and was born on May 6, 1843. He was reared on a farm, and there remained until he was twenty years of age, when he moved to Adair county, Iowa. Here he farmed for some time, and freighted one year from Omaha to Denver. In 1875 he moved to Atlantic, Cass county, and was there engaged in the livery business until 1877, when he came to Casey. He was married in November, 1865, to Miss Naomi I. Tylor, a native of Ohio. They have been blessed by seven children—Margaret, Hettie R. (dead), Mabel J., John W., Ebbie M., Irene A., Lucille E. Mr. Valentine is a prominent member of the Masonic order.

The general merchandise store of T. J. Burns was originated in 1871 by that gentleman, in the old restaurant building. In 1872 he built the building now occupied by him, but he has in course of erection a much finer one. In 1873 the firm became Burns & McFarland, who for years did an immense business in and around the town. In 1883 Mr. Burns purchased the interest of Mr. McFarland, and has since run it alone. In 1884 he commenced the erection of a new brick store, on the corner of Logan and McPherson streets. This will be 80x26 feet of ground area, and will, when finished, be fitted up in grand style. Mr. Burns will, on occupying his new store, increase his stock and otherwise enlarge his already splendid business.

Thomas J. Burns is a native of Grant county, Wisconsin, born August 21, 1847. He was reared on a farm. His father, Thomas Burns, was a native of Liconing county, Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Hector Burns, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and was a captain in the war of

1812. His mother was Miss Jane Thompson before her marriage, a native of Virginia. Mr. Burns lost his parents when he was quite young and went to live with his grandfather in Ohio, with whom he stayed till he was thirteen years old. Worked four years by the month on a farm. In January, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, 120th Ohio infantry, and was mustered in at Wooster, Ohio, and out at Galveston, Texas, May 9, 1866. When the war closed returned to Ohio, living on a farm for five years, from which latter place in 1871 he removed to Guthrie county, soon after engaging in mercantile business in Casey, and has been highly successful as a business man, and now owns a nice brick store in which he is still doing business. His wife was Miss Sidna A. Ankerman, a daughter of John Ankerman, a native of Ohio; was married in May, 1868. Three children have blessed this union—Carrie A., Thomas W., and Etta. Mr. Burns belongs to the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.

S. F. Jamieson commenced business here in 1880, in the general merchandise line. He carries a full line of all classes of goods and does a large and lucrative trade. He is an old disciple of the "art preservative of all arts," in Ohio, but was compelled by ill health to leave it and engage in his present business. He had the misfortune to have his store destroyed in the fire, but it did not interfere with his business which goes right along.

In December, 1868, C. A. Dean opened a boarding house south of the track, which was run for a time by his father-in-law, Mr. Haroun, who is now in Camer-on, Missouri.

The first hotel was in a shanty, built

and kept as such by a Mr. Dunham in the spring of 1869. In the fall of the same year Paul Denning built the present Denning house. This house he rented to several parties in succession, but in December, 1871, became the landlord himself, and has ever since presided over the "festive board" in that capacity. This is a large and commodious hotel and well kept.

BANK.

The bank of Casey was established in 1875 by William Ivers, who sold it to Savage & Crawford, in October, 1879. This is a private banking firm with a capital of from \$35,000 to \$50,000, most of which is invested in real-estate and securities. A. H. Savage is located at Dexter, where he is engaged in a similar enterprise. They do a general banking business, buy and sell exchange, loan money on real-estate security, etc. A specialty is the collection of all debts or accounts in Guthrie and Adair counties. They are also agents for Eastern parties, for whom they loan large amounts on real-estate, also agents for insurance.

John W. Crawford, banker in Casey, is a native of Ohio, born in Jefferson county in that state, January 26, 1843, and made this his home until 1863, on a farm. His parents were Albert G. and Elizabeth (Bowles) Crawford. His father was a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, of English parentage on his father's side, and on his mother's side German. John obtained his education in the common schools of Ohio, except a course at a business college at Mount Union, Ohio. In 1862, August 9, he enlisted in the service and served until the close of the war.

He was wounded at the battle of Resaca in the arm and side, with the same bullet, otherwise he escaped uninjured. He served in Company G, 46th Pennsylvania regiment, enlisting from Lawrence county, and was mustered in at Newcastle at the close of this civil strife, he returned home, and in 1869 removed to Warren county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in running an engine in the oil regions for ten years. Casey claims Mr. Crawford as a resident from October, 1879, he having come with the express purpose of opening a private banking institution, under the name of Savage & Crawford, Mr. Crawford being cashier. They have done a good business, and won the confidence and esteem of their patrons. While in Oil City, Pennsylvania, he was married March 19, 1872, to Miss Olive M. Savage, a sister of his partner, and daughter of Hiel Savage, of Jasper, Steuben county, New York. One child—Carl V.—has blessed the union, born August 22, 1879. Mr. Crawford is a trustee of the Presbyterian church of Casey, and his wife is a member of the same; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a prohibitionist. Mrs. Crawford is a prominent worker in the W.C.T.U., being president of the local union and secretary of the county union.

A. E. Noble built an elevator in Casey in 1879, which he used in the management of his business of grain dealer. In 1881 he sold the building to the Davenport glucose manufacturing company, who still own it. They handle immense quantities of corn here, brought from the surrounding country, which is one of the best in this country. In 1882 Mr. Noble purchased the other elevator, which was



W. A. Hawley, M. S.

erected also in 1879, by John Woods. This building is a well-built one, and has a storage capacity of 12,000 bushels. Mr. Noble deals in wheat and other grain, with the exception of corn and oats. He is one of the successful business men of Casey, and is on a fair road to a competency.

The pioneer harness shop in Casey was opened in the autumn of 1869 by Jacob Blattner, in the building now occupied by him.

Calvin W. Doop, stock dealer, raiser, and shipper, commenced buying cattle in Casey, in the year 1874. He came from Kansas, where he was engaged in the same business, also, breeding fine cattle. Mr. Doop has a fine farm of four hundred acres in Walnut township, Adair county, at which place he is breeding polled Angus cattle, and has a sufficient range for his usually large herd of steers. His business is extensive, and his stockyards in the village are convenient and roomy, with scales and all necessary arrangements to afford the farmer a good market, for his extra stock. Mr. Doop lives in Adair county, in that part of Casey extending over the line. He is a native of Washington county, Ohio, son of Joseph and Catharine (Windland) Doop. His father is a native of New York, and his mother of Ohio, her father being one of the first settlers there. In 1858 the Doop family removed to Vermillion county, Illinois, and was there on a farm. When the civil war broke out, Calvin enlisted in company F, 35th Illinois infantry, serving three years and three months. He was in thirteen different battles, and was wounded at Stone River, Altona mountains. The company was mustered in at

Georgetown, Illinois, and out at Springfield. On his return home he tried farming one year, when he removed to Missouri and subsequently to Kansas, owning a nice ranch and shipping stock. He was married in Illinois, December 24, 1864, to Anna White, a native of Indiana, but reared in Illinois, a daughter of James White, a cooper by trade and a wealthy man near Danville. Three children have been born to them—William P., Ina M. and Etna C. In politics he is a republican.

Among the prominent business houses not mentioned above are the following representatives of the industries of the town: S. R. Woods, furniture and undertaking; Harry Schneitman, furniture and undertaking; Kitchen & Lewis, agricultural implements; George Osgood, meat market; E. P. Maulsby, physician; W. D. Kelsey, attorney; C. A. & G. Berry, attorneys; G. A. Carpenter, dentist; H. O. Smith, veterinary surgeon and auctioneer; A. E. Noble, coal.

C. G. Earl, stock raiser and dealer, is a native of Rochester, New York, being born there September 6, 1844, where he lived till he was eighteen years of age, being educated there. His father was a butcher and drover at that point, and C. G. followed in his footsteps. In 1862 he went to the Rocky mountains with a quartz-mill and worked at the mill about two years, at the expiration of which time he went to Illinois, near Chicago, where he farmed and handled stock until 1869, when he came to Casey. In 1870 he built a residence, and immediately commenced buying stock. His intention is to make Hereford cattle-raising a specialty. He now has a herd of twen-

ty-five shorthorns, and intends crossing them with Herefords. C. G. Earl is the son of J. C. and Mary Earl, natives of Monroe county, New York. His marriage with Adelia Coates, was solemnized December 24, 1868, she being a daughter of J. P. Coates, a farmer of Downer's Grove, Illinois. Mrs. E. was born in Watertown, New York. They have an interesting family of four children—Harry P., Edna, Coates, and Angelus.

POST-OFFICE.

The office for the receipt and distribution of the mail was established in February, 1869, with R. H. Marshall as postmaster. The office of Casey was located on the south side, in Adair county. In 1872 the post-office was discontinued, and the people of Casey were compelled to get their mail at Menlo, or Guthrie as it was called. This only continued for a week or two, when the office was re-established on the north side of the town, in Guthrie county, with E. M. Day as the postmaster. He was succeeded by Mr. Whitmore, and in April, 1875, he by W. D. Kelsey. This gentleman in turn gave way to R. H. Marshall. Mrs. Cowman is the present efficient postmistress in charge. The office was made a money-order one prior to 1872, during Mr. Marshall's first administration.

SCHOOLS.

Casey looking well to the education of the coming generation, has two public school buildings, one on the north and one on the south side. The one on the north is a spacious structure 50x70 feet in size, erected in the fall of 1881, and is two stories high besides the high base-

ment. These schools are among the graded ones of the county, and pupils are prepared here for entry to the county high school, at Panora.

SOCIETIES.

Casey Lodge No. 236, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized in 1875, with the following officers: Charles Whitmore, N. G.; J. M. Sayers, V. G.; C. A. Berry, secretary; C. F. Linthurst, treasurer.

Punty Lodge, No. —, A. F. and A. M., was organized under a dispensation granted March 2, 1870, with the following members: G. A. Loomis, L. K. Riley, R. H. Marshall, A. Jordan, G. Lasher, J. E. Moran, J. B. Hatch, A. G. Weeks, S. B. Moody, Paul Denning, Joseph McMullen, E. B. Newton, S. L. Loomis, B. I. Blanghin, J. N. Blanchin and S. K. Wood. The first officers were as follows: G. A. Loomis, master; L. K. Riley, senior warden; R. H. Marshall, junior warden. The lodge is quite prosperous, having some forty-one members at present. The convocations of this society are held in their rooms in A. E. Noble's hall. The officers at present are: William Procter, W. M.; J. W. Crawford, S. W.; O. Denning, J. W.

Thayer Lodge, No. 179, A. O. U. W., was organized in Casey on the 9th of November, 1879, with the following list of charter members: W. D. Kelsey, J. McGraham, F. N. Cook, T. L. Birney, W. M. Webber, W. W. Hyzer, H. A. Bradbury, Alfred Warren, J. A. Cooper, F. Parsons, S. B. Moody, G. W. Osgood, M. V. Spencer, T. W. Irons, A. C. Oakes, W. H. McBride, W. W. Murray, C. M. Finley, J. C. Pride, W. A. Blackmer, J. Pin-

gergust, J. G. Berry, G. Lasher and J. H. Griffith. The first officers were: W. D. Kelsey, P. M. W.; J. McGraham, M. W.; F. N. Cook, G. F.; T. L. Birney, O.; W. M. Webber; recorder, W. W. Hyzer, F.; H. A. Bradbury, receiver; Alfred Warren, G.; Frank Parsons, O. W.; J. A. Cooper, I. W.; S. B. Moody, G. W. Osgood and M. V. Spencer, trustees. The lodge is in an excellent condition and gaining ground in the community. The present officers are the following mentioned: G. W. Osgood, M. W.; T. J. Burns, receiver; E. B. Gundrum, financier; J. W. Woods, recorder; J. G. Berry, foreman, and Geo. W. Osgood, J. W. Woods and T. J. Burns, trustees.

The town of Casey has been so unfortunate as to have been the victim of a considerable conflagration, an account of which we quote from the columns of the *Vindicator* of the date of June 2, 1884.

"Sunday morning June 1st, between three and four o'clock the ominous cry of fire and the ringing of the church and Denning bells aroused our citizens from that deep slumber into which all humanity seems to fall at that hour in the morning. When we first arrived upon the scene of destruction Thompson's Brother's grocery store was one mass of flames, and Osgood's meat market was past all hope. Before anything could be done, the Moody building, occupied by Jefferson & Woods for a grocery store and S. F. Jamieson's drygoods and grocery store were in the whirlpool of flames. Jamieson's store was burst open and a good many of the goods carried out. But of course a great many of them were more or less damaged. Mr. Jamieson's books were also saved. All the books, records and other

belongings to the Masonic and Odd Fellow's Lodges, whose hall was over Jamieson's store, was burned. Osgood's and Thompson Bros' books went with everything else in their buildings. Osgood's smoke house, back of the market, was full of meat and not a pound of it was saved. J. W. Woods had taken their books home so they were saved but their entire stock of notions and groceries were destroyed; two show cases being all that was taken out of the burning building. S. B. Moody who for some time has been keeping "bach" in the rooms over Jefferson & Woods' grocery store, was asleep there and it was only at the last moment that he was awakened. The stair was all in flames so that his only means of egress was to climb out of the window on to the awning. He threw out a trunk and then followed it but he had no more than struck the awning than down it came landing S. B. in a heap on the walk. It was a narrow escape. All his household goods and valuable papers, among which were a large number of notes, were burned. It was only by the most heroic and energetic efforts that S. K. Wood's furniture store and Valentine's hardware store were saved. And of course that means the salvation of the town. For it would have been simply impossible to have checked it had either of these buildings burned. As it was they could not have prevented its spreading had it not been for covering the buildings with blankets and salt, which Mr. Burns furnished from his store, and keeping them thoroughly saturated with water. The losses are about as follows: Jefferson & Woods, stock, \$2,000; insurance, \$1,000. Thompson Bros., building and stock, \$2,000; book accounts, \$1,200;

insurance, \$1,800. George Osgood's building and stock, \$2,500; book accounts, \$1,400; insurance, \$750. S. F. Jamieson, building, \$2,000; insurance, \$1,200.

"It is impossible to give Jamieson's loss on stock until an invoice is made. He was carrying a \$9,000 stock with an insurance of \$4,000, and he feels in hopes that the insurance will cover the loss. The loss on the Moody building, owned by H. M. Kellogg, of Aurora, Nebraska, is about \$2,000. It is unknown whether he was carrying insurance or not.

"Looking at it in the best light possible, it is a terrible loss to the individuals and the town—one they could ill afford to bear after the past seasons of short crops.

"No one knows how the fire started.

Some think that it was the work of an incendiary, as there had been no fire in any of the burned buildings for several days; and Thomson's grocery store, where the fire started, was closed early in the evening, so that if the fire had started from the inside it would certainly have broken out before three o'clock in the morning. And there were parties on the street at eleven p. m. who would certainly have noticed it had there been any light in the building. One theory advanced is that a burning cigar stump was thrown among the trash, and saw dust back of Thompson's grocery store. This is easily accepted, as there were parties drinking and carousing in the livery barn near there until a late hour in the night.

CHAPTER XXIV.

VICTORY TOWNSHIP.

The subdivision of Guthrie county, which bears the name of Victory, is technically known as township 80, range 31, west of the fifth principal meridian. It contains an area of thirty-six square miles, or twenty-three thousand and forty acres. It is bounded on the north by Dodge, on the east by Cass, on the south by Valley, and on the west by Seeley townships. The middle fork of the Racoon river traverses this township, running through the central portion. Entering on section 5, it pursues a meandering

course southeasterly, through sections 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 23 and 24, leaving on 25. The Brushy, also flowing through the southwestern part of the township, waters the soil of sections 19, 20, 28, 29 and 33, through which it passes. These main streams, with numerous small affluents, supply a full amount of water for all agricultural and stock purposes.

Along the course of the middle "Coon" there is found a considerable supply of timber, consisting of the usual varieties of deciduous trees found in this latitude.

In this the woodman's axe has seemed to make, at times, sad havoc with this natural supply of fuel, but other trees sprang up, rapidly assuming goodly proportions, as if in defiance of man's attempt at extermination.

The surface is, for the most part, of gently rolling prairie, but in the neighborhood of the streams it becomes sometimes abrupt and hilly, although not to the extent of entirely destroying their value for agricultural purposes.

The soil is of the dark, sandy loam, peculiar to the lands overlain by the drift formation, and is noted for being the best in the world for the growth of corn. Warm, quick and easily tilled, this seems to be the home of "Mondamin," as the Indian calls the corn, and that great cereal is largely cultivated in this locality.

The population is mixed, but the American is the predominant race, and all are of the most enterprising, thrifty character.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Peter Vandevanter was the pioneer settler of Victory township, according to the most authentic accounts. He located upon section 23, in the spring of 1851, having come here from Indiana. He was a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, and was an odd, peculiar kind of individual, very fond of fun and all kinds of jokes. He resided here until the day of his death, which took place in the winter of 1858, when he was buried on section 22. His wife removed to Grand Round Valley, Oregon, where she is at present residing. Mr. Vandevanter had five children, but all of them have removed from the county. His youngest son — John — accidentally

shot himself while hunting, shortly after removing to Oregon, in 1869.

Israel Vandevanter evidently settled in this township in 1851 or '52, but the year is not settled beyond doubt.

Another of the early settlers was John Vandevanter, who was born in Gurnsey county, Ohio, on the 9th of March, 1819. He was the son of Cornelius and Sarah (Hestewood) Vandevanter. In early life his parents took him with them to Vermillion county, Illinois, where the father died. John came to Victory township, in this county, and located upon section 23, but in the following December, removed to section 22. He was a carpenter as well as a farmer, and followed the double trade for some years. He was a married man, having been united in matrimony May 7, 1846, with Miss Emily, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Myers) Frazier, by whom he had one child—Peter. John Vandevanter died at his residence on section 22, on the 13th of May, 1883. His widow resides on the old homestead. She was born in Vermillion county, Illinois, April 10, 1828, and came to Jackson township, Guthrie county, in July, 1853. Her mother died August 13, 1871; her father, November 5, 1874. Peter, the son of John and Emily Vandevanter, was married December 7, 1871, to Miss Julia A., daughter of Abram and Mary J. (Younger) Straight, and they have been blessed with five children—Mary E., Mahalia J., Marinda E., John W., and Peoria Viola.

Thomas Moffitt located upon section 4 in May, 1852, with his family, and is a resident of the township yet. A sketch of this prominent gentleman and old settler may be found in chapter 9, under

the head of county judges, he having filled that honorable position during the years 1864 and 1865.

With his father came Orlando Moffitt, then a young man, as he was born in Ross county, Ohio, on the 18th of December, 1826. He lived with his parents until April 13, 1848, when he was married, in Hancock county, Indiana, to Miss Rebecca McClish, a daughter of James and Patience (Bishop) McClish. They have been blessed with a numerous family, having had ten children—Edson G., Caroline, Elizabeth, Thomas, Curtis L., Frances V., Helen J., Emma A., Amanda C. and Charles. He came to Victory township in May, 1852, and located upon section 14, where he is at present living. He has held the office of justice of the peace, township assessor and clerk, and, although following farming, takes great interest in things political and educational.

Peter H. Bryan, a son-in-law of Thomas Moffitt, came with that gentleman in May, 1852, and settled upon a part of section 14. He was a native of the Keystone state, but resided for some time in the same place as the Moffits, where he was married to Miss Caroline Moffitt, in March, 1852. He was a deep student and quite reserved, although not morose nor taciturn, but of quite warm feelings. He and his family are now residents of Morris county, Kansas, whither he emigrated in the fall of 1883. He had four children—Thomas M., William O., John and Mary E.

Horatio and Ozias Shaw, two brothers, were the next settlers here, locating upon section 15, in the fall of 1852. They were natives of Ohio, but came here from

Indiana, where they had been living. Horatio died at his home in Victory, in the spring of 1864, and was buried in Moffitt's grove cemetery. His wife resides in Oregon, but one of his sons is still here, living in Panora, another one in Atlantic.

John and Jacob Van Order, two brothers from South Bend, Indiana, settled in Victory township, in 1852, on section 22.

Luther, Abram, William and David Straight were the next to come to this locality in search of a home. This was in the spring of 1853. These parties came here from Marshall county, Illinois, although natives of New York state. Luther settled upon section 27, where he followed farming until the day of his death.

He was united in wedlock with Miss Elizabeth Lot, in New York, before he left that state, and had seven children. He was a frank, generous man, who was considered a most excellent "yarn spinner" by his friends. His wife died in the spring of 1873, and both are buried in Guthrie Center cemetery.

William remained here about two years, when he moved to Kickapoo, Kansas, but afterward went to Sandy Point, on the Missouri river, where he now resides.

Abram settled on section 28, where he remained until 1858, when he went into the grocery business in Guthrie Center. In later years he started for Oregon, but died while on his way to that land of promise.

David remained about seven years, when he removed to Sandy Point with his brother, where he has since died, leaving a wife and six children.

Henry Moffitt was a settler of the year 1855, locating on section 3 in the fall of

that year. He was a native of Hancock county, Ohio. He was married to Miss Mary Davis, in Ross county, Ohio, by whom he had eight children — King Robert B., Emma R., Henry, Emmett, Aledoras, Theodore, and two who died in infancy. Mr. Moffitt died in 1858, and is buried in Moffitt's Grove cemetery. His widow afterward moved to Carroll county, where she died. One of his sons, K. R. B., is a resident of Grant township, this county.

John Clark made a settlement in Victory township in July, 1853, but in October of the same year removed to Dodge, where he died in 1875.

Samuel Cummins made a settlement on section 3, in the fall of 1853. He was a native of Ohio, from which state he came here. He did not enter his land here, but in 1856 moved to Highland township and acquired a title to a farm there. Sometime during the war he removed to Oregon.

Samuel McClaran was the next pioneer in this township, settling in October, 1853. He was a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1805. After his marriage to Miss Mary Cline, he remained in Holmes county, in his native state, until 1805, when he removed to Owen county, Indiana, where he engaged in farming. He came to this county in June, 1853, stopping for a short time in Panora, when he came here, locating on section 10. On the 18th of August, 1858, he died, and on the 16th of January, 1880, his widow followed him.

Peter H. McClaran was born in May, 1846, in Owen county, Indian, his parents being Samuel and Mary (Cline) McClaran. His parents moved to Panora in June,

1853, where they remained until August of the same year, when they moved to Victory township, settling on section 10. In 1870 Peter was married to Miss Sarah M. Truax, a daughter of James and Jane (Carson) Truax. They have had three children—Laura May, born in August, 1873, died in June, 1875; Daisy and Clarence.

Elijah Carrick, one of the settlers of 1854, was born in Darke county, Ohio, on the 10th of May, 1810, and is the son of Henry and Eleanor (Shreves) Carrick. In 1832 he removed to St. Joseph county, Indiana, where he was married on the 24th of July, 1834, to Miss Nancy Ireland, by whom he had seven children—Margaret, Martha, Edgar, Clarinda, Albert, William T. and Francis M. On the 7th of August, 1854, he came to this township, taking up a claim on section 23. His wife died here in the spring of 1855, and in his loneliness he was again married on the 2d of May, 1861, to Miss Isabel Shanks Peterson. This latter union has been blessed with four children—Marion B., Jane, Catherine and Clarinda. This old settler is still a resident of the old homestead.

Robert T. Chambers settled upon a portion of section 2, in Victory township, on the 2d of October, 1854, and settled down to the hard life of a pioneer. He was a native of New Jersey, he having been born in Monmouth county, that state, on the 16th of June, 1816. He is the son of Job and Mary J. (Thomas) Chambers. In 1837 his parents removed to Clay county, Indiana, where they both died. The subject of this sketch was married in his native place to Miss Lydia A. Hulse, in October, 1836, and their

union has been blessed with ten children—Job, Amy J., Mary E., Rhoda A., Harriet S., Edward, Robert P., Hannah A., Nancy and Eliza. He removed to Indiana at the same time as his parents, and came to Guthrie county as above. He is now residing with his sons Job and Edward in Dodge township, his wife dying April 13, 1881.

Robert and Jonathan Reynolds were the next settlers, coming here in September, 1855. Jonathan, the elder, was born on the 10th of July, 1819, in Blunt county, Tennessee, and is the son of Thomas L. and Nancy Reynolds. His parents moved to Lawrence county, Indiana, in 1826, and engaged in farming. His father died here in 1830, and the widow, with her children moved to this county, settling in Jackson township, on the 13th of November, 1854. On the 1st of September, 1855, Jonathan leaving the parental roof, came to this township, locating upon section 5, where he still resides. His wife was Mary J., a daughter of James and Christina Dalzell, and they have had five children—Albinus, James, Samuel, Thomas and Cora Edith. James and Samuel are both dead.

His brother Robert was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, on the 1st of February, 1828. When he came to Victory township, on the 1st of September, 1855, he located on section 6, where he is still living. His mother accompanied him hither, and lived with him until the day of her death, which deplorable event occurred April 28, 1863. Robert was married in Indiana, to Miss Leaner Hoopingarnier, on the 16th of March, 1849, and they have three children—Simpson, Elizabeth C. and Charles H.

James Dalzell made a settlement on section 21 in the fall of 1855. He was a native of County Monnahan, Ireland, where he was born on the 9th of September, 1811. He came to America in 1840, staying for some time near New York City. From there he removed to New Jersey, and then to Cambria county, Pennsylvania, and, after several other stoppages on his western way, arrived in Guthrie county as above. He died here on the 23d of August, 1877, and his wife is a resident of Dodge township. His son, Samuel, lives on the old homestead in this township.

George M. Rich, one of Victory township's most prominent men, settled here, on section 34, in the spring of 1856, where he still resides. George M. Rich was born in Monongahela county, West Virginia, and came to Guthrie county in the spring of 1856, and located on section 34, Victory township. He was born in December, 1831, and when quite young, his parents having died, he was taken to raise by a man by the name of Andrew Anderson, of Waynesburg, Greene county, Pennsylvania. He remained there about three years, when he moved with Mr. Anderson to Bureau county, Illinois. After remaining about one month in that place, Mr. Rich went to Marshall county, where he was married in 1853, to Miss Mary J. Straight, a daughter of Luther and Elizabeth (Lott) Straight. They have had eleven children—De Witt, born July 20th, 1855, died in December, 1864; Minerva E., born in September, 1857, married in 1877 to Henry J. Hess; Louis H., born November 18, 1859, married in November, 1880, to Miss Delilah Russell; William M., born October 8, 1861, married March 28,

1883; Elmer F., born in September, 1863; Albert C., born in September, 1865; Peoria E., born December 6, 1867; Joseph, born July 13, 1865, died in August, 1869; John, born in July, 1870; Lola E., born in August, 1872; Clara J., born in May, 1874, died November 15, 1874. Mrs. Mary J. Rich also died in 1874. Mr. Rich was married for the second time in October, 1876, to Miss Eliza Bateham, a daughter of George W. and Calista (Hoover) Bateham. Her parents came to Grinnell, Iowa, in 1857, where her father still resides, her mother having died in April, 1858. The subject of this sketch was elected coroner, and has been sub-director for eleven years, which position he now holds, and was president of the county fair association in 18—, and vice-president in 18—. When he came to this county he had one yoke of cattle and but thirty dollars, while he now owns five hundred and eighty-seven acres of land, all under cultivation, and raises a large stock of cattle and other stock. His place is called the Gospel Ridge Farm.

In October, 1856, Jacob Dubbs removed his family to this township and located upon section 13, where he is yet living. Jacob Dubbs was born January 12, 1819, in Darmstadt, Germany, being the son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Scheats) Dubbs. His father died in Germany, December 22, 1833. Jacob emigrated to the United States in 1840, landing in New York, from which place he went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1841, when he went to Stark county, Ohio. He afterward went to Carroll county, Ohio, where he worked at cabinet-making. Was married there, November 9, 1842, to

Miss Elizabeth Carrothers, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Snodgrass) Carrothers. They have one child, John A., who now lives in Denver, Colorado. In 1845 Mr. Dubbs moved to St. Joseph county, Indiana, and in October, 1855, he came to Victory township, section 13, and remained till December, when he returned to St. Joseph county, Indiana, moving his family here in October, 1856. He has held the positions of trustee and sub-director. His son, John A., enlisted in August, 1862, in Company I, 29th Iowa infantry, and was mustered out in 1865. He was engaged in battles at Helena, Little Rock, Mobile, Saline river, Fort Blakesley and other points.

Among the arrivals of 1857 was that of T. P. Reed, one of the most prominent citizens of Guthrie county. T. P. Reed was born December 23, 1835, in Guernsey county, Ohio, his parents being Samuel and Anna (Rose) Reed. Mr. Reed came to Victory township April 21, 1857, and settled on section 29. He was married in Guernsey county, September 18, 1856, to Miss Sarah Hooks, a daughter of Allen and Charlotte (Leasure) Hooks. They have had seven children to bless their union, five of whom are yet living—Silas J., who married Hetty Rich, October 11, 1883; Miss C. B., married N. W. Patterson; Elizabeth M., married Silas Buckholter; James D. and Bertha. Kleber, the third child, died in 1861, and Paul, the sixth, is also dead. Mr. Reed is a consistent church member, and is a trustee in the Baptist church. He is a member of the board of supervisors at present. His parents came to Guthrie Center in the fall of 1858, where his father died in July, 1882, his mother still being a resident of

that place. Mr. Reed has some excellent land in sections 28 and 29. He is in every sense a representative citizen.

Culbertson F. Reed located in Victory township on the 23d day of April, 1857. Culbertson F. Reed, a native of Ohio, was born January 15, 1833, in Guernsey county, his parents being Samuel and Annie (Rose) Reed. He was married in that county July 14, 1855, to Miss Rebecca B. Raney, a daughter of William and Mary (Mackey) Raney. Mrs. Reed was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, December 24, 1837. They have had ten children, nine of whom are still living—Anna M., Charles S., Ernest F., Alice J., Minnie L., Fred D., Willie A., Jessie and Josie. Their first child, Emily H., died April 1, 1877. April 23, 1857, Mr. Reed moved his family to Victory township, locating on section 29, and to their present quarters, on section 19, November 1, 1868, where he is engaged in general farming. His parents came to Guthrie Center November 1, 1859, where his father died July 7, 1882, and his mother still resides there. Mr. R. is a Missionary Baptist, and has preached for a number of years.

Daniel Nolan, a native of the Emerald Isle, made a claim on section 35, in 1858, and is yet a resident of the same place.

William A. Grove, a son of John and Mary (Mateer) Grove, was born near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in May, 1854. He came with his parents to Jasper county, Iowa, in the spring of 1860, where he remained until 1878, when he moved to Seeley township, Guthrie county, where his parents still reside. He came to his present location, on section 32, in March, 1880, where he owns one hundred and fif-

teen acres of land, and raises fine stock. William was married in 1876, to Miss Bella Magehan, a daughter of Henry and Mary Magehan. They have had four children all girls—Ada F., Mabel (died in 1879), Mary and Minnie. Mr. Grove is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is one of the prominent citizens of the township.

William W. Davis, a prominent farmer of Victory township, was born in February, 1856, in Guthrie county, Iowa, his parents being Benjamin and Sarah A. (Martin) Davis. In 1876 his parents moved to Victory township, where they still reside. William W. was married in 1878, to Miss Mary E. Fisher, a daughter of Sanford and Eliza J. (Mills) Fisher. They have one child—Maggie. Mrs. Davis' mother died in Kansas some twenty years ago; her father now resides with William. Mr. Davis has been honored with the positions of road supervisor, township trustee and clerk. He carries on a general stock of farming and raising of stock.

Samuel Heald came to Guthrie county in 1870, settling in Victory township where he follows general farming and stock-raising. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in August, 1836, where he remained until 1841, when he moved to Ohio with his parents, where they died. He remained there until 1870, when he moved to his present location. He was married in 1860, in Noble county, Ohio, to Miss Sarah E. Phillips, a daughter of Thomas and Maria Phillips. They have had eight children—John W., died in 1863; Henry, died in 1863; Jacob L., James E., Walter, died in 1869; Carrie H., Charles D. Mrs. Heald died in July,

1880, leaving her husband children to mourn her departure. Mr. Heald is a prominent member of the Wesleyan Methodist church.

Patrick Mahoney was born in county Cork, Ireland, on the 20th of September, 1823, and is the son of Timothy and Catharine (Russell) Mahoney. His father died in October, 1848, and his mother died in 1835. Patrick immigrated to America with a brother and two sisters, in January, 1850, and located in Boston, Massachusetts. In 1855, Patrick left Boston and came to Crawford county, Wisconsin, where he remained nine years, when he came to Clayton county, Iowa. In 1871 he came to Victory township, Guthrie county, and settled on his present location on section 21, on the 1st of March, 1883. He was married on the 5th of April, 1853, to Miss Ellen Cummins, a daughter of John and Ellen (Dinnen) Cummins. They had five children—Catharine, died on April 16, 1879; Timothy J., John, Patrick, married Ellen Dudley on the 24th of November, 1883; Ellen, died on the 13th of July, 1868. Mr. Mahoney follows general farming and stock-raising, and own four hundred and sixty-five acres of good cultivated land. He is treasurer of the land-league for Guthrie county.

Silas J. Reed, a son of T. P. Reed, of Victory township, was born July 12, 1857, in Victory township, Guthrie county. He was married October 11, 1883, to Miss Hetty Rich, a daughter of Lorenzo D. and Barbara (Bixler) Rich. Mrs. Reed was born in Bureau county, Illinois, August 1, 1857. Her parents moved to Victory township in 1880, where they remained until moving to Audubon

county in 1881. Silas holds the position of clerk of the school board at present and has held the constable's office for some time.

George W. Jarnagin was born on the 12th of July, 1831, in Highland county, Ohio, his parents being Eli and Mary (Franklin) Jarnagin. George moved with his parents to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1837. He was married in October, 1854, to Miss Nancy J. Kent, a daughter of Merrill and Mary (Bradley) Kent. They have seven children living and three dead—Theresa R., married J. M. Couch; Fred L., Chester E., Cora M., Maggie G., William H., and Burrill K., Mary B., born in August, 1855, died in June, 1859; Horace Elmer, born in 1860, died in 1864, and Lillie M., born in 1863, died in 1881. Mr. Jarnagin came to Guthrie county, Iowa, in 1866, locating on South Coon, near Stuart, and came to Victory township in 1879, where he follows general farming and stock-raising. He enlisted in Company H, 1st regiment United States infantry in the Mexican war, and was mustered out in 1849, at Fort Brown, Texas. He has held the office of subdirector and is township trustee at present.

Holoman Parker, a native of Wayne county, Indiana, was born in December, 1840, being the son of John and Caroline (Finch) Parker. He moved with his parents to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1849, where his mother still resides, his father having died in 1875. Holoman was married on the 3d of December, 1863, to Miss Nancy E. Thornburgh, a daughter of Henry C. and Eleanor Jane (Gilmore) Thornburgh. They have six children—Seneca LeRoy, Mary Catherine, John Henry, Cora Caroline, Elsie May and Eva

Gatella. They have lost two children. In the spring of 1868 he moved to Dallas county, Iowa, and in 1879 he came to Guthrie county, settling on section 13, in Victory township, after living a short time on section 15. He was a member of Dallas county Grange. He enlisted in the 54th Indiana infantry in 1862, and was mustered out in the latter part of the same year.

James Butler, another prominent resident of Victory township, is a native of Northampton, England, being born in that place in November, 1827, and is the son of Thomas and Annie (Dean) Butler. He was married in England, in December, 1848, to Miss Sarah Gilbert, a daughter of Junia and Elizabeth (Cobler) Gilbert. They have been blessed with seven children—Junia, Elizabeth H., Rebecca G., Mary, George, Sarah and Sylvester. In 1852 Mr. Butler emigrated to New York, and in 1853 he moved to DeKalb county, Illinois, where he remained until 1857, when he moved to Lee county, in the same state. In 1871 he removed to Guthrie county, locating in the neighborhood of Panora, but in 1872 removed to his present location, on section 9, where he raises cattle and hogs of choice breeds, and for which he finds a ready market.

William F. Brann, a farmer and stock-raiser on section 7, came to Victory township, in March, 1871, where he owns a large farm of one hundred and fifty-three acres under cultivation, and raises large numbers of cattle and other stock. He was born in Putnam county, Indiana, in December, 1851, and is the son of James and Mary A. (Benifield) Brann. His parents came to Davis county, Iowa, in 1856, where his parents both died. In 1867

William came to Guthrie county, settling on his present location in 1872. He was married in Guthrie county in 1871, to Miss Caroline E. Reynolds, a daughter of Robert and Leanner (Hoopengartner) Reynolds. They have had one child—Laura, who died at the age of seven years. Mr. Brann is trustee at present, having been the same for eight years. He worked at carpentering in Guthrie county until 1872.

Benjamin Erven has a farm on section 30, in Victory township, and has all of his land under cultivation, and well improved. He was born in Harrison county, Ohio, on the 30th of January, 1830. In the fall of 1836 his parents removed to Guernsey county, in that state, where they resided until the death of the father George Erven, the father died March 14, 1857, aged seventy years, the mother died January 3, 1865, aged seventy-five. Both the parents were born in Virginia. Benjamin left Noble, late Guernsey county, in the spring of 1870, and settled in Guthrie county, where he now resides. He was married September 4, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth Porter, daughter of James and Elizabeth Porter. Mrs. Erven was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, July 20, 1827. They have six children—James A., born July 8, 1852, and married to Miss Viola A. Simcoke, September 26, 1882; Mary Jane, born August 13, 1853, married June 9, 1878, to Thomas M. Davis; George M., born November 15, 1854, married May 21, 1881, to Miss Ida M. McFee; Andrew P., born February 24, 1858, Leicester H., born May 16, 1860; John B., born October 11, 1865, and died January 30, 1878. Mrs. Erven's father, James Porter, was born April 17, 1784, and died in Ohio, January 11, 1832. Her

mother was born March 14, 1786, and died in Muscatine county, Iowa, April 17, 1876. Mr. Erven, his wife and daughter are members of the Baptist church at Guthrie Center.

James Truax, a native of Brook county, West Virginia, was born in 1817, and is the son of William and Martha (Malette) Truax. In 1833 James married Jane Carson, daughter of Charles and Mary (Long) Carson. They have eight children living and five dead. Mary was born in West Virginia, August 31, 1840, and was married to Alexander Morgan in 1860; William Traux was born in West Virginia, April 25, 1842, and was married to Mary Harper, November 6, 1864; William died October 18, 1872; Charles C. Truax was born March 22, 1844, and was married to Mary F. Shepherd in April, 1860; John Truax was born in February, 1846, and died in February, 1847; Robert Truax was born June 18, 1847, and married Mary Neal in 1873; Martha A. Truax was born June 18, 1849, and was married January 13, 1866, to Miss Jackson; Sarah M. Truax was born August 20, 1850, and was married December 13, 1870, to Peter McClaran; John W. Truax was born August 17, 1855, and was married February 21, 1882, to Clarinda Tolbert; Elizabeth Truax was born March 18, 1858, and died in 1860; David Truax was born April 7, 1859, and died September 30, 1880; Thomas Truax was born July 28, 1862; James Truax, Jr., was born October 30, 1853; John, Robert, Charles, Martha,

Sarah, James and John Westley were born in Ohio, Tuscarawas county, except Charles, who was born in Harrison county, Ohio. Elizabeth, David and Thomas were born in Mahaska county, Iowa. Mr.

James Truax moved to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he remained until 1862, when he moved to Mahaska county, Iowa, where he remained until coming to Guthrie county in 1864, and settling in Cass township, where he remained until 1868, when he moved to his present location, on section 2, in Victory township. Mrs. Truax's father died in 1871, at the age of ninety-eight years, and her mother died in 1860 in Mahaska county. Mr. Truax hauled lumber from Des Moines to build his house, which he found was no easy task in those days. He is a member of the board of supervisors, and was a member of the Victory grange.

Edwin W. Russell was born in Caledonia county, Vermont, in 1828, being the son of Allen and Eliza (Dow) Russell, with whom he moved to Laporte county, Indiana, in the spring of 1833. They remained there but a year, when they moved to Boone county, where they remained but a short time when they removed to Rock Island county, Illinois. He was married in Rock Island county, December 25, 1857, to Miss Jane M., a daughter of A. H. Carpenter. They have three children—Mary V., married in April, 1880, to Samuel Dalzell; Myra E. and Susie A. Mr. Russell moved to this county in 1877, locating on section 21, Victory township, where he carries on general farming.

Abijah H. Carpenter is a native of Tolland county, Connecticut, being born there in 1803. He moved with his parents in 1815 near Montpelier, Vermont, where they followed farming until their death. Abijah was married in May, 1827, to Susan H. Dow, a daughter of Nathan and Susan (Hackett) Dow. Mrs. Carpenter was born in 1811, in New Hamp-

shire, and died in 1872. They have had twelve children—Lucinda, married Orrin Randall; James H., married Octavia Sanford; Eliza A., married Hiram Hannaford; Mary Jane, married Edwin Russell; Geo. W., Elvina F., married Delia S. Perry; Almyra L., married Elmer Hollister; Myron D., united to Martha Shadle, in 1843; Oscar L., married in 1845 Elizabeth Yolton,—had one infant. George and Myron were in the late war. Mr. C. moved to Zuma, Illinois, in February, 1855, where he remained until he came to Guthrie county, in 1880, settling in Beaver township. He now lives with his son-in-law, Edwin W. Russell.

George S. Wine came to Guthrie county, Iowa, in October, 1874, and settled in Victory township, section 4. He was born in LaGrange county, Indiana, on the 14th of February, 1847. He moved with his parents to Sac county, Iowa, in 1856, and there remained until 1864, when he enlisted his service in Company H, 23d Iowa infantry. In 1859 his father went to California, where he died in 1862, and his mother died in this county, in 1875. On the 9th of January, 1869, George was married to Miss Alice P. Seekins. Mrs. Wine was born in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, on the 5th of June, 1852. Her mother died in Sac county, in December, 1868. She came to Iowa with her parents in 1865, and soon after was married. They have had eight children—Ernest, born in Sac county, Iowa, on March 19, 1871; Lillie May, born in Sac county, on May 24, 1872; Gracie, born in Sac county, on March 3, 1874; Charley was born in Guthrie county, on January 4, 1876; Ada Belle was born in Guthrie county, on the 20th of October, 1877; Bert, born on the

1st of October, 1880, in Guthrie county; Walter Clyde was born on the 25th of October, 1883, and died in May, 1884.

Junia F. Butler was born in Northamptonshire, England, in October, 1849, and is the son of James and Sarah (Gilbert) Butler. He came to Victory township in 1872 from New York, where he emigrated with his parents in 1852. He returned to England in 1881, where he was married to Miss Ellen Dowling, a daughter of Charles and Sarah Dowling. They have one child, James George. Junia returned to this country and settled on section 9 in Victory township, where he carries on agriculture to some extent, and raises cattle and other stock.

In the year 1830 there was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, to William and Mary Guthrie, a son whom they called William, and who is the subject of this sketch. His mother died in Kansas in 1858, his father having previously died in 1829. In 1844 William came to Lagrange county, Indiana, where he learned the blacksmithing. He was married in Noble county, Indiana, in 1854, to Miss Catherine Williamson, a daughter of Joseph and Catherine Williamson. They have had nine children—Antonia, died in August, 1857; Kelley, died October 7, 1858; Eugene, Mary A., Sarah, Elvina, William, died in —; Minnie, Samuel, and Jimmie (adopted) died in June, 1881. He moved to Jasper county, Iowa, in 1855, where he remained until 1881, when he came to Guthrie county, settling in Victory township, where he follows general farming and raises stock. He was in the service of the state of California for six months.

Frank Schmidt was born in Prussia, February 20, 1838, his parents being

Joseph and Mary O. Schmidt. In 1848 his parents emigrated to the United States, settling in Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, where they now reside. Frank was married there in November, 1860, to Miss Margaret Meyer, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Meyer. They have five children—Joseph, Mary, Henry, Rosa and John. At different times in Mr. Schmidt's life he has worked in a saw-mill and farmed. He came to his present location on section 12, in Victory township, June 20, 1873, where he has a nice farm, and is engaged principally in farming, but also has some good stock.

Samuel Landes came to his present location on section 12 in March, 1881. He was born in York county, Pennsylvania, on the 21st of January, 1843, and is the son of John and Catherine (Strickler) Landes. His father died in 1874, his mother having previously died in 1852. Samuel was married in March, 1864, to Miss Catharine Stum, a daughter of John and Sarah (Custer) Stum. They have two children—Emma J. and John W. In 1867 Mr. Landes moved to Frederick county, Pennsylvania, where he remained on a farm until 1870, when he returned to York county, Pennsylvania. He moved several times to and from York county until 1877, when he came to Des Moines, Iowa. He remained there but a year when he moved to Marion county, and then to his present location. Mr. Landes is supervisor at present.

Polemon S. Coons is a native of Cass county, Michigan, being born there in 1850, and is the son of John G. and Phoebe (Sutton) Coons. His parents came to Iowa county, Iowa, in the spring of 1854, and in 1865 they moved to Linn

county, Missouri. Not liking the country, Polemon returned to his birthplace, where he followed the occupation of farming, spending about two years in Osceola county, Michigan, and Cass county, Michigan. He at last settled down in Victory township, Guthrie county, in 1883, where he follows general farming and stock raising. His father died in Linneus, Missouri, in 1876; his mother died in Cass county, Michigan, in 1852. He was married in Osceola county, Michigan, to Miss Jennie E. Wise, a daughter of Myron and Sarah (Frost) Wise, by whom he has one child, born July 2, 1884, whose name is Fred Eugene.

John R. Bell, a farmer and stock raiser, came to his present location on section 10 and established his occupation in March, 1880, where he now owns a farm, and raises large numbers of stock and other farm products. He was born in October, 1851, in Madison county, Iowa, where he remained until 1854, when he moved with his parents to Story county, Iowa. He was married in 1874, in Story county, to Miss Matilda Baxter, a daughter of C. H. and Lydia (Mann) Baxter. They have three children—Lemetta C., Hugh and Blanche. In 1875 he moved to Jewel county, Kansas, where he remained until July of that year, when he returned to Story county, and in 1880 moved to his present location. Mr. Bell has been school director and supervisor for two years.

Bartholomew Dunley was born on the 24th of June, 1811, in county Cork, Ireland. His father died in February, 1824, and in 1850 his mother came to America and settled in Louisville, Kentucky, where she remained until 1852, when she moved to Jackson county, Indiana, where

she died in 1853. Bartholomew was married in Ireland, on the 18th of October, 1853, to Miss Margaret Walsh, a daughter of Patrick and Bridget (Gleason) Walsh. They have had six children—Bridget, Patrick, Edward, Ellen and Anna. In 1853 Bartholomew moved to Louisville, where he remained one year, when he came to Jasper county, Iowa, and to his present quarters in Victory township, Guthrie county, in March, 1872. He has been sub-director, road supervisor and township treasurer.

James W. Devoss, a farmer and stock raiser on section 13, was born in Highland county, Ohio, August 27, 1840. His father, David Devoss, followed blacksmithing until his death, which was in 1863. James W. moved to Randolph county, Indiana, in 1852, where his mother still resides. He was married in 1866 to Miss Angeline Burden, a daughter of Nehemiah and Margaret (Campbell) Burden. They have six children—Florence E., Ora Bell, Irena D., Virgie Gertrude, Joseph William and Bertha Pearl. Mr. Devoss moved from Randolph county, Indiana, to Jackson township, Guthrie county, in 1869, where he remained until 1878, when he moved to his present location. He now holds the offices of squire, road supervisor and school director.

William H. Patterson was born in 1838, in Morgan county, Ohio, being the son of William and Mary E. (Taylor) Patterson. He moved with his parents to Allamakee county, Iowa, where they followed farming. He was married in 1863 to Miss Harriet Minert, a daughter of John and Amy Minert. They have eleven children—David, married Lizzie Burton, December 26, 1883; Mary E., married Iona Motz,

July 3, 1878, Joel, Charles H., Ella, Willis P., Effie L., John W., Hattie B., Louie S. and Emmie. William H. moved to Marion county, Iowa, in 1865, and in April, 1870, moved to Panora, and in August of the same year, he moved to his present location, on section 36. His father died in Allamakee county, Iowa, in 1874, and his mother died in 1880 at the same place.

Samuel E. Sipe, one of the prominent and reliable men of Victory township, was born in Blair county, Pennsylvania, in December, 1847, being the son of John and Hannah (Hedden) Sipe. In 1850 his parents moved to Decatur, Illinois, where his father died in the fall of 1852, while his mother lived merely two weeks after. Samuel E. was taken to raise by Mr. Munch, a farmer, where he remained until the breaking out of the civil war, when he enlisted in Company E, 145th Illinois infantry, and was mustered out at Camp Butler in September, 1864. He returned to Mr. Munch's, where he remained until he was twenty years of age, when he came to Dallas county, Iowa, where he was married in 1867 to Miss Sarah C. Fetrow, a daughter of Andrew and Deborah (McMillan) Fetrow. They have five children—Letha E., married to Josiah Slaybaugh, Ida Irena, Fanny M., Mary E. and John D. Mr. Sipe moved to Victory township, Guthrie county, in 1875, where he settled on section 10. He now has a fine farm of eighty acres, raises stock and follows general farming. Mr. Sipe has been road supervisor, which position he held for some time.

Manasseh M. Hess, one of the most successful and enterprising farmers of Victory township, was born in October, 1850, in

Center county, Pennsylvania, and is the son of Jacob and Julia A. (Schaffer) Hess. His parents moved to Stephenson county, Illinois, in 1851, where he was engaged in farming until the fall of 1857, when he came to Guthrie Center, Iowa, where he established the grocery business. In 1864, he moved his locality to Victory township. His father died June 11, 1866, and was buried in the Guthrie Center cemetery. Manasseh was united in marriage, in 1872, to Miss Mary Lydick, a daughter of Adam and Kitty A. (Liter) Lydick. They have three children living: William, Annie L. and Edna. Marseilles died in February, 1873. Mr. Hess now resides on section 11.

HISTORIC FIRST THINGS.

Peter Vandevanter built the first log house in Victory township, in the fall of 1851, on section 23.

The first frame house was erected by Thomas Moffit, in May, 1861.

The first white child born in the township was Caroline, daughter of Orlando and Rebecca Moffitt, the date of whose birth was November 23, 1852. Miss Moffitt was married to John E. Remore, who died in March, 1881. She is now living on section 14.

The first ground was broken by Thomas Moffitt in May, 1852, and in the following month the same party planted the first corn; this was the first seed of any kind committed to the soil in Victory township.

The first marriage was that which united the destinies of Moses Clarke and Minerva Moffitt on the 19th of June, 1855. The ceremony was performed by Judge James Henderson. These parties now live in Missouri.

The first wheat was sown in Victory township by Thomas Moffitt in the fall of 1852.

The first religious services were held in Victory by Rev. Fisk Harmon, a Presbyterian clergyman, at the McClaran school-house in the fall of 1855.

The first death was that of Miss Mary Cleveland, who died during the winter of 1853, and was buried in the Panora cemetery. This young lady was at the time living with her sister, Mrs. L. B. Low.

ORGANIC.

The township of Victory was organized in 1871, at which time the following gentlemen were elected to fill the various offices in the township: C. F. Reed, Adam Lydick, and John Vandevanter, trustees; Henry J. Hess, clerk; J. A. Dubbs, assessor; Charles Corsant, constable. Prominent in all the affairs of Victory, in things educational and political, we find nearly all of her best citizens, among whom are: E. A. Shaw, Henry J. Hess, T. P. Reed, Frank Brann, M. M. Hess, Peter Bryant, Orlando Moffitt, George M. Rich, Adam Lydick, W. W. Davis, S. M. Fisher, John Vandevanter, G. W. Jarnagan, and John Frazier. The officers for the year 1884, are as follows: J. H. Rainer, W. F. Brann, and G. W. Jarnagan, trustees; W. W. Davis, clerk, M. M. Hess, assessor; J. W. Devoss, justice.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school was taught by Mr. Osborne, in a log house that stood on the farm of Jacob Van Order, on section 22.

In District No. 1, the first teacher was N. McDuffy, and the present one W. H. Mobley.

District No. 2, comprising sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, had Arthemias McClaran for its first teacher, and George Chambers handles the ferule at present.

District No. 3, which embraces sections 6, 7, 5 and 8, has a neat school-house 20 x 24, which was erected in September, 1881, at a cost of \$480. Miss Margaret Dunley was the pioneer teacher, and Miss Anna Z. Dunley is the present.

District No. 4 has a school-house, built in the summer of 1883 at a cost of \$449. It is a substantial frame edifice, 20 x 24, and was presided over for the first term by Paul McLaughlin. Lincoln Heald is the present pedagogue in 1884. The district embraces sections 17, 18, 19 and 20.

District No. 5, comprising sections 15, 16, 21 and 22, can boast of a fine school-house 20 x 32, which cost about \$750 to build. Henry J. Hess was the first teacher to rule the school.

*"And oft the busy whisper circling round,
Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frowned."*

This school is presided over by Miss Rachel Williamson in 1884.

District No. 6, containing sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, has a school-house built in 1882.

District No. 8, embracing the territory of sections 27, 28, 33 and 34, built a fine school-house in the summer of 1876. This building is 24 x 34 feet in size, and cost \$1,200. Henry J. Hess was also the first teacher here.

POST-OFFICES.

The first post-office in the township was established in 1858, with Thomas Moffitt as postmaster. He was succeeded by Orlando Moffitt, who held the position

until it was discontinued in July, 1883. This was called Moffitt's Grove.

Fansler post-office was instituted on the 2d of July, 1883, and Nelson T. Coons appointed postmaster, which position he holds at present. Nelson T. Coons, a native of Cass county, Michigan, was born in April, 1848, and is the son of J. G. and Phoebe (Sutton) Coons. Nelson came to Iowa county, Iowa, with his parents, in June, 1854, where he remained until 1865, when they moved to Linn county, Missouri, where Nelson remained until 1867. He then moved to Johnson county, Iowa, where he was married to Miss Harriet B. Stowe in 1868, who died in Iowa county in 1869, where they had moved in the fall of 1868. Mr. Coons then moved to Cass county, Michigan (where he was born), and remained until 1875, when he moved to Osceola county, Michigan. He was married in 1875, in Bay county, Michigan, to Miss Alma J. Kingsley; she died in 1880 in Osceola county, leaving one child, Moses F. In 1882, Mr. Coons moved to Guthrie county, and established his present business of general stock. Mr. Coons was united in marriage with Miss Martha J. Lydick, on the 28th of May, 1884.

Peter H. McClaren was born May 7, 1846, in Owen county, Indiana, his parents being Samuel and Mary (Cline) McClaren, who came to Panora, Guthrie county, June 6, 1853, and to Victory township in October, 1853, where they settled on section 10. The subject of this sketch, Peter, was married December 13, 1870, to Miss Sarah M. Truax, a daughter of James and Martha (Carson) Truax. They have had three children—Laura, born August 1, 1873, and died June 2.

1875; Daisy and Clarence. Mr. McClaren has been supervisor, school director and secretary of the school board.

Harmon Witthauer was born in Prussia, August 19, 1829, and is the son of Gottlieb W. and Elizabeth (Huneshagen) Witt-hauer. He came to this country in May, 1854, locating in Center county, Pennsylvania, where he lived on a farm until 1865, when he came to Guthrie county, locating on section 35 in Victory township, where he still resides. He was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Floel, in Prussia, in 1850, and by their union eight children have been blessed—Ida, born in March, 1856, died in August, 1856; Louis Otto, married in 1883 to Hattie Bowman; Bruno, born in February, 1860, died in April, 1865; Hugo, born in 1862, died in July, 1863; Thomas and Edward. Mr. W. served three years in the German war, and now follows general farming and stock-raising.

The subject of this sketch, Marshall Coe, was born October 8, 1834, in Catta-raugus county, New York, and is the son of Cornelius and Freelove (Stanbro) Coe. His parents moved to Henry county, Illinois, in 1855. Marshall was married in Illinois, September 28, 1858, to Miss Sarah Smith, a native of Whitesides county, that state, and the daughter of Henry and Hannah (Thoman) Smith. They have two children—Frank and Mary. In 1876 they moved to Marshall county, Iowa, and to Jasper county in 1879, where they ran a boarding-house; came to their present location in Victory township in 1883, where Mr. Coe follows farming.

MILLS.

A saw-mill was built in the fall of 1855,

by Eli Ritz and Thomas Harris on section 15. This was on the land owned at that time by Horatio Shaw, and was operated by these parties for about two years, when it passed into the hands of Isaiah Shook, who shortly afterwards sold it to William Tracy. About three years after its building, and while in the hands of the latter party, a freshet in the stream swept away the dam, when the mill was dismantled, the machinery sold, and the building went down. A small part of the works went into the Vandevanter mill.

Robert T. Chambers built a saw-mill on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 4, in the fall of 1857. This had good machinery and ran for some eighteen years, when high water washed the dam and the bottom of the mill entirely out. The building was 20x40, and is still standing although considerably out of repair.

The Mobley steam saw-mill is located in the southeast corner of section 24. Thomas Mendenhall moved to this point from near Dexter, about 1878, and continued to operate it here for two years, when he sold it to William Hardy, but in October, 1880, it passed into the hands of the present operator, Henry Mobley.

The Eagle grist-mill was built by L. M. Fansler in March, 1882, and was opened for business. This building is 36x24, one and a half stories high and the power is furnished by the waters of the "Middle Coon." For about a year after its completion it ran only one burr but has now two, and is capable of grinding six bushels of wheat and the same of corn per hour. This is the only mill in the township and is located on the southeast quarter of section 9. Mr. Fansler ran the mill

by himself until January 1, 1883, when he sold a third interest there into John Newberry. Mr. F. is the miller, and is a practical workman, and the mill is growing in favor with all who have any business with the proprietors. Lewis W. Fansler was born in August, 1859, in Waterloo, Indiana, and is the son of John and Mary (Hively) Fansler. In 1861 he moved with his parents to Jasper county, Iowa, where his father worked in a mill until 1881, when he came to his present quarters on section 9, Victory township. Lewis worked at building stone arches on the Chicago and Rock Island railroad until 1881, when he was engaged in milling. His father owns a large mill and is millright and miller, being one of the best in the county. John was married in 1855 in Waterloo, Indiana, to Miss Mary Hively. They have nine children, Samuel, Lewis, Delilah, James, Rosa Bell, George, Van Walker, Vesta and Champ. The subject of this sketch resides with his parents and works in the mill most of the time. His father, John Fansler, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, on the 11th of October, 1831, and his wife whose maiden name was Mary Hively, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, on July 18, 1838. Lewis' elder brother, Samuel, is a native of Waterloo, Indiana, and was born in December, 1857. He learned his trade under the instruction of his father. He is now one of the best millers in the county and is known among all of that profession as the equal of his father.

Butler coal mine, on section 9, is the property of James Butler, who purchased the land of Miles White some twelve years ago. About two years afterward this valuable mineral was discovered and it

has since been developed. Mr. Butler sank a shaft to the vein, which has a depth of two feet, and is about seventy-five feet from the surface. It is leased to, and operated by, Gallagher & Senteny, and yields considerable revenue.

CEMETERY.

Moffitt's Grove cemetery, lying upon sections 3 and 4, was established in 1880. The land of which it consists was donated for the purpose. R. T. and Lydia A. Chambers deeding one acre in the extreme northeast corner of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 4, and Thomas Moffitt, likewise, deeding one acre, adjoining it in the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 3. On the 7th and 8th of June, 1882, J. D. Lonsdale, the county surveyor, was employed to lay it off in lots. The first burial on the site of the cemetery occurred long years before its initiation, having been that of Henry Moffitt, who was interred here in 1858.

Victory Grange, No. 319, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized on the 15th of April, 1872, with the following charter members: Enoch South, O. Moffit, S. S. Williams, Isaac Vandevanter, E. F. South, Augustus Hull, Sarah South, Susan Jackson, H. J. Hess, Joseph Vandevanter, Lillian Vandevanter, Ellen Williams, R. C. Hull, R. W. South, Martha Vandevanter, Beckie Moffit, W. M. South, J. A. Dubbs, M. J. Rich, Thomas Moffitt, G. M. Rich, H. J. Remore, Beckie J. Dubbs. The first officers of this Grange were the following mentioned: Enoch South, master; A. J. Dubbs, secretary; H. J. Hess, treas-

urer. For about two years this was in a very flourishing condition, but gradually the interest seemed to decline, and it was finally discontinued. The last officers who

presided over it were : G. M. Rich, master ; H. J. Hess, secretary ; Joseph Vandevanter, treasurer. The Grange was instituted by Joseph W. Cummins, of Jackson.

CHAPTER XXV.

DODGE TOWNSHIP.

This township comprises all of the congressional township 81, range 31, west of the fifth principal meridian. Its contiguous surroundings are Greene county on the north, Richland township on the east, Victory township on the south, and Highland township on the west. The surface is mostly rolling prairie, although in some places quite flat and low; the soil a rich, dark loam with a slight admixture of sand, which under the quickening influence of the summer's sun, give back a hundred fold to the enterprising agriculturist, the time and labor expended on it in tilth and cultivation. The middle fork of the Raccoon river crosses the southwestern corner of Dodge, and the Mosquito creek rises on the line between sections 2 and 3, and flowing in an easterly course across the former and section 1, passes into Richland township. Two small lakes are in the south part of Dodge, the larger of which, called Swan lake, is about a mile long, lying in the western half of section 26.

The settlement of Dodge township was extremely slow until the close of the war

of the rebellion, and most of the improvements have been made since that time. It is now one of the best farming regions of the county, and is peopled with an industrious and thrifty population, who are engaged quite extensively, in stock-raising in addition to their agricultural pursuits.

The line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad passes through the northern part of the township, having been constructed in 1881, and the growing town of Bagley, on this road, furnishes an excellent market for the products of farm, garden and herd. According to the census of 1880, Dodge township had a population of four hundred and sixty, but which it has increased largely at the present writing.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in this locality was made by John Clark on the 1st of April, 1854. This gentleman was a native of the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, but in early life had moved to Darke and Champaign counties, Ohio, and later to St. Joseph county, Indiana, from whence, in

July, 1853, he emigrated to Guthrie county. He at first located in what is now Victory township, but upon the date mentioned above, came into Dodge and located upon section 32. He was a staunch republican of the old free soil, or abolition school, and was unyielding in his devotion to the principles of right and justice. When he first settled here, he went to work and after putting up a log-cabin, prepared a small piece of land that he might raise some corn. He chopped holes in the broken sod with his woodman's ax, and committing his seed to the kindly soil, received when harvest time had rolled around, some forty bushels to the acre of good corn from this primitive mode of agriculture. In 1856 he planted and raised some sorghum, which he believed to have been the first in the United States, he having received some seed from a friend who had received them from the patent-office. Mr. Clark continued a resident of Dodge township until December 5, 1875, when he was called on by the "king of terrors," to cross the "dark river" into the "realms of light," leaving a large circle of friends to mourn his death.

Isaac Clark was born in July, 1843, in St. Joseph county, Indiana. He moved with his parents, John and Susanah (Penterbaugh) Clark, to Victory township, Guthrie county, in 1853, where they remained one year, and moved to Dodge township, settling on section 32, where his father was engaged in farming until his death, in 1875. His mother died in 1868, leaving Isaac on the old homestead, where he still resides. He was married in July, 1868, to Miss Sophia Mingus, daughter of Louis and Mary Ann (Reter) Mingus. Mrs. Clark was born in Piqua

county, Ohio, in January, 1851. They have seven children—Laura E., John L., Mary S., David E., George R., Lillie and Isaac W. He enlisted in 1861, in Company C, 4th Iowa infantry. He participated in the engagements at Vicksburg, Lookout mountain, Missionary ridge, Ringgold, Georgia; Arkansas post, Chick-saw bayou and several skirmishes. He mustered out in 1865. He was captured at Claysville, Alabama, in March, 1864, and was taken direct to Atlanta, Georgia, where he remained one week and was then taken to Andersonville, where he was kept imprisoned until September. He was then taken to Charleston, and kept three days, when they sent him to Florence, South Carolina, where they kept him imprisoned until November, when he was discharged. He has held the positions of trustee, sub-supervisor and assessor, and at present is clerk. He is a member of Orange lodge, No. 123, A. F. and A. M., also a charter member of May's post, G. A. R.

In the spring of 1855 Mr. John Clark had a neighbor in the person of David Van Giulder, who settled upon section 29, just north of Mr. Clark's place. He was a native of New York state, but came here from Kalamazoo, Michigan, and was one of that class of energetic, industrious men, who make the prosperity of the country. He was in politics a war democrat and firm in his belief in the Jeffersonian doctrines. He too is numbered with the honored dead of the county.

James Cox was the next settler in this township, locating on section 31 during the year 1856. He has since removed to Washington Territory.

David Neal was the next to settle in this township, locating upon section 32 in October, 1863, where he still resides. David Neal resides on section 32. He was born in August, 1833, in Champaign county, Ohio, being the son of Richard H. and Charlotte (Childes) Neal, with whom he moved to Noble county, Indiana, in 1841, where they remained until 1857, when they removed to Davis county, Iowa. Mr. Neal was married in Noble county, in 1853, to Miss Maria K. Wead, daughter of Henry and Polly Wead. Mrs. Neal died in 1862, leaving four children—Mary, married Robert Truax; Sarah J., died in 1874; Zilla A., married William Knapp, of Indiana; Charles R., still at home. David was married again to Mrs. Margaret Cammack, daughter of John and Elizabeth Dixon. They have five children—Howard Willie, David Calvin, Samuel A., died 1870; Albert E., Dora Agnes, died 1876. The subject of this sketch moved to his present quarters on section 32, in 1864. He has been school director about twelve or fifteen years; has been trustee and school treasurer and has held the position of constable.

James D. Gage, in the spring of 1864, settled upon a part of section 29, where he lived until 1868, when he removed, and is at present residing near Des Moines.

REPRESENTATIVE SETTLERS.

Although settlers came in at first but slowly, yet when the time came emigration poured in more rapidly, and great strides have been made in its development, which fact speaks well for the character of the citizens, who are a wide-awake, go-ahead class of people. All cannot be

mentioned, but we present sketches of a few, from which may be determined the kind of people who have had something to do with making Dodge township what it is.

Gerardus J. Cramer, a prominent farmer on section 34, was born in Saratoga county, New York, in 1854. He was married in 1878 in the same county, to Miss Matilda J. Barker, a daughter of Walter and Elizabeth (Weston) Barker. They have three children—Hiram W., Chester J. and Susan. He moved to Marshall county, Iowa, in 1877, and in 1882 he moved to his present location in Dodge township, owning land in sections 33 and 34, where he follows general farming and raises different kinds of stock.

Anderson M. Smith was born in Adams county, Ohio, July 27, 1848. His parents, Samuel and Levina (Duffey) Smith, moved to Dallas county in the spring of 1877, settling near Dexter, and a short time afterward moved to Dexter, where they now reside. Anderson was married in Dallas county, Iowa, September 7, 1880, to Miss Lillie Graham, daughter of C. C. and Mary J. (Bell) Graham. Mrs. Smith was born in Warren county, Illinois. Her parents moved to Madison county, Iowa, in 1875, where they still reside. Mr. Smith is at present school director, and one of the oldest members of the United Brethren church at Bagley. He came to his present location on section 8, in September, 1880.

H. Clay Smith was born in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, in 1848. He came to Scott county, Iowa, in 1856, where he remained until 1859 or '60, when he went to Jasper county. He was married in July, 1869, to Miss Sabra Armstrong, a daughter of Alexander and Susannah

Armstrong. They have four children—Erwin E., Charles A., Asa R. and Frank W. They moved to Polk county, Iowa, in 1871, and to Dallas county in 1872, where they remained until 1881, when they came to their present location on section 8. He enlisted in Jasper county, Iowa, in 1864, in Company D, 2d Iowa cavalry. He participated in the engagements at West Point, Decatur, Franklin, Nashville, Selma, Tupelo, and several others. He was mustered out in 1865, in Selma, Alabama. He is present assessor, clerk of the school and road supervisor. He is a member of May's post, No. 264, G. A. R., of Bagley.

Adna E. Russell, the son of Nehemiah H. and Mary A. (Sampson) Russell, was born January 6, 1828, in Malone, N. Y. His parents went to Hogansport in the spring of 1832, where his father followed the occupation of shoemaking. In the spring of the next year they went to Williamson, Wayne county, N. Y., and from there to Ladies' Boy, on Lake Ontario, remaining there until 1837, when they returned to Williamson, going from thence to Clinton county, Iowa, in 1842. Mr. N. H. Russell died September 20, 1843, and his wife died April 6, 1858. While in Clinton county Adna E. followed farming. He was married May 5, 1862, to Miss Matilda J. Brown, daughter of John and Candace (Longeway) Brown. Mrs. Russell was born April 14, 1843, in Canada, her parents going from there to Isle Lamott, Vermont, and, in 1849, moving to Plattsburg, New York. In 1861 they went to Iowa, where Matilda was married. Her mother died September 24, 1875, in Lynn county, and her father now lives in Scranton, Greene

county. Mr. and Mrs. Russell have three children—Curtis A., Frank H., and an infant. They moved to Lynn county in 1866; to Carroll county in the spring of 1876, to Greene county, where they engaged in the hotel business for two years, and at last located where they now live, on a farm in section 29 of Dodge township. Mrs. Russell is noted as being an excellent artist in crayon.

Orimill Hall was born March 10, 1836, in Leoni, Jackson county, Michigan, and is the son of Elisha and Denty (Lumbard) Hall. He was married July 4, 1854, to Miss Amelia Lester, daughter of Thomas and Harriet (Caywood) Lester. Mrs. Hall is a native of New York, her parents moving from there to Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have had a family of ten children—Ida Della, wife of William Langford; Sarah E., who is dead; Thomas E.; Louis, who is dead; Denty, Harriet, Alice and Charles, both of whom are dead; Lizzie, and Willie, who is dead. Mr. Hall left Leoni, Michigan, going to Hancock county, Illinois, in December, 1864, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. In September, 1879, he removed to his present home on section 16, of Dodge township. He owns two hundred and forty acres of fine land in sections 16 and 17, and having rented his farm follows stock-dealing as a business. He is a trustee of the Methodist church, and is school treasurer, his term expiring in September. His parents moved to Illinois in February, 1865, his father dying in April, 1877, his mother dying afterward in Hancock county, Illinois.

Joseph L. Myers, a prominent farmer in Dodge township, came to his present location on section 36 in March, 1883,

where he farms and raises thoroughbred shorthorn cattle, on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He was born in Carroll county, Maryland, in 1833. He removed to Whitesides county, Illinois, in 1856, where he was married in 1864 to Miss Ruthanna, daughter of Elida and Sarah John, who died in the winter of 1873, leaving three children—Sadie A., Joseph W. and Mattie. Joseph L. enlisted in Company A, 34th Illinois infantry, and was detailed brigade carpenter. After the battle of Chickamauga he was ordered to report to the regiment who were guarding the pontoon bridge about thirty miles from that point. While on his way there, he was taken prisoner by the rebels, was exchanged after about five months' confinement on Belle Isle, and was mustered out in 1864, having served three years. He was married in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in December, 1875, to Mrs. Matilda Beitler, a daughter of Michael and Susan Trostle. They have one child—Mary Elizabeth. He is a member of the German Baptist church, and has preached that faith for the last fifteen years.

Stephen T. Caslow, a farmer and stock-raiser on section 36, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, in February, 1846, being the son of Samuel and Margaretta (Thoman) Caslow. He moved to Fulton county, Illinois, in 1872, where he was married three years later to Miss Rebecca Fitz, a daughter of John and Mary Fitz. They have three children living—Ellis, Lawrena and Moses; Matilda died September 18, 1879, and was the third child. In the spring of 1877 Stephen moved to his present quarters on section 36, where he owns one hundred and sixty acres of

land, all under cultivation. He holds the positions of road supervisor and school director.

Amos B. Schoonover, son of Adolphus and Rhoda (Bardsley) Schoonover, was born March 7, 1828, in Tompkins county, New York. His parents moved to Champaign county, Ohio, in 1837, crossing lake Erie in sleighs. Adolphus Schoonover was a physician, and as a practitioner was quite successful. In 1840 the family removed to Fort Jefferson, at which place the mother died, and the father went to Dayton, Ohio, where he died in 1864. Amos in 1844 left Fort Jefferson and went to Cass county, Michigan, where he was married March 7, 1850, to Miss Lydia Hull, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary Ann (Pratt) Hull; they had eleven children—Julia, married August 15, 1869, to Eli Bangs; William, married November 8, 1876, to Miss Emily Thompson; Theodosia, married in 1876, to Mr. Eugene Kitchmgt, parted July 1, 1880; again married in 1882 to Kansford Keplogle; Nathan, married January 1, to Miss Artie Phipps; Rhoda, Martin, Noah, Amy, Lynus and Amos, died, and they have one little child not named. Mr. Schoonover removed to Kendall county, Illinois, in 1850, where he remained until 1854; and thence to Page county, Iowa, in 1870. He was a resident of Kansas a few years, and in 1875 he came to Guthrie county, settling on his present farm on section 27, Dodge township. Mr. Schoonover is an enterprising citizen and a good neighbor.

Wallace Hemphill, a prominent citizen of Dodge township, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1809, being the son of Thomas and Mary

(McWilliams) Hemphill. He moved, with his parents, to Ohio county, West Virginia, where they both died. Wallace was married on September 12, 1833, to Miss Mary A. Roberts, a daughter of William and Mary (Bradley) Roberts. They have had ten children—John, Thomas, Margaret, Elizabeth, Alice, William, Joseph, Albert, David and Clinton. Seven living and three dead—Margaret died in Cedar county, Thomas died in the service of the civil war. He was a soldier of Company I, 35th Iowa infantry. Joseph died in Saline county, Nebraska. John is living in Tennessee, William and Elizabeth in Nebraska, Alice, Albert, David and Clinton are residents of Dodge township. Mary A., wife of Wallace Hemphill, died in Dodge township, August 31, 1880.

Stephen E. Davis, son of James and Elizabeth (Rippley) Davis, was born February 22, 1841, in Washington county, Indiana. His father died in Washington county August 14, 1844. His mother moved to Muscatine county, Iowa, in the fall of 1847. In 1869 they moved to their present location on section 7, Dodge township, where they still reside. Stephen has held the position of road supervisor. His brother David was born in December, 1838, in Washington county, Indiana. He enlisted in Company H, 11th Iowa infantry, in October, 1861. He was with Sherman at Shiloh, Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, campaign in Savannah. He was discharged in July, 1865. Their mother, Mrs. Davis, was born in December, 1808, in Virginia, being the daughter of David and Elizabeth (Vance) Rippley. Her parents moved to Kentucky in 1811, and remaining there a short time they moved to Washington county, Indiana,

where she was married to James Davis, who died at that place in 1844. In 1869 they moved to their present location on section 7. She had four children—Lydia Rebecca, married William Hidlebaugh in December, 1859, died in December, 1867; David N., Stephen E., and Elizabeth Ellen married William Hidlebaugh. David and Stephen both live at their present location with their mother.

Joseph M. Davis, son of Aaron and Ruth (Edwards) Davis, was born in Stark county, Ohio, September 14, 1833. He moved with his parents to Muscatine county, Iowa, in 1847, where he was married to Miss Sarah Murphy, daughter of Andrew J. and Sarah Murphy, in 1856. They have had five children—Matilda, married in 1879 to J. W. Smith; Hannah, married in 1881 to L. D. Phipps; Emma, married to J. R. Phipps in 1882; Louis J. and Henry. Mr. Davis moved to Whiteside county, Illinois, in 1860, where he followed farming until 1862, when he came to Burt county, Nebraska, where he remained until 1871, when he came to Guthrie county, settling on section 26, where he still resides. His father died in Portsmouth, Ohio, where he had gone in 1856; his mother died in Cedar county, Iowa, where she had returned with her son after her husband's death. He has been trustee and city constable.

Maurice E. Cain, son of John and Jane (Edds) Cain, was born in the Isle of Man, February 1, 1857. He emigrated with his parents to this country in September, 1872, settling in Warren county, Illinois, where they lived on a farm. They moved to Greene county, Iowa, where Mrs. Jane Cain died in November, 1880. Maurice and his father then moved to Guthrie

county in 1883, settling on section 20, their present location. He was married, November 7, 1878, to Miss Luella Hidlebaugh, daughter of David and Margaret (Moles) Hidlebaugh. They have two children—Effie Maud and David O. Mr. Cain follows general farming, and is a member of the Methodist church of Bagley.

Benjamin Corsaut, son of Henry and Rachael (Frallick) Corsaut, was born September 7, 1842, in London, Canada West. His father was born in Mohawk Flats, New York, and his mother in Canada West. He moved with his parents to Ogle county, Illinois, in the spring of 1843, where his father lived on a farm until his death in 1872, which occurred on a visit to Canada. His mother died in Kansas in 1880, where she had gone with her son Charles. Benjamin was married in Ogle county, January 8, 1866, to Miss May Williamson, daughter of Caleb and Julia (Startzman) Williamson. They have six children—William H., George B., Julia May, Dora Belle, Mary Grace, and Mabel Elizabeth. While in Ogle county he worked at farming by the day until 1868, when he went to Johnson county, Iowa, where he bought a farm, which he sold in March, 1869, and came to Dodge township, settling on section 16, which farm he sold in the spring of 1878, and came to his present location on section 8. He had only one hundred and ninety dollars when he came to this county, and now owns one hundred and sixty acres of land and twenty acres of timber. He has held the positions of trustee and school director, and is at present president of the school board. In April, 1861, he enlisted in company K, 13th New York infantry, and was mus-

tered out in July of the same year. He was in the first battle of Bull Run. He re-enlisted in company C, 3d New York cavalry, in August, 1861. He took part in the engagements at Ball's Bluffs, Winchester, and Yorktown. He then went to Newburn, North Carolina, and was taken prisoner, being imprisoned four weeks in Salsbery prison. He was then in Warsaw and Forbor raid in North Carolina. In the engagements of Little Washington and the Wilderness, where he was wounded, and, being left on the field, was taken prisoner, and was discharged after nine months' imprisonment. He is a trustee in the Methodist Episcopal church at Bagley.

David Hidlebaugh, son of John and Susan (Williams) Hidlebaugh, was born in Jackson county, Ohio, October 4, 1836. His parents moved to Rock Island county, Illinois, in 1849, where they were engaged in farming. His mother died in Rock Island county, in the fall of 1851. His father went to live with his son John, in Mercer county, where he died in January, 1856. David left Rock Island county in the spring of 1855, coming to Muscatine county, Iowa, where he was engaged in prairie breaking and farming. He was married September 17, 1855, to Miss Margaret Moles, daughter of Francis and Rebecca (Fresh) Moles. Her mother died in July, 1866, in Louisa county, Iowa, where they moved in 1863; her father died September 30, 1872, at the same place. David enlisted in Muscatine county, in company F, 35th Iowa infantry, in August, 1862. He took part in the engagements in Jackson, Mississippi, Vicksburg, Henderson's Hill, Louisiana, Fort Derusa, Yellow Bayou, Nash-

ville, campaign of Mobile. He was mustered out in August, 1865. He then went to Louisa county, Iowa, where his wife joined him, and remained there until the fall of 1872, when they came to their present location, on section 5, Dodge township. They have ten children—Frank O., Luella R., David W., Nellie E., Charles E., William W., and Mary Annettie, twins, Edwin Scott, Elliott, Grant and Jessie Belle. He has been trustee and school director, and is also a member of the May's Post G. A. R. of Bagley.

William W. Hidlebaugh resides on section 7, Dodge township. He was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, June 8, 1834. He is the son of John and Susan (Williams) Hidlebaugh, with whom he moved to Jackson county, Ohio, in the fall of 1835, where they remained until 1849, when they moved to Rock Island county, Illinois, where his mother died in 1850. He moved to Muscatine county, Iowa, where he was engaged in prairie-breaking and farming. He was married there in 1859, to Miss Lydia Rebecca Davis, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Rippey) Davis. Mrs. Hidlebaugh was born in Indiana in 1837, and died in the winter of 1867. William was married in May, 1874, to Miss Elizabeth E. Davis, a sister of his first wife (born in Indiana in 1845). They have three children—James D., Mary E. and Effie A. From Muscatine county he moved to Guthrie county, in 1869, settling on their present location. Mr. Hidlebaugh enlisted in company H, 11th Iowa infantry, in 1862. He took part in the siege of Vicksburg, Atlanta, Georgia, and a number of skirmishes. He was with Sherman in his march to the sea. He was

mustered out in 1865. He is a member of May's Post No. 264, and has been township trustee.

James R. Smith, the son of Samuel and Lavina (Duffey) Smith, was born May 14, 1846, in Adams county, Ohio. He came to Warren county, Iowa, in the spring of 1869, where he followed farming as an occupation. In the spring of 1877 he came to Guthrie county, settling on his farm in Dodge township, on section 7. He was married near Noblesville, Hamilton county, Indiana, October 29, 1863, to Miss Lizzie Bell, daughter of Joseph and Susan (Coleman) Bell. Mrs. Smith was born in Adams county, Ohio, and with her parents came to Hamilton county, where she married. She died December 2, 1881, leaving one child, Jessie P., who is eleven years old, and lives with her father's parents at Dexter, where she is being educated.

William L. Edwards, son of Thomas and Nancy (Kinser) Edwards, came to Guthrie county, Iowa, September 5, 1878, settling near Tuttle's Grove, where he remained one year, when he came to Dodge township, settling on his present location on section 36. He was born in Martin county, Indiana, July 5, 1842. His parents moved to Monroe county, Iowa, in 1848, where they remained until 1868, when they moved to Putnam county, Missouri, where they now reside. William was married in Monroe county, Iowa, in February, 1866, to Miss Julia A. Webb, daughter of Abraham and Rebecca (Hinton) Webb. They have had eight children—Otis, Grace, Mabel, Lillian, Willard, died in February, 1878; Warren, Allen, died November 25, 1882. He moved to Putnam county, Missouri, in 1869, where

they remained nine years, when they came to their present location. He has held the offices of school director, road overseer, and justice of the peace, and in the fall of 1884 was a candidate on the green-back and democratic ticket for clerk of the courts. His occupation is farming and stock-raising.

John A. Anderson, who came originally from Buffalo, New York, was born December 17, 1837, and is the son of Alexander and Ulericha C. (Larson) Anderson. He moved with his parents to Burlington, Iowa, where the old folks still reside. He moved to his present location on section 35, in April, 1879. He was married in Henderson county, Illinois, in 1869, to Miss Anna L. Faust, a daughter of John and Christine (Samuel) Faust. They have five children—Edward, Minnie, Arnold, Anna and Myrtie; Frank, died in June, 1883. John owns two hundred and eighty acres of land, one hundred and sixty acres of which is under cultivation.

John King, son of John and Mary (McAlpin) King, was born in Nassaguay township, Canada West, March 21, 1838. He moved with his parents to Oxford county, Canada West, in the spring of 1844. John came to Dallas county, Iowa, in 1866, where he remained until 1871, when he came to Guthrie county, settling in Cass township, where he remained two years. He then went to Valley township and remained five years, when he came to his present location on section 28, Dodge township. He was married in Boone county, Iowa, in February, 1867, to Miss Anna R. Caldwell, daughter of Matthew and Harriet (Hoover) Caldwell. Mrs. King was born in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1850. She moved to

Boone county, Iowa, in 1856, where she was married. They have had six children—Mary, died January 29, 1873; Harriet, John W., Matthew Leander and James Alexander (twins) and Peter. Mr. King has been road supervisor and school director. When he came to Iowa he had but \$20 and afterward received \$500 from Canada, but was swindled out of over \$1,000 since. He now owns eight hundred and sixty-two acres of good land, five hundred of which are under cultivation.

William Stroup, son of Daniel and Anna (Haines) Stroup, was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, on August 24, 1827, where his father worked upon his farm until the summer of 1836, when they went to Mercer county, Illinois, where his father died, October 15, 1864. In 1868 his mother removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, where she died in December, 1871. William remained in Mercer county, and going to Ohio, where he staid a short time, he returned to Mercer. He was married in March, 1851, to Miss Emily Griffith, daughter of Joseph and Mary Griffith. They have four children. The family record runs thus: William Stroup, born August 24, 1827; Emily Stroup, (nee Griffith) born March 5, 1834; Alice, born September 28, 1853, married H. B. Reed, in March, 1873; Charles, born December 27, 1855, married Miss Josephine Cromer, October, 1880; Ameda, born September 12, 1863, married Thomas C. Buford, August 31, 1882; Sherman, born February 22, 1865, married January 1, 1873, in Muscatine, to Miss Jennie Fyock, who was born August 31, 1852, and is the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Wright) Fyock. Mrs. Stroup's mother died November 13,

1870. Her father now resides with them. In 1880 they moved to their present quarters, on section 5, Dodge township, following farming and stock raising. Mr. Stroup has been school director, in Mercer county, has been commissioner and roadmaster, and has also been a great supporter of the prohibition law.

ORGANIC.

An application having been made to Judge James Henderson on the 12th of February, 1856, by a portion of the citizens of Cass and Bear Grove townships for the authority to create a new civil township under the name of Dodge, that gentleman on the 17th of the same month granted the petition and ordered the first election to be held at the house of John Clark, on section 32, township 81, range 31, on the 7th of April, 1856. The first officers were: Samuel McClaran, John C. Clark and John W. Arrowsmith, trustees; O. Moffit, clerk; Thomas Moffit, justice, and William Hill constable.

FIRST ITEMS.

John Clark was the pioneer settler in April, 1854, on section 32.

The first log-cabin was built by John Clark in April, 1854.

James T. Cox erected the first frame house about the year 1857 on section 31.

The first ground was broken and the first corn planted in the spring of 1854, by John Clark.

The first wheat and oats were sown by Mr. Clark, on section 32, in 1855.

The first sorghum was planted by John Clark in 1856. This was among the first in the United States.

The first school-house in the township

was built in 1858, on section 3. The first teacher was Joseph D. Nichols.

The first birth in the township was that of Poppie Van Guilder, daughter of David and Emily Van Guilder, and was born in 1856. She was also the first person to cross the river of death, dying in 1857 or '58.

The pioneer saw-mill was erected on section 31, in 1855 or '56 by William Hill and Isaac Parrish.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in the township was taught by Joseph D. Nichols, in a building on section 31, in 1858. This building was afterward sold for \$200, to W. S. Mount, and is occupied at present by a tenant of that gentleman.

The school-house in district No. 1, was built in the spring of 1875, at a cost of \$700. The building is a neat frame structure, 20x30 feet in size, and is located in the southwest corner of section 1. The district comprises sections 1, 2, 11 and 12.

District No. 2, composed of sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, has as yet no school-house, although steps are being taken looking to that end.

District No. 3 embraces sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the school-house therein, which stands upon the southeast quarter of section 6, was erected in 1874. It is 20x30 feet in dimensions, and cost about \$700. Here Scott Horine was the first to handle the ferule, and Miss Sadie Graham is the present teacher.

District No. 4 has a school-house 20x30, that was built during the year 1883, at a cost of \$600, in which Miss Willie Ludlow

is teacher. This district is composed of sections 17, 18, 19 and 20.

District No. 5, composed of sections 15, 16, 21 and 22, was organized as the Center school district in 1872, and a house built in the spring of the same year. This edifice is 22x32 feet in size, and cost to erect, \$900. Miss Gracie Jones was the first teacher here, and her place is at present occupied by Miss Ettie Boblett.

District No. 6, embracing the territory of sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, built a school-house, 20x30 in size, in 1872, at a cost of \$800. Mrs. David Crippen was the first instructor in this edifice, and Miss Addie Newton the present. This school-house is located upon the southeast quarter of section 14.

District No. 7 built a school-house in the spring of 1875, on the southeast quarter of section 26, at a cost of \$800. David Shipley was the first teacher, and Ira Smith the present one. The district embraces all of sections 25, 26, 35 and 36.

District No. 8 is composed of sections 27, 28, 33 and 34, and the school-house was built at a cost of \$800, in the spring of 1874, on the northeast quarter of section 33, and is the same size as that in District No. 4. Miss Emily Thompson enjoys the honor of having been the first teacher in this school, over which Miss Lou Manley at present presides.

District No. 9, embracing sections 29, 30, 31 and 32, has the oldest school-house erected in the township. This was built in 1869, before the district was divided, on the southwest quarter of section 29, and Isaac Clark was the pioneer pedagogue. C. A. Russell enjoys that position at the present. The building is 18x26, and cost in the neighborhood of \$700.

Dodge Grange, No. 49, patrons of husbandry, was organized, in this township, on the 23d of June, 1871, when the following officers were elected: Horace Belding, master; Benjamin Corsaut, overseer; Isaac Clark, lecturer; Thomas Porter, steward; Henry Cook, assistant steward; David Neal, treasurer; James Burris, chaplain; W. R. Douglas, secretary; David Van Guilder, gatekeeper. This was under a dispensation, but on the 7th of December, 1871, the National Grange issued to them a charter. The charter-members were: James Burris, Horace Belding, Henry Cook, David Van Guilder, Thomas Porter, Oscar Zellar, D. H. Crippen, Benjamin Corsaut, Isaac Clark, W. R. Douglas, L. Miller, Robert Sentney, W. T. Elkins, David Neal, S. F. Horine, Mrs. L. Crippen, Mattie Zellar, S. R. Cook and Mary Belding. H. Belding was the master of the grange for two years and was succeeded by Isaac Clark who served three years, and W. R. Douglas, who after a short term in the chair, resigned, and on the 6th of March, 1875, H. Cook was elected in his place. On the 12th of February, 1876, the last officers of the grange were elected, as follows: D. Neal, master; W. W. Hidlebaugh, overseer; D. H. Crippen, lecturer; D. Hidlebaugh, steward; Henry Cook, assistant steward; Mrs. S. A. Justice, chaplain; H. Belding, treasurer; Benjamin Corsaut, secretary; D. N. Davis, gatekeeper. The grange was adjourned *sine die*, on the 26th of February, 1876, and has never been re-assembled.

Dodge Center cemetery, which lies on the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 21, and contains some six acres, was laid out in 1879, and the

first interment was that of James Murray, in the same year.

BAGLEY.

In 1881, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad was built through this part of Guthrie county, and it was determined to put a station within the limits of Dodge township. A site was determined upon, and a town laid out during that year by the Milwaukee town lot company, who had purchased the land from Francis McElroy, and the plat filed for record on the twenty-first of February, 1882. This bids fair to be one of the many flourishing towns in this section of the great state of Iowa.

Bagley does not furnish much of a fund for the historian, as it is one of the youngest towns of the county.

The first settlers upon the town site were W. P. Haywood and Doctor J. M. Payne. The doctor was the first to haul lumber, sand, etc., on to the town site with which to build his house, but Mr. Haywood finished his building the first. The date of their coming here was in the early part of September, 1881. Haywood and Calderwood, who had come here from Lyons, Iowa, were the first business men of the town, Haywood engaging in the dual trade of lumber selling and insurance agent, Calderwood in the hardware trade. Mr. Calderwood has since gone back to Lyons, but Mr. Haywood is still a resident of Bagley.

A short time before the laying out of the town, E. P. Jackson, a native of New York, came from Kansas to this vicinity, and locating about a quarter of a mile east of Bagley, opened a general merchandise store. As soon, however, as the town was

started he removed to this place, instituting the first store in the town. He is now a resident of Gilmore City, Humboldt county, this state, whither he has moved in pursuit of wealth. A keen, shrewd money-maker, ever nervous and active, he is bound to succeed wherever fate may place him.

John E. Goetz established the second store in the line of general merchandise in the town, and is at present its heaviest representative. During the summer of 1882 he erected a neat and commodious store building, at a cost of about \$1,700. This is 24x60, two stories high. In the lowest room in September, 1882, he opened up a well assorted stock, and has continued to add to it every month some novelty. He carries at present a full line of dry-goods, clothing, boots, shoes, groceries, seeds, etc., and draws the bulk of the trade in these various articles, to Bagley, from all the surrounding country. The second story of his building is used as a dwelling. Mr. Goetz is one of the public-spirited men of the town, and foremost in any good work.

John E. Goetz, son of John and Rosalie (Graffennauer) Goetz, was born in Bavaria, Germany, February 16, 1849. He emigrated with his parents to America in May, 1854. They went to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he remained about six months, then coming to Iowa city, Iowa. His father was in the mercantile business until the year 1865, when he established a saw-mill and wood yard at that place. He has now retired from business, located still in Iowa City. The subject of this sketch left Iowa City in the spring of 1872, going to West Liberty, Muscatine county, Iowa, where he was engaged in the mercantile business, re-

maining there until 1878, when he traded his stock of goods for a farm in Polk county, where he followed farming until the fall of 1882. He then sold his farm and came to Bagley and established his present business, keeping a large stock of dry goods, clothing, groceries, boots, shoes, etc. He was married in West Liberty, February 2, 1876, to Miss India D. Maxson, daughter of William and Hannah B. (Kiesler) Maxson. Mrs. Goetz was born in Cedar county, Iowa, and moved with her parents to West Liberty in 1867, where she was married. They have three children—Charles J., Melville and Mabel. He is a charter member of the pioneer lodge No. 142, legion of honor. When it was first organized he was financial secretary, and is at present usher.

Nowles & Jones, who were in the general merchandise business, were the successors of E. P. Jackson, the first merchant here. Mr. Nowles was admitted as a partner with Mr. Jackson on the 19th of July, 1882, and afterwards bought out his partner. J. M. Jones was admitted as a partner on the 15th of January, 1884. The firm has since sold their store to other parties.

The pioneer hardware store was opened in Bagley, in the fall of 1881, by Calderwood & Co., who ran it in connection with their lumber yards. In May, 1882, they disposed of it to Patterson & Rankin, who had just started in that line of trade, but in a few months, on the establishment of the large store and full stock of M. W. Gilliland & Co., the whole thing was closed out to them. This line of business is at present represented by M. W. Gilliland & Co. and Francis, Boyer & Co.

The hardware house of M. W. Gilliland

& Co. established business here in March, 1882. The firm is composed of M. W. Gilliland, G. G. Lawrence, and A. S. Gilliland. Their building in which they do business is 24x60, two stories high, the lower story being devoted to their stock, the upper being used as a dwelling. They carry a large stock of heavy and shelf hardware, besides agricultural implements, stoves, etc., and are doing an extensive trade in all these lines.

The business house of Francis Boyer & Co. was initiated on the 1st of April, 1883, in the building at present occupied by them. This structure was erected by them in March, of that year, at an expense of \$1,400, and is 24x50 feet, part of it being two-story. The firm is composed of J. E. Francis, J. Boyer, and George C. Francis, the latter of whom has charge of the management here. They carry a full stock of general hardware, agricultural implements, stoves, buggies, wagons, etc., and although a new firm here, are doing a fine business.

The pioneer in the furniture business was James McCutcheon, who came here in November, 1881, and started in that line of trade. In August, 1882, he disposed of the business to Josiah Martin, who put up the building where it is at present carried on. On April 16, 1883, it passed into the hands of Alfred Rhoades, who is the present proprietor. His store is a neat frame building 20x40, two stories high, and the lower of which is well filled by his stock of furniture, in its various lines, coffins, caskets, and undertaking goods; the second story he occupies as a dwelling. Mr. Rhoades has the only house of the kind in Bagley, and is doing a most excellent trade.

John Epperley located in Bagley, in October, 1881, engaging in the grocery business. This was the first in this line of business in the town. He continued to operate it until the fall of 1883, when he closed it out at auction.

The second grocery concern was established by A. Bremer & Son, in the spring of 1882, but closed out in the early part of the following year.

John McConnell, general groceries and provisions, established his present business in April, 1882, in the building which he now occupies and which he had just erected. This structure is 20x40, and it is well filled with a clean, well-selected stock of groceries, provisions, canned goods, tobacco, cigars, etc. Mr. McConnell, in the short time that he has been engaged here, has won a good and lucrative trade by honest dealing and honorable treatment of his patrons.

John C. McConnell was born July 10, 1837, in Shockton county, Ohio. He is the son of Thomas and Sybil (Thompson) McConnell, who moved to Bartholomew county, Indiana, in 1842, where his father followed farming. His mother died in 1847. Removing to Chickasaw county, Iowa, in 1855, Mr. Thomas McConnell died there in 1875. In 1867 the subject of this sketch turned his attention to farming, in Greene county, Iowa, from whence in 1882, he came to Bagley, establishing himself in his present occupation. He was married September 5, 1870, to Miss Eliza Heater, daughter of Jacob and Sarah A. (McElroy) Heater. Mrs. McElroy was born in Champaign county, Illinois, and came with her parents in 1855 to Greene county, where she was married. They have four children—Ada A., Herbert,

Clarence and Mabel. John C. McConnell enlisted in Chickasaw county, August 1, 1862, in Company G, 27th Iowa volunteer infantry, and was present at the engagements of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, Nashville, Fort Blakely, Little Rock, Fort De Russe, Yellow Bayou, Meridian, Mississippi, and at Old Town Creek, Mississippi. At Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, he had a narrow escape, six bullets having grazed his blanket.

Tenent & Co., started a small grocery store here in March, 1882, but it was a short-lived affair, only lasting about two or three months.

The first and only drug store was originated by Dr. D. S. Satterlee, in the spring of 1882. On the 1st of September, following, he disposed of the stock, fixtures and business to Machesney & Foote, who are the present proprietors. The store occupied by these gentlemen was built by their predecessor, and is 20x40 feet in size, one story high and cost about \$800. This building they purchased in March, 1883. The firm is composed of Dr. W. T. Machesney and J. W. Foote, and they carry full lines of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, toilet articles, etc. Dr. Machesney attends personally to the prescription department.

The first restaurant was opened in September, 1881, by John Epperley, but it was discontinued in the following summer.

The second was opened by John McConnell, in April, 1882, but has since been merged into his grocery business.

The business is at present represented by S. M. Shaffer. In June 1882 he established this line of trade in the post-office building, in which he owned a half interest, Charles R. Wright owning the other

half. In April, of the folloing year, Mr. Shaffer disposed of his interest in this building to his partner, and put up the building now occupied by him. This is 20x40, and cost \$650. He carries a line of stationery, confectionery and tobacco, in addition to his restaurant business.

The Bagley lumber company, as it is called, is a branch of the Clinton lumber company. This line of business was originated here in the fall of 1881 by W. P. Haywood and T. Calderwood, under the firm name and style of Haywood & Calderwood. On April 4, 1882, the present owners bought them out. This latter is a stock company, of which L. B. Wadleigh, of Clinton, is president. The yard here is in charge of Ansel Fletcher, who has worked up a first-class business by patient industry and strict business habits.

Ansel Fletcher, manager of the lumber company in Bagley, was born October 22, 1853, in Cass county, Michigan. He is the son of Thomas E. and Charlotte (Lee) Fletcher, and, with his parents, came to Polk county, Iowa, in 1856, where he gave his attention to farming, staying there two years. Calhoun county was their next home, and in 1861 they moved to Dallas, near Perry, where they still reside. Thomas E. Fletcher is in the cooper business in Perry. Two of his sons, Lewis and Francis S., did faithful service during the late war. Lewis enlisted in the fall of 1862 in company A, 23d Ohio infantry, and was mustered out in 1865. He took part in engagements at Fort Gibson, siege of Vicksburg, Milliken's Bend and several other places. He died in April, 1874, leaving a widow and two children, now residing in Omaha.

Francis S. enlisted in April, 1863, in company E, 4th Iowa infantry, and was mustered out in 1865. He took part in several important battles. He now lives in Des Moines. In 1866 he was married to Miss Anna Carnes, of Boone county, Iowa, his wife dying January 23, 1883, and leaving two children—Eddie and Alice. In June, 1883, Ansel Fletcher, the subject of this sketch, came to Bagley and took the management of the Bagley lumber company. He learned the lumber business with Holmes & Durfee, of Perry, working with them for three years. Formerly he followed the occupations of farming and teaching. He is a member of the Bagley Pioneer lodge, No. 142, Legion of Honor. Since the writing of this sketch he has been married.

The elevator of O. P. & W. H. Beale was built in July, August and September of 1882, by the present proprietors. It is 26x30 feet on the ground and sixty feet high, and has a storage capacity of sixteen thousand bushels. This was put up at an expense of \$6,000, and is located just east of the depot. The firm handle a large amount of grain.

The first blacksmith in the town was that worthy son of Vulcan, Martin H. Johnson, who located here in September, 1881, and who is engaged in the same business yet.

Martin H. Johnson, son of John and Ann (Fox) Johnson, was born in Walworth, New York, on the 13th of June, 1854. His mother died, and he moved with his father to Iowa City, Iowa, in 1867. Here he learned the trade of a blacksmith, and after remaining there a short time they went to Kellogg, Jasper county, where they remained two years,

and then came to Panora. He worked at his trade there some time, when they came to Dodge township, locating on section 11. He removed to Bagley in the fall of 1881, and established his present business, and working at his trade from that time hence. His father remained in this county about two years, and then went to Peoria, where he died in 1883. Martin was married on the 13th of August, 1876, to Miss Mary Kelso, daughter of William and Diantha (Moon) Kelso. They have three children—James Arthur, Mary Myrtle, and Mabel. He is a charter member of the Pioneer Legion of Honor, No. 142. He is at present sentinel of that lodge.

John Barnum is also engaged in the blacksmith business, having established himself here in September, 1882. Prior to starting he built him the shop which he now occupies, 18x38. He pays particular attention to plow repairing, and does a general business in his line. Albert Ferguson is employed by him as a helper.

John R. Barnum, born April 11, 1839, in Carroll parish, Virginia, is the son of James M. and Mary (Rogers) Barnum. With his parents he moved to Jennings county, Indiana, in 1841, and six years afterward, they went to Rock county, Wisconsin, where his father followed farming, and still makes his home. His mother died in Carroll parish, Virginia. John went to Sacramento and Marysville, California, and while in the latter place, enlisted as regimental doctor and blacksmith, in May, 1862, in the 2d California cavalry. He took part in a fight with indians on Bear river, Utah. He was mustered out of the army at Sacramento in 1865, and remained there till the next

year, following the occupation of a blacksmith, which trade he learned in Janesville, Wisconsin. In 1866 he returned to Wisconsin, remaining there till he came to this state, in the fall of 1867, locating in Nevada, Story county. Coming to Iowa Center in 1869, he went from there to Sheldahl when the narrow gauge railroad was built between Des Moines and Ames. After this he went to Colorado, where he remained two years, and then returned to Story county. He was married in December, 1867 in Nevada, to Melvina Taylor, daughter of George and Amanda (Terrell) Taylor. They have one child—Nellie M. Mr. Barnum came to Dodge township, in Guthrie county, September 9, 1882, where he is now doing a flourishing business. He belongs to May's Post, No. 200, G. A. R.

Albert C. Ferguson came to Bagley in January, 1884, where he came to learn the trade of blacksmith with John R. Barnum. He is the son of C. A. and Margaret (Baldwin) Ferguson, and was born in Marengo, Iowa county, Iowa, December 8, 1861. He left Marengo in August, 1877, going to Audubon county, where he worked on a farm for a short time, and then learned the trade of a painter. In March, 1878, he went to Storm Lake, Buena Vista county, where he worked at his trade until 1878, when he went to Green Briar township, Greene county, and then to his present location. He was married in December, 1883, to Miss Maud C. Ferrel, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Claver) Ferrel. Albert's parents moved to West Fork township, Woodbury county, Iowa, where they now reside.

The first wagonmaker in the town of Bagley was Martin Johnson, who started

here in May, 1882. It is now run by T. W. Kunkle, in connection with his blacksmith shop, although in a different building.

The business of making and repairing harness was first established by J. P. Brock, in April, 1882. After running for two years, in April, 1884, he sold his property here and removed his stock to Gray's Station, where he is now engaged in the same business.

Jacob Reis, the present representative of the harness and saddlery business, established his shop here on the 2d of August, 1883, purchasing the building of John McConnell. This building was the first business edifice in the town, having been put up by E. P. Jackson in 1881. It was afterward occupied by Mrs. John McConnell as a millinery establishment, when it passed into the hands of Mr. Reis, as above stated.

The pioneer livery-stable was instituted by Myron C. Davidson in the fall of 1881. He was succeeded by E. L. Mead, who bought him out in the spring of 1882, and on the 1st of August, 1883, it passed into the hands of the present proprietor, Edward McKee.

Edward McKee, son of David and Sarah (Delevergne) McKee. He came to Bagley in 1883, where he became road supervisor and also proprietor of the livery stable. He was born in Boone county, Illinois, April 23, 1856. He moved with his parents to De Kalb county in 1860, where they remained but a short time, when they went to Nebraska, where his father died in 1866. He and his mother moved back to De Kalb county, where they remained until 1877, when they came to Guthrie county,

settling in Richland township, where his mother still resides. He moved to Dodge township in 1882, and then to his present location. He was married in March, 1881, to Miss Ida Woodworth, daughter of H. M. and S. M. (Miller) Woodworth. They have two children—Carl V. and Guy.

The Paul house, Bagley's only hotel, was erected by its present proprietor, John Paul. He commenced it in March, 1882, but did not have it completed until the following November. The building is 48x34 feet in size, two stories and a half high and cost \$3,600. There are some eighteen sleeping rooms all of good size; an office, 14x16; sitting-room, 14x16; parlor, 12x18, and another parlor upstairs thirteen feet square, all of which are well furnished. This is claimed to be the best hotel on this line of road from Des Moines to Council Bluffs, and is always filled with the traveling public. Mr. Paul has taken into partnership with himself his nephew, Newell Peterson, an active, energetic young man, and the new firm are doing a lucrative business.

L. J. Thyberg started a shoe shop in Bagley in the fall of 1883, which he is still running.

The medical profession is represented by Doctor J. M. Payne and W. T. Machesney, both of whom are noted at length in the history of that fraternity in a previous chapter.

Charles R. Wright came to this town in October, 1881, and soon initiated the *Bagley Banner*, a local journal, a history of which may be found in the chapter on the "Press" of the county.

POST-OFFICE.

The post-office at Bagley was estab-

lished in January, 1882, and Charles R. Wright commissioned as postmaster. This position he held until the day of his death which occurred on the 23d of December, 1882. On that sad event taking place his widow was appointed to fill the place which she at present holds. She is assisted in her duties as custodian of the mails by Miss Lida Wright, her daughter, as deputy.

The depot of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad company at this point was completed in July, 1882. It is a neat building in the tasty architectural style common to this road, and is 30x80 feet in size. The first agent here was James Moffitt, who was soon succeeded by the present incumbent, B. G. Gebhart, who took charge of the company's business at Bagley on the 31st of July 1882.

SOCIETIES.

Pioneer lodge, No. 142, Legion of Honor, was organized at Bagley, on the evening of the 17th of February, 1883, with the following list of charter members: Josiah Martin, Franklin Barger, John E. Goetz, Edward Vaux, Alfred Rhoades, Belden Howard, Charles R. Right, Martin H. Johnson, George B. Patterson, J. D. Letteer, Walter V. Wills, W. T. Machesney, J. M. Payne, James Murphy and W. P. Haywood. two members have since been admitted, and one suspended for non-payment of dues, leaving the present membership sixteen. The first officers were as follows: W. P. Haywood, president; Josiah Martin, vice-president; J. E. Goetz, recording and financial secretary; W. T. Machesney, treasurer. The other offices were left unfilled. They were succeeded by the

officers whose names are as follows: J. E. Goetz, president; J. M. Payne, vice-president; W. T. Machesney recording secretary; Alfred Rhoades, financial secretary; George C. Francis, treasurer; Josiah Martin, chaplain; Belden Howard, usher; J. M. Payne and W. T. Machesney, medical examiners. The officers at present are: J. M. Payne, president; W. T. Machesney, vice-president; Ansel Fletcher, recording secretary; Alfred Rhoades, financial secretary; George C. Francis, treasurer W. V. Wills, chaplain; J. E. Goetz, usher; W. H. Johnson, doorkeeper; Edward Vaux, sentinel; J. M. Payne and W. T. Machesney, medical examiners. The lodge has been in a fairly prosperous condition since the date of its organization to the present time, and bids fair to grow with the growth of the town.

CRUMBS OF HISTORY.

The first child born in the town of Bagley was Charles D., son of Belden and Addie M. Howard, the date of whose birth, was September 5, 1882.

The first death was that of Ivy Estelle Brock, who died on the 7th of February, 1882, and is buried in Dodge Center cemetery.

Rev. S. S. Todd, son of William and Margaret (Stuart) Todd, was born in Knox county, Ohio, August 1, 1838. He moved with his parents to Hancock county, Ohio, in 1843, where his father followed cabinet-making. They remained there until 1862, when they came to Pioneer Grove, Cedar county, Iowa. While there he enlisted in Company B, 24th Iowa Infantry. He was mustered out August, 1865. He took part in the engagements at Magnolia Hill, Missis-

issippi, Champion Hill, Mississippi, Black river bridge, Siege of Vicksburg, Shreveport, Louisiana, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Hall Town, Virginia, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, or New Town, and a number of skirmishes. While still in Cedar county he attended Cornell university and in 1878 took charge of the first Methodist Episcopal church in Guthrie Center, and remained in that charge till the following October, when he moved to Bear Grove township, where he remained two years. From there he went to Oakland, Pottawattamie county, where he remained one year, and then went to Bridgeport, Boone county, where he remained one year. He came to Bagley in October, 1882, where he still resides. He was married in November, 1871, in Juliet, Illinois, to Miss M. D. Rigby, of Cedar county, Iowa. Mrs. Todd was born in Stark county, Ohio. She came with her parents to Cedar county, in 1851. They have had three children—Maggie May, Winifred Blanche, born in September, 1873, died in August 1875; and Florence Belle.

Henry B. McElroy was born October 10, 1850, in Bureau county, Illinois, and is the son of James and Mary A. (Boardman) McElroy. His father followed farming up to the time of his death, in 1874, his mother having died previous to this. Henry came to Guthrie county in May, 1866, and stopping at Panora, remained there during the summer, when he went to what is now known as De Soto,

where he built the first railroad shanty. From here he went to Des Moines, staying there during the winter of 1866 and 1867. His next home was in Jasper county, where he stayed two years farming, after which, in the spring of 1869, he engaged for seven years in buying and improving land, and selling the same, in Iowa county. He again came to this county in May, 1879, and from there to Cass in 1880, returning in May, 1881, to Guthrie county, and settling at Bagley, where he now resides, on section 2. He has been very successful in accumulating property, and is now one of the first land owners in the neighborhood.

Francis McElroy, a brother of Henry, was born March 17, 1839, in county Fermanth, Ireland. With his parents he emigrated to the United States in March, 1844, settling in Bureau county, Illinois, where his parents both died. He was married March 24, 1861, to Miss Sophia Naylor, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Allen) Naylor. Two children have blessed their union—Edward and Emma. Francis came to Iowa county, Iowa, in 1870, and moved to Atlantic, Cass county, in 1879. In May, 1881, he came to Dodge township, settling on section 2, and at one time owned the land on which the town of Bagley now lies. During the late war he was a teamster for six months at Little Rock, Arkansas. He owns over three hundred acres of land in Guthrie county, and is also a land speculator.

CHAPTER XXVI.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP.

That portion of Guthrie county which is included in congressional township 81 north, range 32 west of the fifth principal meridian, is known as the civil township of Highland. It contains some thirty-six square miles or twenty-three thousand and forty acres of land, nearly all of which is available for agricultural purposes. The surface is generally of a gently rolling character, except in the northern portion, above Willow creek, where it is low and flat. The middle fork of the Raccoon river enters Highland about the center of the west line of section 19, and gently flows through sections 19, 20, 29, 28, 27, 26, 35 and 36, leaving on the southeast corner of the latter. Willow creek runs through sections 6, 5, 4, 8, 9, 10, 15, 14, 22 and 23, and makes a confluence with the "Middle Coon," on the north line of section 27. These streams, with the numerous spring branches and little brooks that meander between green banks throughout the township, furnish sufficient drainage and water for live stock the whole year. Highland has an abundance of both coal and timber for all practical purposes. There are several coal banks opened already, and in the near future many others will be developed. The timber which lies upon the banks of the "Middle Coon" consists chiefly of the following varieties: red oak (*Quercus Rubra*), burr oak (*Quercus Macrocarpa*),

hickory (*Carya Alba*), elm (*Ulmus Americana*), sugar maple (*Acer Saccharinum*), and white maple (*Acer Dasycarpum*). These, of course, are interspersed with a few of different varieties, but the main portion are of the above class. Iron ore, in small quantities, is found in this locality, but not enough to warrant any development of it.

PIONEERS.

Much of the interest in these annals is centered in the first settlers, and in watching the growth of the country, as one after the other comes in, and, taking up his land, adds his help towards making the desert waste a place of habitation. To the pioneers belong much praise for their endurance and nerve, if for no other virtue, and we, their descendants, should not withhold it from them.

To a Mr. Page is due the honor of being the very first settler in Highland township, although his stay was short. In the spring of 1853 he made his appearance here, and made a claim to a portion of section 20, on the banks of the river. He, however, performed little or no labor here, for in June, 1853, Richard Squires and his son Norman came here, and, liking the location chosen by Page, bought out his claim and entered the land. Richard located upon and improved the southeast quarter of section

20, Norman J., the southeast quarter of section 15, and W. B., another son, the northwest quarter of section 21. Mr. Squires had left his family at Des Moines, but in August of the same year he brought them out, consequently these were the first permanent settlers in the township. They had, then, to go to Des Moines for their provisions, and Wisconsin for any job of blacksmithing necessary.

A party by the name of Lamb settled upon section 18 in the autumn of 1853.

William Hill located a farm on section 35, east of Willow creek, in the fall of 1853. He commenced the erection of a saw-mill at a place called Cox's Ford, on "Middle Coon," but did not complete it. In its unfinished state it fell into the hands of Mr. Cox, but never amounted to much.

Samuel Caming also settled upon section 35 late in 1853.

Thomas Wilkinson, another of the pioneers, located upon section 26 in the spring of 1856.

Alexander Littlejohn took up a claim upon section 18 in the fall of 1854, where he at present resides, one of the honest, rugged pioneers of Guthrie county. Alexander Littlejohn was born in Southern Indiana, February 5, 1828. He removed to Johnson county in the spring of 1852, where he farmed until removing to Iowa county. He moved to Guthrie county in the fall of 1854, settling in Highland township. He was married in 1861, in Guthrie county, to Miss Ruth Clearwater, a native of Indiana. They have one adopted child — Francis Marion, aged seventeen. He owns eighty acres of good land in section 18, one-half of this eighty acres is in section 14, Orange township,

half of which is under cultivation and timber. When Mr. Littlejohn first came to this county there were only two families here. Game was plentiful, also wolves, badgers, etc., and he claims to have seen one elk and one wild buffalo.

Michael Messinger settled in Highland in 1854, taking a claim on section 35. He hauled logs, and with the assistance of his wife only, soon put him up a house. Of such material were the noble pioneer women made.

Jacob Clearwater, a native of Indiana, with his two sons, settled here in 1854. They located on section 25, and resided there some time, when, the father dying, the family went Westward, and are believed to be in Oregon.

J. W. Arrowsmith came with his family in the fall of 1855, and settled on section 7. When he came here the inhabitants were compelled to go to Panora or Pearson's, on the "South Coon," to mill, and to Des Moines for their supplies.

A family by the name of McCoy were the next settlers in this part of the county in 1855. They located upon section 18, where they lived some years, when Moses, the head of the family, dying, the family removed to Oregon.

Patrick McDonald, with his family, located upon section 19 in September, 1856, where he improved a fine farm. Mr. McDonald was a native of Ireland, "the gem of the sea," and was the father of Michael McDonald, one of the prominent citizens of Guthrie county.

About the same time Patrick Toole settled upon the same section. The land at that time was covered with thick brush, but by perseverance and industry a farm was finally cleared up. In 1862 or '63,

Mr. Toole sold the place to R. J. Patterson, and departed to that eldorado of the West—Oregon.

Charles and William Bower located upon section 7, in the spring of 1857.

Charles Bower was born in Yorkshire, England, August 26, 1829, his parents being Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Williamson) Bower. He came to this country in 1855, going to Pennsylvania, where he remained for one year, when removed to Orange township, Guthrie county, in August, 1856. In the spring of the next year, he removed over the township line, into Highland township, locating on section 7. He was married in 1858, to Miss Mary A. Clearwater, a native of this state, by whom he had one child—William A. In the fall of 1866 he was again married to Sarah J. Utt, a native of Ohio, by whom he has eight children. He enlisted in the 29th Iowa infantry, in August, 1862, and served till the close of the war. He has three hundred acres of land.

From this time on, for some years, the influx of emigration seemed to ebb, but it soon recovered after war, and new-comers kept gradually coming in until to-day Highland compares favorably with her sister townships in regard to population and wealth. In 1865, it had but eighty-two inhabitants, while the census of 1880 shows that it contained six hundred and eight, an amount largely increased since, competent judges of such matters placing the figure at some nine hundred souls. Such growth is surprising, even in a new country, and evinces the peculiar inducements that township offers to homeseekers.

OTHERS.

Among those who, coming in at a later

date, have helped develop this township are many of the most enterprising of its citizens, and should be mentioned in this connection. To begin with, for they are taken at random, is

George W. Smith, son of Charles and Mary A. (Ernest) Smith, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 30, 1837. When he was eight or nine years old they moved on a farm about six miles north of Springfield, which they left in 1855, coming to Fairfield, Jefferson county, where they spent the winter, and then moved to Orange township, Guthrie county, where he was married to Miss Mary J. Squires in 1861. They have four children living—Flora F., Richard, Fred and Lulu Pearl. They have three dead—George F., died in October, 1865; Thomas I., died in February, 1875; Gails, died April 3, 1883. Mr. Smith enlisted in August, 1862, in Company I, 29th Iowa infantry, and was assigned to the thirteenth army corps. He served till the close of the war, when he was mustered out with his regiment. After coming home from the war he stayed in Carroll county about five years, then returning to Guthrie county, he settled on his present location on section 18. He owns eighty acres of good land, all of which is improved. He is a member of the Perry Wright post, G. A. R., and chaplain of the post. He held the office of township clerk for three years, and justice of the peace one year.

James W. Selley, son of Samuel and Lucinda (Fox) Selley, moved to Guthrie county, on section 14, in 1876. He was born in Oneida county, New York, in November, 1835. He moved to Iowa county, Iowa, in 1867, where he remained until 1876, when he moved to his present loca-

tion. He was married in New York state in 1860, to Miss Anna Chambers, daughter of Thomas and Mary Chambers. They have three children—Cora A., aged twenty-two years; Charles J., aged twenty-one, and William W., aged twenty years. Mr. Selley owns three hundred and forty acres of good land on sections 14 and 23, most of which is improved. He raises a great variety of valuable stock, such as Durham cattle, Poland-China hogs, etc. He has held the positions of school director, supervisor, and township trustee.

Jesse C. Hickman, the son of Samuel and Melinda (Remine) Hickman, was born in Monroe county, Ohio, March 13, 1832. He removed from Ohio to Guthrie county in the spring of 1867, locating on section 18. He was married in Ohio, April 5, 1855, to Miss Hannah M. Dilley, of Ohio, by which union he has three children—Lucius M., Etta Lucy, and Jesse D. He has one hundred and sixty acres of good land, all of which is underlaid with coal, and one hundred acres of which is subject to cultivation. The yield of coal will average over \$500 per annum in royalty, and the total annual yield will be \$10,000. At present it is worked by drift. Mr. Hickman has held the offices of township trustee, school director, and others.

D. K. Ferris was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, in June, 1856, being the son of John and Mary (Claffey) Ferris. He came to Iowa in 1867, going to Monroe county, where he lived about one year, after which time he moved to Jasper county, where he remained about five years, when he went to Madison county. About two years later he moved to Guthrie county, settling in Cass township,

where he remained about four years, when he came to Highland township, locating on section 25. He was married in 1882, to Miss Mary A. Hanlin, of Guthrie county. They have one child—Mary A., aged one year. D. K. owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, one hundred acres of which are under cultivation. He raises some cattle and Poland-China hogs. Mr. Ferris and his wife are both members of the Roman Catholic church.

Mason C. Bucklin, a farmer on section 24, came to Guthrie county in 1870, locating in Richland. He remained there about two years, when he moved to Colorado, where he made a visit throughout the country in about six months, when he returned home, and came to his present location. He was born in Washington county, Vermont, in April, 1844, and is the son of Otis and Mary (Rice) Vermont. He remained in Vermont until 1870, when he came to Guthrie county. He was married in 1867, to Miss Kate Dimick, by whom he has one boy—Eugene L., about nine years of age. Mr. Bucklin enlisted in the service of the army in Company A, 80th Vermont infantry. He was in the engagements at Winchester, Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill. He was one of our bravest soldiers, and his braveness will some day be rewarded for fighting for his country, and making it what it is. He owns forty acres of land under cultivation, having sold eighty acres of his farm last year. He has a number of fine stock and a comfortable dwelling with orchard in connection. In 1873 he was elected school director, and three years later was trustee.

Edgar Burrhus, a native of Buchanan county, Iowa, born April 16, 1859, and is

the son of Frank and Clara (Bull) Burrhus. His mother, Mrs. Burrhus, married Robert A. Dilley, of Racine, Wisconsin, in 1866, and now resides a short distance from Panora. The subject of this sketch moved to Racine county, Wisconsin, in 1864, where he remained for one year, when he went to Boone county, Iowa. He wandered about from Iowa to Wisconsin for several years, when he came to Highland township, and settled on section 7, where he has a farm and a comfortable house, and also owns forty acres of land in Orange township. He was married in 1881, at Guthrie Center, to Miss America E. McClaran, of Panora. They have one child—Pearl, about three years of age. Mr. Burrhus is a prominent member of the Masonic lodge and Knights of Pythias order. He has received a common-school education, and has become one of the most prominent and esteemed farmers of this township.

Avery N. Hawley, son of Harry and Lydia (Dow) Hawley, was born in Washington county, Vermont, on the 2d day of June, 1838. In 1872 he removed to Canada, thirty miles south of Montreal, where he remained one year. Leaving Canada, he spent two years in Boston and Lowell, as a commission merchant. From there he went to Fort Collins, Colorado, where he had established a ranche, and remained there eight years, when he went to Atlantic, Cass county, where he stayed one year, then came to his present location on section 2. He was married in 1861, to Miss Emily R. Bucklin, a native of Vermont. They have one child—Harry, aged four years. Mr. Hawley owns one hundred and sixty acres of good land on section 2, and is a member of the Masonic

and Independent Order of Odd Fellows' orders.

Warren W. Hull was born in Grafton county, New Hampshire, December 9, 1837, being the son of Jacob L. and Sarah S. (Wise) Hull. He removed from New Hampshire in 1862, coming to Ohio, where he enlisted in the service of company I, 73d Ohio infantry, under Captain L. H. Burkett, who was killed at second Bull Run. He was first assigned to the army of Virginia, in the first army corps, under General Banks, and was then transferred to the 11th corps, under Generals Sigel and Howard, which was afterwards consolidated with the 12th, and made the 20th corps, under General Joe Hooker. He was in the battles of Cedar mountain, second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorville, Gettysburg, Lookout mountain and Mission Ridge, and worst of all, in the midnight charge at Lookout mountain, participated in by the 73d Ohio and 33d Massachusetts, under Colonel Orland Smith. His regiment lost half of its men. He was discharged after the grand review at Washington at the close of the war; he served three years and nine months. He was married in 1867 to Miss Mary F. Goss, a native of Vermont, by whom he had three children—Mary Grace, Clara A. and Stella May. He has held the positions of township clerk and school director, which position he now holds, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Philip Clouse, son of Henry and Barbara A. (Metz) Clouse, came to their present location on section 14 in February, 1882. He was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in February, 1852. He left Pennsylvania in 1881, coming to Iowa, settling in Cedar county, where

remaining but a short time, he came to his present location. He was married in Pennsylvania, July 14, 1872, to Miss Martha E. Brawlyer, a native of Pennsylvania. They have had six children—Willie A., David H., William, George, Sarah and an infant. He has one hundred and twenty acres of land, nearly all under cultivation. He raises large stocks of cattle and hogs, and has some horses. He is road supervisor of Highland township, and is a member of the German Baptist church. Mr. Clouse had the misfortune to lose his good wife and infant child in the spring of 1884.

Rudolph Latshaw, one of our prominent men of Highland township, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1836, and when he was one year old his parents moved to Columbia county, of that state, and from there to Union county, where he was reared and where he received his education. In 1867 he came to Guthrie Center, where he remained about six years, when he came to Highland township, locating on section 36, where he still resides. He was married in December, 1860, in Union county, Pennsylvania, to Miss Angelina Shirk, by whom he has had thirteen children, twelve of whom are living—Jonas W., Luther M., John A., Ernest R., William, Laura R., Daisy E., Ida M., Luella J., Cora A., Flora, Martha M.; Mary A., died in July, 1874. Mr. Latshaw owns eighty-five acres of land on section 36, fifty acres of which are cultivated, and eighty acres on section 34. He is building a neat and comfortable residence, which will be completed sometime this fall. Mr. Latshaw is a carpenter by trade, which capacity he served in Guth-

rie Center until moving to his present location. He was school director for seven or eight years, and holds the present office of township trustee, which position he has held for a number of years. He has also been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for over fourteen years. In 1882, his son, Jonas A., was married to Miss Emma Beardsley. They have one child about three months old. In 1884, his daughter, Laura R., was married to Mr. Fremont Tool.

George W. Dewey came to his present location on section 15, in 1870. He was born in Windsor county, Vermont, March 25, 1844. He moved to Stark county, in 1865, where he farmed until 1870, when he came to his present location. He was married in Vermont, 1865, to Miss Henrietta Whitney. They have seven children—Iris, Redolphus Kinney, Cora, George W., May Isabel, Charles K., and Daisy. He owns two hundred and forty acres of land in section 15, and eighty acres in section 14. He pays particular attention to the raising of stock; he has shorthorns, and Poland-China hogs; buys, and bunches, and sells stock cattle, and also feeds every year. He thinks there is no better country for raising stock than that in which he is located. He has held the position of trustee for four years; assessor for four terms, president of the school-board for three years, and also road supervisor.

James Love was born in York county, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1834, being the son of John and Elizabeth (Sweigart) Love. He moved to Henderson county Illinois, in 1855, where he lived on a farm until 1865 and then established the millinery business. In 1869 he

came to Adair county, and in 1876 came to Guthrie county, locating on section 10—81—32. He was married in 1858 in Illinois to Miss Charlotte Mundorff, a native of Pennsylvania. They have twelve children living, James F., George W., John A., Mary E., Zachey T., Sarah A., Rachel R., Lilian Jennette, Charlotte V., Margaret E., William H. and Juliaetta J. They have two dead. Viola Jane died October 15, 1867, and an infant son died March 3, 1876. He owns three hundred and twenty acres of good land part of which is under cultivation, and ten acres of timber on section 19. He owns a large stock of cattle, paying particular attention to the raising of short-horns; has Poland-China hogs and some few horses.

David Wilson, came to Guthrie county in 1873, settling on section 21. He was born in Morris county, New Jersey, in 1821. He moved from New Jersey to Scott county, Iowa, in 1854, where he farmed for twenty-one years, and then came to his present location. He was married in 1846 to Miss Margaret Cramer, a native of New Jersey. They have three children living—Sarah L., Emma R. and Henry A. Two dead. Mary died in January, 1882, aged thirty-three years; Joseph died in 1868, aged two years. He owns two hundred and forty acres of land, one hundred and sixty acres of which is improved and eighty acres of timber land. He raises large numbers of Poland-China hogs and cattle. He has been trustee, was elected justice of the peace in 1876, supervisor and school director, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in Bayard.

Daniel Morgan, son of Lewis and Esther

(William) Morgan, was born in Wales, November 13, 1839. He moved to this country in 1869, arriving in New York, where he remained but a short time, when he went to Kansas, where he remained on a farm until 1877, when he came to Highland township, Guthrie county. Here he was employed in running the coal mines on Middle Coon for three years, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of good land on section 17, in 1880. He left none of his nearest relatives in Wales, his father and mother both having died before he came to this country.

James B. Squires was born in Vermillion county, Illinois, in January, 1832. He left Vermillion county on the first day of May, 1852, coming to Polk county, Iowa, stopping there until August of the same year, when he came to Highland township. His father, Richard Squires, now resides in Carroll county. James moved to Orange township in the fall of 1857, and remained there until the spring of 1882, when he returned to Highland township. He was married November 13, 1856, to Miss Josephine Moffitt, a native of Ohio. They have seven children living—Henrietta, Mary Jane, Charles R., Norman, Bruce, Elizabeth, and Edwin. They also have two dead—Willie B. and an infant. Mr. Squires owns one hundred and sixty acres of improved land on section 15, and two hundred acres in Orange township. He owns a great deal of stock. He has been road supervisor, and the first winter he was in the township he was obliged to haul feed for his stock from Des Moines, which is a distance of over forty miles.

C. F. Ocheltree was born in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, February 17, 1843.

He moved to Cedar county Iowa, in 1856, where his father farmed until 1869, when he moved to Highland township, Guthrie county. He was married in September, 1870, to Miss D. A. Belgrade, a native of Canada. They have four children—Gertrude, Clara, Harry and Herbert. Mr. Ocheltree owns sixty acres of land, mostly under cultivation, has small numbers of cattle, horses and hogs. He has held the position of town assessor two terms.

Thomas Sammon was born in Galway, Ireland, June 2, 1817, being the son of Thomas and Marcella (O'Brien) Sammon. Emigrated to the United States in 1836, settling in Philadelphia, where he learned the tailor trade; remained there five years, when he removed to Cincinnati, and from there to St. Louis, working at his trade in both those cities about one year. He then went to Galena, Ill., where he remained twelve years, then going to the vicinity of Rockford, where he farmed till 1875, when he came to Guthrie county, settling on section 2, in Highland township. He was married in Galena, Ill., in 1849, to Miss Julia McKenna, a native of New Jersey. They have seven children—John, William, Thomas J., Timothy, Edwin, Margaret and Julian. He has one hundred and sixty acres of good land, mostly under cultivation. He enlisted in Captain Crow's company.

A. C. Harmon Tell, the son of William and Ruth (Armstrong) Tell, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1818. His parents removed to Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1822, where his father farmed until 1833, when he went to Franklin county, five miles from Columbus. From there he went to Illinois, from there to Missouri, and thence to Guthrie

county, Iowa, in 1875, locating on section 8. He was married in 1844 to Miss Amanda Sly, who was born near Columbus, Ohio. They have nine children—William H., Warren M., James A., Mary E., Susannah, Ruth A., Asa H., Andrew and Jane. One child, Jacob, died in September, 1850, aged one year, and was buried in Cumberland county, Illinois. Mr. Tell owns eighty acres of improved land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has held the office of supervisor for two years.

Crawford Dobson was born in Morgan county, Indiana, in 1834. He moved with his parents to Champaign county, Illinois, when he was three or four years of age. His father hauled wheat to Chicago, which was a distance of about one hundred and fourteen miles, and sold it for thirty-five cents per bushel, and brought back salt, for which he received ten dollars a barrel. In September, 1855, Mr. Crawford started to California. When he reached Burlington, on his way back, he saw the first train ever in Iowa, which consisted of an engine, tender and five cars. On account of the cholera he gave up the idea of going to California, and went to Marion county, Iowa, where he stayed till the 12th of January, 1855. He then went back to Illinois, where he worked on the first railroad begun in the state. He was in Chicago when it was a small town, and from there came to Louis county, and, staying three years, came to Guthrie county, settling on section 21, his present location, where he cut down trees and shrubs and built him a small log-cabin. He enlisted in the Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, in 1861, under Colonel White. He was in the Western Division,

and in the campaign against Price, and was discharged in 1862. He was married in November, 1857, to Miss Mary Howe, a native of New York. They have three children—Violet Amanda, John F., and William. He has held the position of constable, and some few others. He was postmaster of Dodge post-office, and was burned out in January, 1875. He has the largest orchard and most fruit of any one in the township. He put out 17,000 forest trees when he first came here, and started on twenty-five cents. He is a member of the Benevolent Lodge Masons of Bayard, A. F. and A. M., and is junior warden of that lodge, having previously been senior deacon. He has been a member of the Northwestern Christian conference, and a member of the Quarterly Conference of the same district, consisting of Guthrie, Adair, Dallas and Polk counties.

Newton T. Smith was born in Adams county, Ohio, February 27, 1844, his parents being Samuel and Levina (Duffy) Smith. In the spring of 1869 he removed to Adair county, Iowa, between Stuart and Dexter. After three years he removed to Dallas county, near Des Moines, and lived there two and a half years, then removed to his present location in section 10, Highland township, just outside of Bayard. He was married in 1868 to Miss Lizzie P. Kerr, daughter of William and Icephene Kerr, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children—Cora I. and Samuel Kerr and Lulu Belle (twins). He devotes his attention to farming and stock-raising, and has one hundred acres, all improved. His stock consists of horses, cattle and hogs. Mr. Smith was one of the brave patriots who,

in the time of their country's need, marched to the front. He was a member of company E, Captain J. A. Murphy, 1st Ohio heavy artillery regiment, and served one and a half years.

Charles H. Hammond, the son of Thomas and Rebecca (Shannon) Hammond, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, May 13, 1847. He removed from Ohio to Nebraska in March, 1880, and, after a stay of one year, came to Highland township, Guthrie county, locating on section 16. He was married in Ohio, December 3, 1869, to Miss Mary Henderson, of Ohio, by which marriage he has two children—Katie R. and Jessie. He has eighty acres of land, sixty of which is improved, and he raises cattle and hogs. His father died in Ohio, in 1863, and his mother is now living in Central City, Nebraska.

In 1824, in Ohio, Elizabeth E. Hupp, a daughter of Peter and Sarah (Luke) Hupp, was born. When she was about seven years of age, she moved to Noble county, Ohio, where she remained until she moved to Carroll county, Iowa, where she remained about fourteen years, after which time she moved to Guthrie county, and settled on section 7, Highland township. She was married in 1836, to I. W. Hupp, of Noble county, Ohio. She has had thirteen children, four of whom are dead. Those dead are—Lena E., U. S. Grant, Daniel W., and Mary A. Those living are—Sara J., Ernest, William, Nathaniel D., Isaac W., Mattie A., Benjamin J., Angelina, and Carlina (twins). Mr. Hupp died on the 17th day of January, 1882, at the age of fifty-nine years. Mrs. Hupp owns some ten acres of land, which is under cultivation. She is a member of the Free Methodist church.

Lyman B. Manville was born in Delaware county, Ohio, January 31, 1835. He removed to Iowa in September, 1852, came to Iowa City, Johnson county, where he entered land, and farmed (with the exception of three years), until going to Iowa county, fifteen years later. He remained there farming until March, 1874, when he removed to his present location on section 16, of Highland township. In 1858 he was married in Johnson county, to Miss Mary Monteer, a native of Ohio, by whom he has three children—Oscar, aged 25, Charles, aged 24, and Albert, aged 11. Mr. Manville has eighty acres of good land, all cultivated, upon which he has a fine orchard, two good wells, and two hundred rods of ditching. He pays attention to cattle, horses, hogs, etc.

Stephenson Mount was born June 11, 1804, in Oldham county (then Henry county), Kentucky, his parents being Matthias and Elizabeth (Stephenson) Mount. When Stephenson was fourteen years of age his father removed to Washington county, Indiana, where the old gentleman lived and died. In 1821 Stephenson went back to Kentucky, and in 1826 went to Montgomery county, Indiana, where, in 1827, he was married to Miss Louisa Wasson, a native of Kentucky. In 1851 he went to Dallas county, Iowa, and bought five hundred and twenty acres of land around Adel, living there until 1854, when he came to Jackson township, Guthrie county. His wife died in January, 1878, being sixty-eight years, five months and three days old, and was buried in the Morrisburg cemetery. They had eleven children—nine boys and two girls. Of these, five are living. His

sons William, Elijah C., Matthias and George were in the army. Matthias was a prisoner four months. Stephenson's living children are—Matthias, William, Elijah C., George and Louisa Ellen. Mr. Mount now makes his home with his son William. He has given each of his children homes in Iowa.

ORGANIC.

On the 2d day of April, 1860, there was filed in the office of the county judge of Guthrie county a petition asking that the territory known as 81-32 be joined into a civil township, and that the same be called Highland. The court listened to the prayer, and, granting it, ordered Richard Squires to act as organizing officer and to comply with the laws governing such matters. In November, 1860, the township was organized, and the following named gentlemen selected the first officers thereof: A. Littlejohn, supervisor; William McCoy, township clerk; J. W. Arrowsmith, justice of the peace; John McCoy, J. A. Clearwater, and W. R. Clearwater, trustees.

Highland's share of the road fund for that year, drawn from the county treasurer, amounted to \$16.18

EDUCATIONAL.

The pioneer school in Highland township was taught by William McCoy, in 1860. The house in which this was held was the first frame house in the township, and had been erected by H. J. Smith the year before. When he was removing to Pike's Peak he sold it to the trustees of the township for a school-house, and they removed it to the east half of the north-west quarter of section 20. This was the

place of voting in the first election, and was the only school-house in the township, although several schools were taught, until the fall of 1866, when it caught fire and was burned to the ground.

After the destruction of this edifice the remainder of the term was taught in an old house belonging to R. J. Patterson. During this term some new features were inaugurated, among others that of having no holiday on Saturday and no school on Monday, so that the older girls might assist their mothers with the washing without staying out of school for the purpose.

Of Mr. McCoy, the pioneer teacher, it is said that he was habitually so tired as to sleep most if not all the time, and when the children thought it time to recite they would awaken him, put a book into his hand, and inform him that they were ready with their lessons.

Another school in Highland was obtained and conducted in an entirely original manner. One Morden, who was sub-director for his district, induced a friend to represent him to the county superintendent as being well qualified for the position of teacher. His excuse for not seeing that official in person was urgent business in another direction. The friend secured a certificate for him, and being sub-director, he hired himself and taught by proxy, his wife doing, or pretending to do, the teaching. She began with six or seven pupils, but they dropped off, one by one, until she had but two or three left. One day a neighbor from another district, seeing one of her former pupils running at large, asked him why he was not in school. "Oh, 'cause the school ain't worth a —; the school-

marm washes, cooks, sweeps and keeps school all at one time; then she doctors folks, too." She taught in the same shanty in which the family resided, and when Mr. Morden went to draw his pay, he brought in a bill for fuel, house rent and teacher's salary.

WILKINS.

During the great land mania of 1855 and '56, many towns were laid out throughout the new west by speculators, and lots sold to over-credulous customers in the east, and even in Europe. The town of Wilkins was one of this class. In March, 1856, an association calling themselves the Cleveland Land Company, sent their agent, J. D. Chamberlain, to this county, and he laid out a town on the southwest quarter of section 23, of what is now Highland township, which was called by the rather commonplace name of Wilkins. The town site covered some two hundred acres, on the Middle Coon, about thirteen miles from Panora, the county seat of Guthrie county at that time. The state road from Panora to Sioux City ran directly through the embryo town. The streets, which crossed one another at right angles, were laid out eighty feet wide; the lots 60x172, and alleys of sixteen feet width. Places were left for a park and cemetery, and lots designated for donations to church and school purposes. Flaming advertisements were issued showing up the beauties of the place; beautiful maps and lithographs gotten out, displaying its location and advantages, the latter even showing the numerous warehouses, hotels, public buildings, etc., that as yet only existed in the fertile imagination of the

agent, and large steamboats lying at the numerous wharves, loading and unloading the freight of this great trading point. The plat of this town was not recorded until February, 1859, however, the crisis of 1857 having interrupted the business of lot selling. The originators of this scheme may or may not have indulged hopes of the future greatness of their bantling; if they did, they were doomed to a sad disappointment. Never was a house built upon its site, nor any settler thereon. Where once they hoped to see long rows of palatial stores filled with the busy hum of commerce, vast mills enveloped in the whirr of swiftly-moving machinery, or handsome mansions, the abode of wealth and competence, now is covered with the golden grain or nodding plumes of corn. Where they saw, in imagination, the hurrying throng, jostling each other in pursuit of mammon, now only re-echoes to the low of kine or the whistle of the plow-boy as he turns the far-reaching furrow. The ashes of oblivion has covered out of sight the town and all its high hopes, and the land on which it was to have stood is now a part of the farm of John Ferris.

ROCK BLUFFS MILL.

This enterprise was initiated by S. K. Miller, who built the mill and conducted its operations until the present proprietors, Smith & Zentmyer, leased it, on the 4th of March, 1884. Business is now rapidly increasing under the new management, and it draws the entire trade of this section of the country. The power is furnished by a dam across the Middle Coon. This dam is about fifty feet wide with a fall of some eight feet, and is one of the

best works of the kind in the county. The mill is provided with a full equipment of modern machinery, having two run of buhrs and a complete set of rollers for the manufacture of flour by that process. They have also a perfect model of a corn-sheller. The full capacity of the mill is thirty barrels per day, which is being increased by the addition and improvement of machinery. The building is 40x50 feet in dimension, and two and a half stories in height, and is in first-class repair.

Daniel P. Zentmyer, son of Daniel and Sarah (Berger) Zentmyer, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1858. He moved to Dallas Center in 1877, where he run a mill. He stayed there about six months, then going to Van Meter, where he was in a mill about five months. He then went to Stuart, where he was engaged in the same business for one year, when he moved to Redfield, and staying there one year, he returned to Van Meter, where he remained three months. He then went to Perry, remaining there eight months; he went to Coon Rapids, where he remained one year. He entered into partnership with Ralph R. Smith, of Rock Bluff, and came there, taking charge of the firm. He is a member of I. O. O. F., Lodge 257, at Van Meter, and of Wescotta Lodge, No. 158, A. F. and A. M., of Redfield, and Palmyra Chapter, R. A. M., No. 86, of Perry.

BAYARD.

On the 31st day of February, 1882, there was filed for record with the county recorder of Guthrie county a plat of the town of Bayard. This had been laid out by the Milwaukee Land Company, on the

southeast quarter of section 3, on the coming of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad to this place. On the 13th of January, previous, M. M. Allen had laid out a part of this town, which he called Allenville, on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the same section, which is generally accepted as an addition to the town plat. In May following Mr. Allen also laid out another addition to the same town. From its very inception all were apparently anticipating the future importance of the place, and were almost clamorous in their endeavors to secure favorable locations. Soon building material strewed the whole site, and several business houses in the course of construction. Since then there has ensued a building boom, healthy and active, and the growth of Bayard has been steady and sure.

The first building erected was the residence of Hon. Michael McDonald, upon lots 11 and 12, in block 12, of the original plat, put up in October, 1881, and in which he now resides. Mr. McDonald was the first settler in Bayard proper.

The family of George W. Mount was the second to locate here, in the fall of 1881, Mr. Mount being among the first to enter into the mercantile business at this point.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The general merchandise business is in the hands of J. H. Jackson, T. J. Patterson, Smith & Munsinger.

J. H. Jackson came to Bayard before the town was laid out, and on that being done, proceeded at once to erect a building in which to conduct his business. This edifice is 20x50, two stories high, in

which he placed a stock of groceries. To this he has since added a general stock, consisting of dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, caps, etc. Country produce in large quantities is also a large part of the business of Mr. Jackson, who has a most excellent patronage, merited by honorable and straightforward dealing. He is also the postmaster of Bayard, the office being kept in his store.

T. J. Patterson located here at the starting of the town, in 1882, and after a short time spent in buying stock for Beale Brothers and M. McDonald, rented the store on the west side of Main street formerly occupied by Shaw & Armstrong, and put in his present stock. This was in September, 1882. He carries a good line of dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, queensware, toilet articles, tobacco and cigars, and is known far and wide as one of the enterprising merchants of this lively town.

T. J. Patterson, a prominent business man of Bayard, was born February 9, 1848, in Murray county, Tennessee, his parents being J. E. and Agnes S. (Matthews) Patterson. The family moved to Arkansas when the subject of this sketch was about twelve years old, and after a few years residence there made their home in Middle Tennessee, Missouri, Mississippi, and Jones county, Iowa, at different times. T. J. Patterson came to Bayard in 1882, when the town was first located, having been living in the county four years prior to this time. He was married in Greene county, Missouri, to Miss Emma J. Richards, of Ohio.

The present firm of Smith & Munsinger was originally Smith & Taylor, who commenced business in Bayard on the

19th of January, 1882, in a building erected by them for the purpose. On the 28th of June, 1882, James M. Munsinger purchased the interest of Mr. Taylor, and the style of the firm changed to its present form. Their building is 22x40, two stories high, they occupying, however, but the lower floor, the second story being used as a hall. An addition in the rear is used for the purpose of storing heavy goods and surplus stock. They carry fine lines of dry goods, boots, shoes, staple and fancy groceries, queensware, crockery, tobacco, cigars, etc., and are doing an immense trade.

Jacob P. Smith, the senior partner in the firm of Smith & Munsinger, is a native of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, having been born February 20, 1844. His parents were William R. and Elizabeth (Stauffer) Smith. When he was twelve years of age the family removed to Carroll county, Illinois, and in 1863 to Jones county, Iowa. After remaining there four years they went back to Carroll county, Illinois. Mr. Smith was one of the first merchants to come to Bayard, arriving in the fall of 1881. He was married June 23, 1864, to Miss Mary R. Munsinger, daughter of John and Sarah (Fowles) Munsinger. They have one child—Charles Edward—born December 3, 1883. Mr. Smith is a man of means, and is one of Bayard's substantial merchants. They have one adopted child—Nellie—born in 1874, who was adopted on the 10th of May, 1882.

Mr. James M. Munsinger, junior member of the firm of Smith & Munsinger, is the son of John and Julina (Fuller) Munsinger, and was born in Loraine county, Ohio (Russia township), November 15,

1857. His father is a native of Germany, and his mother of Ohio. When he was eight years of age his parents removed to Jones county, Iowa, where he remained until twenty-two years of age, with the exception of two or three years spent in other places. He then removed to Carroll county, Illinois, where he remained about two and one-half years, then coming to Guthrie county, and locating in Bayard in March, 1882, buying a one-half interest in the present business. He was married in Carroll county, Illinois, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, a native of Illinois, January 1, 1880. They have two children—Gracie May, born January 13, 1881, and Lawrence Estel, born January 28, 1884.

George W. Mount in March, 1882, opened a general merchandise store, but after a year's trial closed out all his stock except the clothing and gent's furnishing goods, which his stock now consists. He is the only merchant in the town devoting himself exclusively to this line, and carries a well-selected and clean stock. His store building is 20 x 40 feet in dimension, two stories high, and situated on the east side of Main street. An old resident of the county, a member of one of its most prominent families, an honorable, upright, frank, affable gentleman, it is no wonder that he can boast of a large and increasing trade. He is also interested in the real estate business in this town to some extent. George W. Mount is a member of one of the oldest and most widely known families in Guthrie county. He was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, July 29, 1847, and is the son of Stephenson and Louisa (Wasson) Mount. In 1851 the family removed to Dallas county,

Iowa, and in 1854 to Guthrie county, settling one mile east of Morrisburgh, in Jackson township. He was married, February 13, 1870, to Miss Melinda Kunkle, daughter of Benjamin Kunkle, she being the first white child born in Guthrie county. George removed to Bayard in the fall of 1881, his being the second family in the town, and at once commenced the real estate business in partnership with H. D. Ochiltree, going into his present business in March, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Mount have had six children, five of whom are living. Their names are—Guy, George, Earl, Roy and Sadie. Effie, aged thirteen, died in the summer of 1883. Mr. Mount was in company C, 46th Iowa infantry, during the war. He had three brothers in the service. He is a charter member of the Masonic lodge of Bayard, a member of the G. A. R. and Iowa Legion of Honor.

The pioneer drug store was established in Bayard by E. A. Olive, in November, 1881, which he is operating at the present time. His building is 20x60 feet in size, two stories high, and the store-room is filled to overflow with a neat stock of the purest drugs, medicines, paints, oils, wall paper, cigars, and all the various toilet articles sought after by the ladies. Particular attention is paid to the accurate compounding of prescriptions, a department presided over by Mr. Olive in person, his certificate as a pharmacist having been granted him November 28, 1881. He has just finished (1884) building a two-story building to be used as a newspaper office by the *Bayard News*, of which he is the proprietor, and as a lodge room.

Edwin A. Olive, an enterprising and successful druggist of Bayard, was born

in Columbia, Marquette county, Wisconsin, October 19, 1853, his parents being Richard (a physician in Scranton), and Elizabeth Olive. He removed from Wisconsin to Greene county in May, 1872, where he settled on a farm near Scranton and remained until November, 1881, when, removing to Bayard, he engaged in the drug business. He was married October 22, 1876, to Miss Laura B. Ones, a native of Pennsylvania, which marriage is blessed by one child—Evert. Mr. Olive belongs to the I. O. O. F., having been initiated in 1877 in Scranton lodge, No. 357, in which he has taken all the subordinate degrees, and has consequently held all of the offices, being P. G. when he left Scranton.

M. L. Anderson, druggist, came to Bayard at the beginning of the year 1882, and on the 14th of January of that year, entered into business as one of the firm of Anderson, Cornish & Co., dealers in hardware, stoves and agricultural implements. On the 1st of January, 1883, he sold out his interest therein, and bought out the drug stock and business of Sauerwein & Thompson, who had started sometime previously. His present quarters are neat and commodious, being a neat building 20x40, two stories high, situated upon the west side of Main street. The building is owned by his father. He handles only the best of everything in his line, and carries a large stock of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, wallpapers and stationery. Dr. Young, who has his office here, has control of the prescription department.

M. L. Anderson, one of Bayard's druggists, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, November 29, 1852, his parents being Harmon and Margaret Anderson. When

sixteen years of age his parents removed to Jefferson, Greene county, where he remained three years, then removing to a farm about eight miles south of Jefferson. He then removed to Bayard, and at once entered into business. He was married in Fayette county, Ohio, in 1876, to Miss Susan C. Crow, a native of Ohio. He is a charter member of the Iowa Legion of Honor lodge, and has been its recording secretary. His parents now live in Scranton, where his father is in the hardware business.

The hardware trade is represented by two enterprising, wide-awake firms, who have been here in business since the town first started, McCrory & Neff and Cornish & Vader.

McCrory & Neff commenced business here in January, 1882, building the store now occupied by them on the west side of Main street. They carry a full and complete stock of heavy and shelf hardware, cutlery, stoves, tinware and sewing machines. In their tin shop they give constant employment to two excellent workmen, who turn out a very superior article of ware. They do a large business also in agricultural implements and machinery, having two stores for that purpose, one on each side of Main street, and this line handle only first-class goods of reputable makers.

Cornish & Vader, the successors of Anderson, Cornish & Co., handle cooking and heating stoves and ranges, agricultural implements and tools, heavy and shelf hardware, cutlery, etc., and are doing a large and remunerative business. They have the agency for the sale of the Singer, Wilson and Howe sewing machines. This firm started on the 14th of January, 1882,

under the firm name of Anderson, Cornish & Co., but on the 1st of January, 1883, M. L. Anderson retired and Daniel Vader purchased their interest and the present firm was formed.

John W. Cornish, of the firm of Cornish & Vader, is one of the principal business men of Bayard. He was born in Schenectady, New York, September 21, 1844, and is the son of Joseph and Eleanor (Joyce) Cornish. His father having died at sea, the family removed to DeKalb county, Illinois, when he was eight years of age. Here he remained until the war had commenced in earnest, and in October, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, 58th Illinois infantry, which regiment served in the 13th and 15th army corps. After the battles of Fort Donaldson, Shiloh and Corinth, he was transferred to K battery, 1st Missouri light artillery, and served with it till the close of the war, being discharged at St. Louis in August, 1865. He was married in 1868 to Miss Kate Nellis, a native of Illinois. They have five children—Emma, Herbert, Clinton, Clyde and John. He is a member in good standing of the Masonic order, and is president of the school board, and was one of the first merchants in Bayard. Is also a member of the Legion of Honor, carrying \$2,000 insurance in same; also \$2,000 in Cedar Rapids' mutual life. He is adjutant of the G. A. R., located at Bayard.

Daniel Vader, of the firm of Cornish & Vader, is a native of Cattaraugus county, New York. He came to Bayard in 1882. He was married in 1881, to Miss Frances Nellis, and they have two children—Adelbert and Sarah. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

L. A. Sargent came to Bayard in the fall of 1881, being one of the first business men of the town. He handles a full line of groceries, crockery, confectionery, tobacco, cigars, flour, provisions, etc., and is building up an excellent trade and connection. The edifice in which he does business was erected by him previous to his launching out into mercantile trade here, and is 20x32, two stories high, to which there is attached an addition 14x20, one story high.

The pioneer furniture store was established by the present proprietor, Charles H. Miller, on the 20th of February, 1882. This gentleman came here in November, 1881, and commenced the erection of a building suitable for his business. The main part of this structure is 22x40 feet in dimension, two stories high, with an addition, in the shape of a work-room, 16x18. He carries a fair-sized stock of furniture of all kinds, picture frames, spring beds, mattresses, window glass, window shades, bedroom and parlor suites, etc. He also carries on the undertaking business, which he makes a specialty, and keeps constantly on hand a fine line of goods for this purpose, coffins, caskets, robes, shrouds, etc. A good business, the result of industry, energy, and honorable treatment of patrons, has been built up by this gentleman, one of Bayard's enterprising merchants.

Charles H. Miller, the furniture dealer and undertaker, of Bayard, is one of the solid business men of the city. He was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, August 15, 1847, and is the son of Frederick and Dorothea (Pope) Miller. He came to America with his parents in 1849, settling in Anglaize county, Ohio, where his

father followed farming. In 1870 Mr. Miller left Ohio and came to Clay county, Iowa, his parents following in a short time. After remaining there about six years, he removed to Alta, Buena Vista county, and engaged in contracting and building. After a stay of eighteen months he removed to Odebolt, Sac county, where he engaged in the same business. This he followed until January 20, 1882, when he came to Bayard to engage in his present business. He was married in Clay county, September 29, 1871, to Miss Susan Bender, daughter of John and Martha (Dutt) Bender. They have three children—Wallace C., aged ten years; Louis Albert, aged five years; Florence Maggie, aged two years. He is a member of the Iowa Legion of Honor, and retains his membership in the Odebolt lodge.

The lumber business was initiated at this point in the fall of 1881, by the establishment of a branch of Gardner, Batchelder & Co., lumber yard and mill, at Lyons, Iowa. In the spring of 1884 this business was represented in Bayard by two firms—J. W. Pollock & Co., and the Bayard Lumber Company.

The Bayard Lumber Company commenced business here April 5, 1882. The gentlemen composing the company are also members of the Clinton Lumber Company, located at Clinton, Iowa. W. A. J. Wilmar, has had charge of the business since its location, and is working up a fine trade. The company's yard is 150x350 feet in size, with a direct frontage on the railroad. They have on hand here usually about eight thousand dollars worth of stock, consisting of pine lumber, shingles, lath, lime, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, building paper, cement, and

hard and soft coal. The office, a neatly constructed building, is 12x16, and has a platform scale convenient. This yard draws its trade from all parts of Greene, Carroll, Audubon and Guthrie counties, and is gradually extending its limits.

William A. J. Wilmar, who represents the Bayard Lumber company, was born in the Scandinavian Peninsula, May 25, 1857, his parents (now residing in Boone county) being Louis J. and Mary (Nelson) Wilmar. When he was eleven years of age, his parents removed to this country, staying a few weeks in Minnesota and then removing to Boone county, Iowa, where he has lived until coming to Bayard to take charge of the business of the lumber company. He was with the firm of P. B. Lindsley & Co., in Boone. He came to Bayard September 18, 1882. He was married May 6, 1882, to Miss Matilda J. Nelson, daughter of Henry and Johanna Nelson. They have one child—Ellery B., aged one year. He is a member of the Banker's Life Association.

The other yard is in charge of James Rutledge, who is growing fast in the favor of the community. He carries a large and increasing stock, and everything in the line of building material is included.

James Rutledge, the representative in Bayard of J. W. Pollock & Co., lumber merchants, is a native of County Mayo, Ireland, and was born January 8, 1850. He is the son of James and Maria Rutledge. He removed to this country in 1874, and spent his first five years in America at Chicago. He then went to Des Moines, where he was connected with the lumber business until coming to Bayard, in August, 1883. He was married

at Crown Point, Indiana, in April, 1875, to Miss Isabel Lambir. He has built up a large business for his company by his business qualifications and close attention to duty.

The first and only jewelry store was started by Sidney S. Boughton, who still occupies that branch of the mercantile trade. He came here on the 11th of March, 1882, and renting room in the post-office building, opened his present business. His stock, comprising jewelry of all description, silverware, etc., is quite large, taking into consideration the size and newness of the town.

Sidney S. Boughton was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, April 29, 1858, his parents being Seymour A. and Charlotte (Bushnell) Boughton. He was educated there, and when he was eighteen years of age he went to Casey, Guthrie county, where he followed the occupation of clerking. After staying one year there he went to the Black Hills, and remained two years in Deadwood. He then went back to Casey, and remained there till coming to Bayard, March 11, 1882, where he carries on his jewelry business in the post-office building, besides clerking in the other departments. He was married April 25, 1881, to Miss Jennie M. Miller, a native of Ohio, at Casey, Iowa. He was elected a member of the Bayard council, March 4, 1884, and was appointed postmaster at Bayard, April 16, 1884.

The grain business is fully represented by Michael McDonald. In July, 1882, Mr. McDonald built the only elevator that the town has, and commenced the business of buying grain in August following. This elevator has a storage capacity of 18,000 bushels, and the power is obtained

from a fifteen horse-power engine. The building is 24x54 on the ground, and sixty feet in height, the engine room being 14x24, besides. Mr. McDonald handled in 1883 over one hundred thousand bushels of corn, and fifty thousand bushels of wheat and oats. He has excellent side track facilities on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul track, and has a new office on Main street. He has been concerned in the agricultural implement business with D. C. Hubbard, but closed it out March, 1884, and is confining himself closely to his grain business, and farming his large farm on sections 17 and 20, in Highland township.

G. W. Blakeslee & Co. established their bank on the 30th of April, 1883. Their place of business is located upon the west side of Main street. They do a general banking business, make loans on farms and other approved security, draw drafts, etc. They own the building they occupy, which is 25x60 feet in dimensions, and neatly furnished.

H. D. Ocheltree, who does the principal real-estate and insurance business of Bayard, removed from his farm to this town in the fore part of 1881, and entered into this line of business.

Hiram D. Ocheltree, the subject of this sketch, was born in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, December 22, 1846, and his parents were John R. and Sarah (McCoy) Ocheltree. In 1856 they removed to Cedar county, Iowa, where the father farmed until 1867, when the family removed to Guthrie county, settling near where Bayard now stands. Hiram commenced farming for himself in 1866, and also carried on the real-estate and insurance business at his residence. He re-

moved to Bayard, March 1, 1881, though he still retains the ownership of his farm on section 1. He went into partnership with Mr. George W. Mount in the insurance and real-estate business, they also running a general store. He was elected justice of the peace in October, 1881, unanimously, commencing his duties January 1, 1882. He does the real-estate business of the city, besides carrying on the insurance business. He has made himself popular with all classes while justice of the peace, as he has used his influence in the settling of many suits without trial, thus saving costs for the parties. He was married in the fall of 1866, to Miss Maggie Reed, daughter of Alexander and Annie (McCibben) Reed. They have two children—David Albion and Lilian Frances.

The first to establish a blacksmith shop in Bayard were Stuckenbruck & Goodrich. This firm who located here in February, 1882, was composed of J. W. Stuckenbruck and C. C. Goodrich. They put up a forge, the building being 24x50. Mr. Goodrich retired from the firm in April, 1883, but the business is at present carried on by Mr. Stuckenbruck. He does a general blacksmith trade, horse-shoeing, plow and implement repairing, and is often called upon to almost rebuild a plow. He employs two hands, and sometimes a wagonmaker besides, and superintends all work himself. His trade extends all over the county, and is the largest enjoyed by any one shop in the same.

J. W. Stuckenbruck was born December 14, 1857, in Cedar county, Iowa, his parents being Frederick W. and Jane (Boughman) Stuckenbruck. He com-

menced his trade at a job-shop in Madisonville, and finished it at Murray's machine-shop, in Tipton. He then ran a shop in Rochester a year and a half, and was in business for himself one year in Tipton; he then worked a year in a plow-shop at Ogden, Boone county, then going to Clarence, and working in the Wilcox harrow factory, until coming to Bayard to start in business for himself. He has had large experience in all branches of his business, and is a splendid workman. He was married October 18, 1882, to Miss Anna Goodrich, a native of Michigan. He is constable of Highland township, having been elected in November, 1883, over three opponents.

The Bayard blacksmith shop is operated by Hagan & Gilmore, who commenced business here October 1, 1883, purchasing the property formerly occupied by Jacob Neff. They employ two skilled workmen, and do all kinds of machinist's work. A general blacksmith business is transacted, and the manufacture of plows and corn-planters is a specialty. The latter implement is an invention of E. J. Hagan, a member of the firm, and is a combination of a sulky check-rower and corn-planter, and was patented June 12, 1883. The *National Farmer*, published in Washington, District of Columbia, in its issue of June 21, 1883, thus speaks of it:

"A sulky check-row and corn-planter.—A patent has just been issued with the above title to Elijah J. Hagan, of Bayard, Guthrie county, Iowa, which will doubtless prove a great boon to corn-growers. It certainly contains in greater perfection the qualities embraced in its title than any planter we have ever yet seen. The ease with which the planter, proper,

can be suspended on the sulky and carried from place to place, the absolute certainty of a correct check drop, the facilities for regulating the depth of planting, the lightness of draft and other advantages obtained in the harmonious operations of the devices arranged by Mr. Hagan, is truly admirable. We congratulate Mr. Hagan and the corn-raisers on the benefits surely to arise to each from this invention."

Elijah J. Hagan, of the firm of Hagan & Gilmore, blacksmiths, is a native of Ohio, and was born April 19, 1845, his parents being George and Elizabeth (Jones) Hagan. He remained in Ohio until he was eleven years of age, when his parents moved to Warren county, Iowa. In April, 1879, he went to Greene county, where he followed farming and stock-raising until coming to Bayard. He was married in Warren county, Indiana, November 10, 1867, to Miss Mary Hildreth, a native of South Bend, Indiana. They have three children—Martha L., Lillis M. and Chester J.

Guyer & Little are the sole operators of the meat business in the town. They opened a meat-market here in September, 1883, and are enjoying the result of a patient and careful application to business.

David Guyer, of the firm of Guyer & Little, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1847, his parents being Henry and Hester (Zimmerman) Guyer, both parties of old Pennsylvania families. When twenty-one years of age he removed to Ogle county, Illinois. After two years he went to Marshall county, Kansas, where he was in the lumber business two years. He came to Iowa in the spring of

1878, and lived in Dallas county, following the painting business, till September, 1883, when he came to Bayard, and went into the butcher business with Mr. Little. He was married in Pennsylvania in February, 1873, to Miss Nancy Burkett, a native of that state. They have four children—Henry, William, Catharine J. and Fanny.

Mr. William H. Little, of the firm of Guyer & Little, is a native of Carroll county, Maryland, and was born July 26, 1832, his parents being Peter and Sophia (Fuss) Little. His home remained in Maryland until the close of the war, when he removed to Fulton county, Illinois, he farmed there six years; then removed to Champaign county; he farmed there till 1877, when he came to Dallas county, Iowa, removing to Bayard in September, 1883, to go into his present business. He was married in Maryland to Miss Rebecca Ann Everly, a native of that state, in 1860. He has five children—John D., William G., Reason J., Kirby A. and Victoria B. His wife died in 1877 in Champaign county, Illinois. He enlisted August 30, 1862, in Company C, 6th Maryland volunteer infantry, which was assigned to the 3d army corps, and afterward merged into the 6th, of the Army of the Potomac. Among the battles in which he was personally engaged are the following: Opaquon Creek, Winchester, Virginia; Wapping Heights, Kelley's Ford, Brandy Station, Locust Grove, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna river, South Anna river, Hanover Junction, Cold Harbor, Bermuda Hundred, Jerusalem, Plank Road, Ream's Station, Charles-town, Smithfield, Winchester, Flint Hill, New Market, Cedar Creek, siege of Peters-

burg, Poplar Grove, Grand Assault, Sailor's Run, Lee's surrender at Appamattox. He saw Phil Sheridan coming into the ranks from his famous ride. He was discharged June 24, 1865.

In May, 1882, Frank E. Cottral opened the first harness shop, in a small building 14x18 on North Main street. In the fall of 1883 he admitted George Kirkham to a full partnership, and they at once commenced the erection of their present commodious and substantial building. This is 20x30, and is well built. Into this they moved in the latter part of October, 1883. They carry a fine and select line of saddles, harness, harness oil, whips, and everything necessary for the equipment of a horse.

Frank E. Cottral, of the firm of Cottral & Kirkham, was born in Jackson county, Iowa, January 6, 1859, his parents being James H. and Nancy (Taylor) Cottral. He learned the harness-making trade in Sabula, Iowa, which place he left in 1882 to commence the business for himself in the new town of Bayard. He has succeeded in building up a good trade by close application to business. He was married in August, 1879, to Miss Caroline Wolff, a daughter of John and Anna Wolff. They have an interesting family of three children—Anna, Frank and a baby.

The physicians of Bayard are E. H. Lockwood and W. M. Young, sketches of whom may be found in the chapter devoted to the medical fraternity.

Thomas Stevenson, second mayor of Bayard, is a native of County Armagh, Ireland, and was born April 2, 1847, his parents being William and Jane (Mills) Stevenson. With his parents he removed to this country in 1854, living in New York City fourteen years.

Thomas then left home and came to Iowa, and chose Scott county for his stopping place. In April, 1870, he went to Greene county, for the purpose of farming, which occupation he followed until coming to Bayard, which was in the fall of 1882. He was married in Greene county, July 2, 1874, to Miss Charlotte Longman, a daughter of William and Charlotte Longman. They have five children—William George, John Richard, Thomas Edward, Mills Garfield, and Margaret Jane. Mr. Stevenson's sterling qualities soon won for him the friendship of his fellow-citizens in Bayard, and they showed their appreciation by electing him unanimously to the office of mayor at the March election, 1884. He is a member of Charity lodge, No. 197, A. F. and A. M., at Coon Rapids.

J. H. Jackson, ex-postmaster of Bayard, was born in Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1848, his parents being C. F. and Sylvia (Smith) Jackson. He came to Iowa in 1868, locating in Cedar county, where he remained two years. He then went to Page county, remaining till 1873, when he went to Chicago, and stayed one year, learning telegraphy. He then went to Oxford Junction, Jones county, Iowa, where he was station agent for six years on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Dakota and Northwestern railroads. He then filled the same position at De Witt, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad for two years, then coming to Bayard, and commencing business. He was married August 24, 1874, to Miss Hannah Bryan, a native of Jones county, Iowa. They have five children—Wilma, Rose, John, Lowell and Clarence. He was the first postmaster,

having been appointed March 20, 1882, and resigned April 1, 1884, in favor of S. S. Boughton, his clerk.

John Workman was born in Jefferson county, New York, February 9, 1838, his parents being George P. and Margaret Elizabeth Workman. When he was ten years of age his parents removed to Wisconsin, where he lived until June, 1872, when he removed to section 5, Highland township, Guthrie county. Here he followed farming until the spring of 1883, when he removed to his present home, in that part of Bayard known as Allenville. He was married in the fall of 1863 to Miss Rosa E. Krause, a daughter of Carl Krause, of Wisconsin. They have six living children—Luella E., Edith E., John C., Arthur E., Mabel C. and Rollin L. Their son Eugene died in 1866, aged eighteen months. He has eighty acres of land just outside of Bayard. He deals in horses, and has some splendid stallions of the Clydesdale stock, which are not surpassed in the state. An imported stallion belonging to him has taken first premiums at several fairs, and one sweepstake.

BAYARD HOUSE.

Frank M. Jeffers, the proprietor, was born in Fountain county, Indiana, August 19, 1836. Removed to Marengo, Iowa county, Iowa, October 10, 1854. He was married to Miss Catherine Troup August 26, 1855, a native of Warren county, Indiana, who died January 28, 1872. He lived in Iowa county eighteen years, working at carpentering the principal part of the time. He removed to Des Moines in December, 1873. Married Mrs. Margaret McNeil, March 26, 1874. Lived in Des Moines nearly ten years. Mrs. Margaret

(McNeil) Jeffers is a native of Henry county, Indiana. He removed to Bayard, Guthrie county, in August, 1883, where he is now proprietor of the Bayard house. He had six children by his first wife, and two by his second wife—Gwendolyn and Claire B. He enlisted in company G, 28th Iowa infantry, August 13, 1862, and was mustered in in August 26th, and landed at Helena, Arkansas, November 19, 1862. His command was assigned to the 13th army corps, and left Helena April 7, 1863, for the Vicksburg campaign. Was engaged in the battles of Magholica hill, Raymond, Bolton Station, Champion hills, Edwards' depot, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Carrion Crow bayou, and also in Banks' campaign, up Reel river, in 1864. He was wounded and captured at the battle of Mansfield, April 8, 1864, and was paroled June 20, 1864, and returned to Keokuk, Iowa, July 10, 1864, and was discharged March 31, 1865, at the latter place.

George W. Rawlings was born in Marion county, Indiana, July 17, 1830. He removed to Warren county, Illinois, in 1850, where he lived on a farm for four years. In 1854 he moved to Jasper county, Iowa, where he remained for several years, farming and working at other occupations, until finally he learned the mason's trade. He resided in Jasper county fifteen years, removing from thence to Iowa county, and came to Guthrie county in 1882. Mr. Rawlings has been an efficient worker in the vineyard of the Lord, preaching two years in the Linnville circuit in the Methodist Episcopal church, from which he was transferred to the Williamsburg circuit, then later to the North Liberty and Oxford circuits. Then he lived in Oxford,

Johnson county, eight years, working at his trade and preaching, and arrived in Bayard in October, 1882. He was married in 1849, in Indiana, to Miss Verlena DeHart, a native of that state. They have two children living and four dead—Sarah, married Silas Hooker, now living in Texas; Rebecca Jane, married William Poole, now living in Johnson county; Thomas Ray, died December 15, 1867, aged sixteen years; William H., died in 1853, aged six months; Eddie L., died March 5, 1865, aged two and a half years; Minnie May, died March 11, 1877, aged eight years. He built the building which his wife occupied for millinery goods in 1882. She carried a large stock of millinery goods, ribbons, laces, etc., and had all the trade in the surrounding country.

Lewis V. Holdridge was born in Ash-tabula county, Ohio, March 28, 1857. In 1869 he moved to Iowa county, Iowa, where he lived on a farm until 1878, when he came to Guthrie county, locating on section 12, in Highland township, and remaining there until 1882. His father, Aaron Holdridge, died in Iowa county, in 1878. Lewis is now living with his mother in Bayard. He owns eighty acres of land in section 12, and eighty acres in section 2, which is rented out. He is engaged in buying and selling cattle and horses.

The following is a list of a few other business houses in Bayard: O. E. Torrence, tin and coppersmith. Frank Ellsworth, house and sign painter. J. W. Stuckenbruck, auctioneer. Martin Fox, shoemaker. A. Barnes, flour and feed exchange.

EDUCATIONAL.

Bayard is not an independent school

district, but is a part of the district township of Highland. Two school-houses are in use in the town. One of these buildings stood about half a mile west of the town, but was moved into Bayard in the fall of 1883. The other is a building rented for the purpose by the city, on Main street, over Cornish & Vader's hardware store. This has been in use since the fall of 1882. Miss Etta Barnes and Miss Sarah Thompson were the first teachers here. There are about one hundred and fifteen children of school age in the city, forty-five being enrolled in each school. The township board have voted to appropriate one thousand dollars toward building a large school-house in Bayard, which will be soon commenced.

Bayard was incorporated as a city by a majority of votes cast at an election held for the purpose in May, 1883, and at the regular election in October, 1883, the following officers were elected to fill the positions in the city government: Michael McDonald, mayor; D. C. Hubbard, recorder; J. A. McCrory, W. A. J. Wilmar, R. A. Sargent, J. W. Cornish, E. H. Lockwood and J. B. Davis, council; Isaiah Stoffer, marshal. These gentlemen were elected for a short term, which was to expire March 1, 1884. The present officers of the city are as follows: Thomas Stevenson, mayor; D. C. Hubbard, recorder; J. P. Smith, treasurer; C. Eicher, assessor; I. Stoffer, marshal and street commissioner; J. A. McCrory, J. W. Cornish, W. A. J. Wilmar, J. B. Davis, R. A. Sargent and S. S. Boughton, council.

Benevolent Lodge, A. F. and A. M., was organized under dispensation June, 1883, with the following members: E. H.

Lockwood, J. H. Jackson, R. A. Sargent, J. W. Cornish, J. W. Beatybenner, W. H. Garnes, R. J. Patterson, G. W. Mount, Joseph Brush, R. C. Ochiltree, Lewis Thomas, M. McDonald and — Hawley. The first officers, which are holding their positions as yet, were the following mentioned: M. McDonald, W. M.; E. H. Lockwood, S. W.; R. A. Sargent, J. W.; J. W. Cornish, T.; W. H. Garnes, S.; J. H. Jackson, S. D.; C. Dobson, J. D.; J. W. Beatybenner, tyler.

Wheeler lodge, No. 148, Legion of Honor, was organized November 10, 1882, with the following charter members: J. C. Holmes, S. S. Boughton, M. L. Anderson, J. W. Cornish, D. C. Hubbard, E. H. Lockwood, W. H. Story, James Stuckenbruck, Frank Cottral, Charles Brown, William Knowles, W. H. Nash, D. W. Shaw, Isaiah Stoffer, George W. Mount, S. G. Thomas, John Capel, and O. E. Torrence. The first officers elected at the time of the organization were the following gentlemen: J. C. Holmes, president; S. S. Boughton, vice-president; L. M. Anderson, recording secretary; J. W. Cornish, financial secretary; D. C. Hubbard, treasurer; W. H. Story, chaplain; and E. H. Lockwood, medical examiner.

The present officers are: J. H. Jackson, president; J. W. Cornish, vice-president; D. C. Hubbard, secretary; G. W. Mount, treasurer; W. H. Story, chaplain.

Robert Henderson Post, No. 196, G. A. R., was organized June 29, 1883, at Bayard, with the following list of fourteen charter members: M. McDonald, J. W. Cornish, G. W. Mount, O. F. Ford, T. J. Anthony, G. W. Dewey, J. B. Davis, B. D. Allen, W. H. Nash, J.

Lynch, John Keely, William Stoop, Robert Ochiltree, and C. F. Maris. The first officers were the following-mentioned comrades: M. McDonald, P.C.; J. W. Cornish, S.V.C.; John Keely, J.V.C.; G. W. Dewey, A.; C. T. Hartley, O.D. The present officers are: O. F. Ford, P.C.; John Keely, S.V.C.; M. McDonald, J.V.C.; J. W. Cornish, A.; C. F. Hartley, O.D. The post is like all the others

in the country, increasing rapidly, and in fine healthy condition.

HISTORICAL ITEM.

The first child born in the town of Bayard was that of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Thomas, born in February, 1883. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad company gave the child a lot. The little one lived about one month.

CHAPTER XXVII.

BAKER TOWNSHIP.

In 1875 the board of supervisors of Guthrie county, set off a portion of Bear Grove and Center townships into a separate civil township to be thereafter known as Baker. This is a full congressional township and comprises all of township 79 north, range 32 west, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Seeley township, on the west by Bear Grove, on the east by Valley and on the south by Grant and Thompson. Many small streams and branches traverse this township, among the principal of which are: Lone Grove, Mason, Seeley, Bear and Spring Creeks, and Cooper run. These streams, together with numerous smaller affluents, supply this territory with an abundance of good water for all stock purposes and renders fertile the whole district.

The surface of this township consists mainly of a beautiful, rolling prairie, in

some places rather abrupt in character, but not to such a degree to unfit the land for agricultural purposes. The soil is of a general productive kind, rich, warm, dark, sandy loam, with a clayish subsoil. There is a good grove of natural timber in the southwestern portion of the township, covering parts of sections 19, 30, 29, 31 and 32, called South Bear Grove; another on section 26, called Linn Grove; one in sections 7 and 13, called North Bear Grove; and one smaller one on sections 4 and 9, called Lone Grove.

The township is peopled by an industrious, energetic class of citizens, and has many beautiful farms and desirable homes, and compares favorably with any township in the county. There is no railroad in the township at present, and no town within its limits, the inhabitants, of which there were 459 in 1880, devoting

themselves to agriculture and stock-raising.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first person to make a claim here was Joseph Fleak, who located at Linn grove, on section 24, in 1853. He came from Indiana, and put up on his claim a log-cabin, the first dwelling in the township. About a year ago he left Guthrie county, and is at present living in Indian territory.

David Bailey, the next settler, located upon section 26 in the timber in the spring of 1854. He too was a native of Indiana, and sometime since left the county, going to Dallas, and settling near Redfield.

The next parties to mention in this connection are, E. B. Newton and John J. Owens, who, during the autumn of 1854, made claims on section 1. E. B. Newton took up a farm on the northeast quarter of the section, where he resided for some years. A sketch of this pioneer and prominent citizen of the county may be found in the history of the town of Menlo, where he is at present living. John Owens came from the state of Missouri, whither he has returned "lang syne." Mr. Owens located on the south half of section 1, where he lived for many years.

In the spring of 1855, William Sheeder left his home among the hills of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and came West in search of a home in the then wild west. He came as far as Guthrie county, and found the land to his liking, and on the 17th of June of that year, took up a claim on the east half of section 5, where he has remained ever since. He has since purchased many acres until he is proba-

bly the largest land-owner in the country. William Sheeder, the only son of Frederick, Jr. and Elizabeth (Shuler) Sheeder, was born in the state of Pennsylvania, Chester county, September 12, 1825. His parents both died when he was young, and he went to live with his grandfather Sheeder, on his farm, where he remained until he was sixteen years old, obtaining a common-school education. He then began the blacksmith trade, which he worked at five years. At this time he purchased a piece of land in Chester county, on which he continued to live eight years. His ambition would not allow him to live on this small farm, and he concluded to go West. He came directly to Des Moines, and obtaining plats of a district surrounding his present location, he came to what is now Seeley township, and not finding as much wood and water as he desired, came to his present location on section 5. Taking at first the east one-half of this section in the spring of 1855, in the spring of 1856 forty acres more on section eight, and to-day he owns three thousand, one hundred and thirty-two acres, of land in the county. In Baker township two thousand and thirty-two, Seeley four hundred and eighty, Union one hundred and twenty, and Bear Grove four hundred and fifty-six. The successful career of Mr. Sheeder is due to his never paying much interest and keeping out of debt, and for the past twelve years has been engaged in buying and raising stock for the great markets, making his shipments himself. At first living in a small log-house built by himself and covered with shingles of his own manufacture, he now lives in a nice brick house two stories

high, worth about \$3,000, with good corn barns, etc., surrounding it. His wife was Miss Mary Keely, a daughter of Henry and Marry (Miller) Keely, and the date of his marriage was March 23, 1848. They have nine living children—Silas, John, Eli, James, George, Anna, Domicilla, Joseph and Wilmer. The first born are natives of Pennsylvania, the others born in Iowa. Mr. Sheeder is township trustee of Baker and has been assessor of Bear Grove township, of which this was then a part.

In the summer of 1855 Perry Crooks made a claim to and settled upon part of section 29. Shortly after his arrival he raised a steam saw-mill, having a "bee" for the upraising of the frame, at which there were present many of the old settlers, among whom were Joseph Fleak, David Bailey, Wm. Sheeder, W. McCafferty, and S. R. Saxon. Mr. Crooks came here from the neighboring state of Missouri. He moved to Menlo some years ago, and there died.

Michael Waters, settled upon the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 24, in the summer of 1855. He is now in Kansas.

Joseph J. Groom was the next to take up a claim here. In the fall of 1855 he, with his family, left his former home in LaSalle county, Illinois, and started westward. After wandering around for some time, in the spring of 1856 he came to this locality and settled down upon the northeast corner of section 6, where he lived many years. He is now in San Jose, California. The land whereon he settled was occupied by Mr. White, as aforementioned, but he bought him out.

Among the settlers of 1855, were James

Erving and his son William A. These parties were originally from Greene county, Ohio, but for years had resided in Indiana, before coming here. They located upon section 13, where the younger Mr. Erving still resides.

William A. Erving is a native of Greene county, Ohio, being born there February, 1836. He moved with his parents to Jay county, Indiana, and there located some eighteen years, when they came to Guthrie county, settling in Linn Grove. He now owns one hundred and twenty acres of improved land on section 13 in Baker township, where he has an orchard and a good-sized grove. William remained at home with his parents until the breaking out of the civil war, when he enlisted in Company C, 4th Iowa infantry. He participated in the engagements at Pea Ridge, Vicksburg, and Atlanta, and in Sherman's march to the sea. He was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, in August, 1865, and being disabled, he now draws a small pension. He was married in August, 1871, to Miss Elizabeth La Van, a daughter of Benjamin and Lucy (Hess) La Van. They have two children living—John Logan and James F. Mr. Erving is now president of the board of school directors, and has held some other township offices. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In the spring of 1856 a man by the name of Andrew White, took up a claim on the southeast quarter of section 6, and rolled up logs with which to build him a house, but before its erection J. J. Groom purchased his right to the land, and raised the house. Mr. White then left this locality and was lost right of.

Charles Flannery came to this township

in 1856, but shortly afterward removed to Victory, where he is at present a resident.

In the autumn of 1856, Reuben Simmons came from LaSalle county, Illinois, and settled upon the southwest quarter of section 7. He is still a resident of the township, living with his son-in-law Edmund Pickett.

Phanuel Davis made a claim to the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 19, in 1857, and located thereon. He resided here some time and left for Kansas, where he died. He came to this locality from Indiana, although it is believed he was born further East.

Edmund Pickett, a native of New York state, located upon section 6, in this township in 1857. He has been one of the prominent citizens of the county; was a member of the board of supervisors at one time. He now lives on the old homestead which has grown from forty acres to a magnificent farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres.

Section 29 received a settler in 1857 in the person of Henry Burton, who made a claim to the northeast quarter, where he lived some time but eventually removed to Audubon county, where he is living at present. He was a native of the Empire state—New York.

A Mr. Reno settled upon section 9 in the year 1857, and opened up a farm. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and is now at Reno, Colorado, which town was named after him.

Joseph Pixler settled on section 30 in 1860. He is now a resident of Dallas or Madison county.

During the summer of 1856, Perry Crooks and John McEwen erected a saw-

mill, the second one in the county, on Bear Creek. This was the pioneer mill of the west part of the county.

Adoniram J. Newton, the subject of this sketch, is a native of LaSalle county, Illinois. He was born October 26, 1845, and is the son of Eder B. and Eveline (Seeley) Newton. His early life was spent on a farm in LaSalle county, where he remained till 1853, when he with his parents removed to Guthrie county, Iowa, first settling at Morrisburg, where they stayed one year; then removed to section 1, Baker township. He remained here two years; his father removing to Guthrie Center, Ad had an opportunity of attending school. He obtained a common-school education. In 1862 he commenced carrying the mails, his father having a route at this time, continuing in this business until 1864, when he married Sarah R. Motz, July 30, a native of Pennsylvania, but at the time a resident of this county. Five children have blessed this union—Clara E., Charles A., Louisa E., Mary S. and Esther I., all living but Louisa. After his marriage he lived in the village two years; then commenced an improvement on a farm a short distance east of town. He sold this place and bought ninety-five acres of his father on section 1, Baker township in 1879. He now owns two hundred and ten acres of fine land, all under cultivation. Mr. Newton has occupied the positions of justice of the peace, school director, etc. In politics he is a greenbacker.

INFLUENTIAL CITIZENS.

George Shebal is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and was born in February, 1831. His father was a shoemaker,

and in 1836 the family came to America, settling in Ohio, where the father worked at his trade. George remained at home with his parents until he was twenty years of age, when he went to Cincinnati, and there learned the tailor's trade, and worked at that about six years. The confinement was too much for his health, and he then learned harness-making, and going to Noble county, he worked there for some years. He came to Iowa, and after going from one county to another, he settled down in Guthrie county in 1874, and here purchased a farm of forty acres of Mr. Kesler, on section 22, and afterward purchased eighty acres on section 21, and also owns five acres of timber on section 26. He was married in Noble county, Ohio, in 1861, to Miss Phoebe Rogers, who died in February, 1872, leaving one child—Thomas J. In November of the same year he was married to Esther Headlee, by whom he had one child—Mary A. Mr. Shebal has been supervisor one year, and has held the position of director some years. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

George Robinson, a farmer and stock-raiser in Baker township, was born in England, September 23, 1831. In 1853 he came to this country settling in New York, where he remained some sixteen years, when he came to Guthrie county and bought sixty-one acres of land on section 24, in Baker township. He has kept on buying land, a little at a time, which he has cultivated, until he owns one hundred and ninety-two and a half acres of land, all under cultivation. In 1873 he made a visit to his native land, but after a few months he re-

turned to his present location. Mr. Robinson was married in Cortland, New York, to Miss Ann Sill, a native of England, and who was born in 1829. They have four children—Joseph, now in Colorado; Mary J., William and Amelia. George has been secretary of the school board for a number of years, and has been township clerk and assessor. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are members of the Episcopal church.

Gustavus E. Price was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, December 21st, 1836, and is the son of Andrew B. and Abigail Price. His father practiced medicines until Gustavus was about nine years of age, when they moved to Porter county, Indiana, when Gustavus went to Johnson county with the intention of studying medicines, but his father not wishing him to become a physician, he left school and returned to the farm. He was married in 1857, to Amanda E. Ferguson, a native of Ohio. They have five children living—Andrew B., Sarah A., Eli G., John G. and Willie D. In 1859 he and his wife started for Guthrie county, where he stayed one year, and then made a trip to Pike's peak in search of gold, but returned in a few months to Porter county, Indiana, where they remained until 1864, when they again returned to Guthrie Center, and purchased one hundred and ten acres of land on section 11, of Thomas Seeley. He has greatly improved his farm, and in 1867, cut timber and built a house, and now has one of the best places in Baker township. Mr. Price has held many township offices, and is now justice of the peace. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Benjamin Delaney, one of our old settlers in Guthrie county, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1825. He lived at his old home until he was fourteen or fifteen years of age, when his parents moved to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where he worked in a shop one year, the balance of the time farming. He then learned shoemaking, which trade he worked at three years. In the winter of 1847 he taught school, and one year later he emigrated to Stephenson county, Illinois; followed teaming until 1856, when he came to Guthrie Center, and made the first settlement near that place. He settled upon a piece of land known as Dayton and Smith's farm, on South Coon, and soon after, he moved to Valley township, and there remained for two years. He then bought a farm in Baker township, of eighty acres, which he has improved. He was married in 1854, to Miss Louisa May, who died in June, 1857, leaving one child—Mary L. E., to mourn her loss. Mr. Delaney was again married to Miss Melinda Simmons, by whom he has had two children—Erwin L., and Alma S. Mr. Delaney is a member of the Free Methodist church, and has held the position of road supervisor for a number of years.

William W. Bailey was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, in January, 1834, being the son of Levi and Abigail Bailey. In the fall of 1866 William came to Guthrie county, and settled on section 23, where he bought fifty acres of land, and since then has added one hundred and ninety-five acres to his farm, eighty acres of which is on section 14. He keeps a dairy and ships most of his butter to Chi-

cago. He has a fine stock of Jerseys and shorthorns, and has the only full-blooded Durham cow in the township. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, 106th New York regiment, and served until the close of the war in that regiment. He was in the battle of the Wilderness and at Fisher's Hill. He was wounded at Cedar Creek in October, 1864. Mr. Bailey was married in New York in 1857, to Miss Ruth Chittenden, a native of Vermont. They have seven children—Eugene L., Edith L., Amos H., Sabin L., Edward E., William W. and Nellie G. William Bailey has been known as chairman of the county board for two years, was township treasurer eight years, and justice of the peace for two years. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Israel Levan is a native of Centre county, Pennsylvania, being born there in January, 1838, and is the son of Benjamin and Lucy (Hess) Levan. In 1841, he moved with his parents to Illinois, where they remained until the spring of 1856, when they came to Guthrie county, settling on section 1, where his father made brick, and worked the land. Israel remained on a farm until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, 29th Iowa infantry, and was mustered out at the close of the war, in 1865. He was in the siege of Mobile, and in the battles of Helena and Saline. After the close of the war he came home and located on a farm east of Guthrie Center, until 1881, when he went to California, on account of his wife's poor health. Six months passed and he again returned home, and now resides on the farm of L. P. Hammond, but owns a piece of land in Seeley township. Mr. Levan was married in August,

1868, to Miss Margaret E. Girken, a native of Germany. Three children have blessed their union—Lucy, John F. and Ernest B. This most estimable gentleman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In August, 1884, Mr. Levan was so unfortunate as to lose his wife from injuries received by a fall from a buggy.

Luther Edson came to this country in 1870, and settled on H. Wheeler's farm on section 25, and about six years later, bought the Cooper estate on section 34, where he raised stock and engaged in general farming. He was born in Blackford county, Indiana, January 26, 1838, and is the son of Thomas H. Edson. In 1849 he moved to Porter county, where he remained until 1870. He was married July 19, 1861, in Indiana, to Miss Minerva A. Wheeler, a daughter of H. Wheeler. They have been blessed with six children—Warren F., Sumner S., Abigail S., Mary A., George W., and John C. He has held the office of supervisor and director.

S. S. Wheeler was born in Sherburne, Vermont, in 1814. From thence moved to Plymouth, where he married Mary Tracy, July 23, 1837, his occupation there being merchandising. In 1852, he moved to Indiana, where he raised stock until 1865, when he came to Iowa, where he has been a stock-raiser and general farmer. He has reared two children—Stella L. Wheeler and Minerva A. Edson. He died on the 1st of February, 1883.

Thomas A. Shroyer, a prominent citizen of Baker township, resides on section 11. He was born in Noble county, Ohio, in June, 1844, and is the son of David and Susan (Foreacre) Shroyer. In 1868 he

moved to Guernsey county, where he remained about two years, when he removed to Noble county for the second time. He again returned to Guernsey, and remaining a short time, he came to Guthrie county, buying eighty acres of land of the railroad company, which is now nearly improved. He was married in Noble county, Ohio, in January, 1864, to Miss Mary L. Anderson, a native of Guernsey county, Ohio. They have nine children living—John S., David W., Susan M., James H., Rebecca J., Thomas S., Charles K., Mary B., and Sarah L. Mr. Shroyer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

David W. Cotes came to Guthrie county in 1868, and settled in Guthrie Center, where he remained some five months, when he moved on his father's farm of five hundred and ninety-eight acres in Baker township, and had the management of his father's stock and farm, until his death in November, 1881. After his father's death David moved on his own farm, and turned his attention to the rearing of improved stock. His father, J. P. Cotes, was a native of Jefferson county, New York, and in 1868 he came to Guthrie county, where under the careful management of his son, David, he followed general farming and stock-raising. David owns seven hundred and ninety acres of fine land, and is engaged in breeding fine horses, cattle and hogs.

ORGANIC.

Baker township was organized in 1875, the first election taking place at the Holsman school-house, when the following officers were elected: William Ewing, W. W. Bailey and Joshua Simmons, trustees; George E. W. Holsman, clerk;

G. E. Price, assessor; James Ewing and V. B. Hellyer, justices, and G. W. Rose and J. W. Harrington, constables.

The present officers are the following-mentioned gentlemen: P. J. Downing, William Scott and William Sheeder, trustees; M. D. Scott, clerk; George Robinson, assessor; M. D. Scott and G. E. Price, justices, and O. P. Rowell and C. M. Simmons, constables.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in Baker township was taught by William De Huxley, in a frame dwelling house built by John Harkins. This was then district No. 1 of Bear Grove, and the building stood on the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 7. Mr. Harkins erected this for a residence, but shortly after he had put it up he returned to Illinois, and this school was opened. This was in 1858. This is in district No. 3 at present.

District No. 1, as at present constituted, embraces sections 1, 2, 11 and 12. The school-house, which was built in 1874, is a neat frame building, 18x26, and stands on the southeast corner of section 2. Miss Angie Porter was the first teacher, and Miss Emma Ashton the present. George E. Price was the first, as he is the present director.

District No. 4.—The school-house in this district was erected during the year 1860, on the southwest quarter of section 13, but in 1876 it was removed to the northwest quarter of section 24, and now stands in the northwest corner of that. It is a good frame building, built of native lumber, is twenty feet square, and is in excellent repair. Miss Cynthia Haines, of Dallas county, was the first

lady to "teach the young idea how to shoot" within these classic walls, and the school is now under the care of Miss Nancy Hyatt.

District No. 2.—This district embraces sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, and the school edifice is built upon the southeast corner of section 4. This building was erected in 1876, and is a good substantial frame, 18x22. The first teacher was Miss Amanda McConnell, who taught here in the winter of 1876. The present preceptress is Miss Emma Van Aken. The first director was J. B. Herron, and the present, A. Ammons.

District No. 3, embracing sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, has the honor of being the pioneer district, as detailed heretofore. In 1863, a brick school-house was erected here, 20x24, in which the first teacher, Benjamin Levan, opened a school. This was afterward torn down and the brick sold, and the present building erected. The present teacher is Miss Josie Merrill.

District No. 6.—A school-house was built here in 1858, in section 29, and was a frame edifice, twenty feet square, and which is in good condition to-day. Miss Mary Josephine Warden now Mrs. George Merrill, of Bear Grove, was the first teacher.

District No. 7, consists of four sections, 17, 18, 19 and 20, and the school-house stands on the northeast corner of section 19. The land, one acre, was purchased of J. W. Moore, and a building erected in the fall of 1882, 20x28 in size, at a cost of \$600. During the winter of that year the first school was opened here, under the tuition of Miss Belle Britten. The present teacher is Mr. Ruckman.

CREAMERY.

The manufacture of butter by the creamery process, is a new enterprise in this county, but it is, it might be said, to be just coming into vogue. The Maplewood creamery, in this township was built in the spring of 1880, by the present proprietor, F. H. Moor. It is fitted up with all the modern improved machinery for the purpose, and has a capacity of turning out about one thousand pounds of butter daily. Mr. Moor has the cream from some sixteen hundred cows, to use, gathered by eight teams, who cover an area of from ten to twenty miles. This is the only institution of the kind in the county, and is doing a most excellent business. The main building is 28x14, with an engine-room twelve feet square and a milk-room 12x16. Steam is used to churn by and everything is convenient for the business. He ships butter to Des Moines, Chicago, New York and Boston, and procures high prices for his first class goods.

F. H. Moor, the proprietor of the creamery, is a native of Vermont, having been born in Windsor county, January 12, 1848, his parents being Hiram B. and Abigail (Franklin) Moor. He remained on the farm on which he was born until 1876, when he removed to Guthrie county, and rented land until 1880, when he purchased two hundred and eighty-five acres of Wheeler and Franklin, on which he built a nice new house and a creamery. He was married in Windsor county, Vermont, May 11, 1869, to Miss Nancy E. Blanchard, a daughter of Ransom and Betty (Morgan) Moor. They have six children—Victoria E., Mark H., Pearl I., Frank P., Clyde A. and Ethel. Mr. M.

received his education in the common, high and select schools of Windsor county, Vermont. In politics he is a republican.

CHALYBEATE OR MINERAL SPRINGS.

A spring of natural mineral water has been discovered upon the farm of Ezra Porter, near the south line of the north-west quarter of the southeast quarter of section 13, which is pronounced to have fine medicinal qualities. It is only necessary for its prescriptive character to become known for it to become famous.

Ezra Porter, on whose farm was discovered the mineral spring, is a native of Noble county, Ohio, having been born there September 11, 1852, his parents being William and Elizabeth (James) Porter. In 1858 Ezra's parents removed to Scott county, Iowa, where they remained about two years, then coming to Guthrie county, where they rented a farm, for ten years, when they bought one hundred and twenty acres on section 13, in Baker township, to which forty acres has since been added. Ezra remained with his parents up to the time of their death, his father dying May 20, 1883, and his mother August 14 of the same year. He was married, November 13, 1883, to Miss Elizabeth J. Steadman, a daughter of Henry Steadman, of Ohio. He owns eighty acres of the old farm, on which he lives, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. William Porter, his father, was a man of good habits, an intelligent citizen and respected by all who knew him.

HISTORIC ITEMS.

The first religious services were held at the cabin of John J. Owen, during the year 1855, by a Mr. Knott. Among the

audience, besides the family of Mr. Owen, were William Sheeder and S. R. Saxon and their wives.

The first frame house was erected by John Harkins in 1856.

The first land was broken and the first corn and wheat committed to the soil by Joseph Fleak in 1853.

The second religious services were held at the house of Edmund Pickett, on section 6, in the fall of 1859, by Rev. Mr. Carrier, of the Methodist denomination.

The first log house was built by Joseph Fleak in 1853, on section 24.

The first death was that of the wife of Joseph Fleak, who passed from this earth in the latter part of the year 1855.

The first birth was that of George Sheeder, born December 1, 1857.

The first marriage took place at the house of E. B. Newton on section 1, and was that which united Grant Parkerson and Miss Fannie Comstock, on the 9th of July, 1856. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Fisk Harmon.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

This is a full congressional township, comprising all of township 81 north, range 30 west, and contains twenty-three thousand and forty acres, or thereabouts. It lies on the extreme north-eastern corner of the county, and is bounded on the north by Greene county, on the east by Dallas county, on the south by Cass township, and on the west by Dodge township. It is well watered by several streams. The Mosquito creek enters from Dodge township, on the west of section 6, and flowing through the lake of the same name in section 7, meanders in a southeasterly course through section 17, 16, 21 and the north part of 28, when its course is turned eastward until it reaches the west

line of section 25, when it once more resumes a southerly course. Greene river enters on the north line of section 5, and with a tortuous course in an easterly course traverses sections 4, 3 and 2, and passes northward into Greene county. Several branches and affluents of the same stream are found in section 1, flowing northward toward the main river.

The surface of this township consists mainly of a beautiful, gently undulating prairie, with a most excellent soil, which is generally a rich, alluvial, sandy loam, of a dark color, with a clayish sub-soil. Good groves of natural timber are scarce, but many fine artificial groves dot the landscape, and add beauty to the prospect, and comfort to the settlers.

The township is peopled with an energetic class of citizens, and has many fine farms and beautiful homes, and compares favorably with any township in the county.

There are two lines of railway traversing this township—the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, and the Wabash narrow gauge. The former enters from the east on section 12, and traverses it in a line directly east and west. The other intersects the township in a north and south direction, crossing the other at the town of Herndon.

Josiah Black and his wife Rachel settled on section 1, during the year 1854, and entering some eighty acres of land, improved it and lived on it until the death of Mr. Black, which sad event occurred on the 31st of January, 1880. Mrs. Black is still living in the township.

In 1855 James Measures entered a claim on section 1, and proceeded to make a farm. In 1866 he married a daughter of Josiah Black, with whom he lived until October 30, 1879, when he was called by death, and he passed to the other world. His widow and children live on the old homestead, which has grown to large proportions.

Miles I. Godfrey, with his sons A. H., Miles W., and David, settled upon section 2, during the spring of 1856. They were from Porter county, Indiana, but had come to this state the year previous, first locating in Henry county. Two of the sons are still residents of the old place. David, the other one, has removed to Missouri.

Hiram Wisner located upon the west half of section 11, during the year 1866, but has since left the country.

W. W. Hall, in 1867, settled upon section 14, but he, too, has removed to some newer country.

James C. Thompson, a son of John and Mary Thompson, is a native of Franklin county, Indiana, born May 30, 1853. In the year 1872, he went to Richmond, Indiana, to attend college, where he remained until June, 1874, when he moved to Guthrie county, and in May, 1875, he moved to his present location on section 15, where he owns one hundred and sixty acres of land, and has the second best barn in the county. He was married in January, 1878, in Springfield, to Miss Genevra Fawcett, a daughter of Sarah and John Fawcett. By this union they have two children—Winifred S. and John Irwin. Mr. Thompson now holds the position of township clerk.

Ira White, a son of Columbia and J. A. White, was born in Scioto county, Ohio, on the 13th of March, 1854. When he was an infant he moved with his parents to Washington county, Iowa, Lime Creek township, where he was reared on a farm. He, not being of a very stout constitution, and after having several attacks of lung fever, in his seventeenth year, took a trip to California, in which he regained his health. He was educated at the district schools and Oskaloosa college, and graduated in the business course at the Keokuk commercial college. In 1875 he was married to Miss Phoebe Huffman, of Washington county. By their union they have been blessed with two children—Pearly and R. T. C. Mr. and Mrs. White are members of the Christian church at Panora. In 1878 he removed to Guthrie county, and purchasing some two hundred acres of improved land on sections

35 and 36, in Richland township, devoted his attention to the raising of short-horn cattle and other high grade stock. In November, 1882, he moved into Jamaica, where he built a neat two-story frame business house and established his present drug business. In 1883 he erected a residence in the town. He has served two years as justice of the peace.

Captain Ira Shipley, a son of Lewis and Elizabeth Shipley, was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, in September, 1826. His parents both dying when he was about thirty-eight years of age, he entered a woolen mill, where he acquired that line of business. This was the mill of John Wetherhead, near Baltimore. After working in the mill about three years, he moved to Pennsylvania and worked at his trade for about six months, when he returned to his home in 1846, and attended school at Franklin academy, Baltimore county, Maryland. In the spring of 1847 he went to Carroll county, Maryland, and was employed in the woolen mill about two years, during which time he was married to Miss Adeline Miller, a daughter of David Miller. They moved to East Berlin, Pennsylvania, where he rented and carried on the manufacture of woolen goods until 1857, when he sold out, and was appointed postmaster at Round Hill, and bought the store of A. Sawyer, and kept the store and post-office until the breaking out of the civil war. In 1862 he raised a company of one hundred men, and offered their services to the government. He was appointed first lieutenant, and was made captain of Company I, 127th Pennsylvania infantry. He participated in several skirmishes, and in the battle of Fredericksburg. He afterward was

discharged on account of disability contracted in line of duty. In the latter part of June, 1863, the rebels crossed the Potomac, entering the state of Pennsylvania, burning Chambersburg, thence east to Gettysburg. They destroyed and took away about \$10,000 worth of property for which he has never received one cent. He was appointed first lieutenant and raised a company of one hundred and thirty men, becoming ready for duty in about ten days. He was assigned to company I, 205th Pennsylvania infantry, and was made captain of his company. After being discharged from the military service he entered into private life once more as a farmer in Adams county, Pennsylvania, until 1869, when he removed to Richland township, Guthrie county, where he bought two hundred and forty acres of land, which he improved and now occupies it as his farm. He carries on general farming and stock-raising. Mr. Shipley has eight children—David L., Laura M., married to John Niester; Henry F., Sara A., married to J. Olliver, now residing in Green county, Iowa; Ira R., Ulysses G., married to Margaret Rolland, now living in Center View, Missouri; Emma E., married to S. G. Weigle; Louise Bell. The subject of this sketch is a member of the Charles Baker Post, G. A. R.

Peter D. Neister, a farmer on section 15, was born in Williams county, Ohio, December 29, 1846. He is the fourth of a family of seven children, and was reared on a farm in his native state. In 1868, he came to Marshall county, Iowa, and in the spring of the next year he came to Guthrie county. In 1871, he settled on his present place where he owns eighty acres, and on section 14 owns eighty acres,

all of which is improved. He was married August 14, 1876, to Lizzie Shipman, a native of Leeds county, Canada. They have two children—Perley J. and Charles B. Mr. Neister was township clerk for six years, trustee five years, and was school treasurer eight years or more.

F. M. Gardner, a farmer and stock-raiser in Richland township, was born in Madison county, Ohio, in June, 1849. He moved to Illinois with his parents in 1854, and after removing to Washington county and remaining a short time, he came to Guthrie county, and in 1881, he bought a farm of eighty acres and since that time has purchased eighty acres more, making the farm now owned by him one hundred and sixty acres, joining the plat of Herndon. Mr. Gardner has laid off forty lots joining the town, which he has for sale. He raises cattle and Poland-China hogs. He was married in February, 1879, to Miss Laura A. Hull, a daughter of Margaret Hull, of Washington county, Iowa. They have three children—Charles F., Florence and Gertrude. Mr. Gardner is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Jamaica.

William J. Thompson was born in Franklin county, Indiana, on the 30 of December, 1855, his parents being John and Mary (Jenkins) Thompson, both of whom were natives of Indiana. William J. is the fourth child in a family of five children. He was educated in Indiana, and attended Earlham college, of Richmond, Indiana, during the years 1874, 1875 and 1876. After leaving college he returned home and in a short time went to Philadelphia, where he remained until August, 1876, when he came to Guthrie

county, Iowa, and farmed with his brother James until 1880, when he moved to his present home on section 22, in Richland township. He is the owner of a nice farm of one hundred and sixty acres and also farms another one hundred and sixty acres which adjoins his land. He was married July 19, 1882, to Miss Ida King, a daughter of John King, of Panora, at present he is the secretary of the school board and constable and deputy sheriff. He is a member of Green lodge, No. 115, I. O. O. F., of Jefferson, Iowa, and is a member of the encampment.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first death in the township was that of Jacob Heater, son of Jackson and Mary C. Heater, who died on the 8th of March, 1863, and whose remains are buried in the cemetery at Rippey, Greene county.

The first birth was that of a daughter to George Hamilton, in 1856.

ORGANIC.

Richland township was organized in 1868, with a total population of forty-seven people. No record of that time is in existence. The first entry upon the books of the township clerk bears the date of December, 1872, and the officers are given as follows: George W. King, W. W. Lair and A. Kirkpatrick, trustees; P. D. Neister, clerk.

In 1874, H. L. Miller was appointed trustee and chairman.

The following is a list of the township officers for the various years:

1875.—D. P. Galbraith, George W. Miller and William Wright, the latter gentleman being chairman.

1876.—Ira R. Shipley, chairman; D. P. Galbraith and George King, trustees.

1877.—William Wright, chairman; G. W. Miller and M. C. Bucklin, trustees; J. C. Thompson, clerk.

1878.—M. C. Bucklin, John Ellis and Job Bailey, trustees; J. C. Thompson, clerk; H. M. Woodwork, justice; Eli Baltosser, constable.

1879.—John Ellis, three years, P. D. Neister, two years, and Samuel George, one year, trustees; P. W. King, justice; H. S. Miller and W. J. Thompson, constables.

1880.—Trustees the same, Samuel George having been re-elected; J. C. Thompson, clerk; W. W. Eastwood, assessor; Jacob V. Shorey, justice; M. R. Shade, constable.

1881.—John Ellis, P. D. Neister and Samuel George, trustees; J. C. Thompson, clerk; W. W. Eastwood, assessor; J. V. Shorey and Ira White, justices; W. J. Thompson and C. A. Chaney, constables.

1882.—P. D. Neister, Samuel George and Frank Allen, trustees; J. V. Shorey, assessor; Ernest Samp, constable.

1883.—P. D. Neister, Samuel George and Frank Allen, trustees; J. C. Thompson, clerk; M. R. Shade, assessor; J. V. Shorey and E. T. C. Wells, justices; James Atchison and W. J. Thompson, constables.

1884.—Samuel George, Frank Allen and E. D. Lockwood, trustees; J. C. Thompson, clerk; Smith Parmenter, justice.

EDUCATIONAL.

The pioneer school of Richland township was taught by David Farnsworth in 1857.

The school-houses in the various districts were erected as follows:

District No. 1.—Built in 1873.

District No. 2.—Erected in June, 1872, and is 22 x 26 in size.

District No. 3.—Built in spring of 1873, and is the same dimension.

District No. 4.—Built in 1871; size, 20 x 24.

District No. 5.—Erected in October, 1869, and is 22 x 26 in size.

District No. 6.—1871, was erected and is the same in size as that in No. 4.

District No. 7.—Erected 1872.

District No. 8.—Built in September, 1878, size 22x26.

District No. 9.—Erected in the fall of 1872.

The first regular school-house was built in 1866, in what is now district No. 1, which has been replaced as above.

The house in No. 4 was destroyed by fire in 1871, before it was used, but in the following year the present building was erected.

The school district was organized in 1868, and the first board of directors was composed of the following named citizens: Alfred Godfrey, W. W. Hale and E. B. Doty; John T. Mitchell, secretary. The present board consists of G. M. Rummel, E. L. Franklin, R. Shank, W. W. Eaton, James Thompson, B. F. Coon, M. Smith, S. Snake, Theodore Morse; James Thompson, is president; P. D. Neister, treasurer, and W. J. Thompson, secretary.

POST-OFFICE.

Advance post-office, in this township, was established in 1872, with George W. Miller as postmaster; he, in 1873, sold out his store to W. Shorey, who became

postmaster. It was located upon the northwest corner of section 22, but in 1882, it was removed to Herndon, where it is at present located, under Henry F. Shipley as postmaster.

CEMETERY.

There is one cemetery in Richland township. This is situated in the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 8, and was laid out and dedicated in April, 1880. On the 8th of March previous, the citizens of the township met to take into consideration the plan of laying out a cemetery, and it was decided then to purchase this lot of four and a half acres of Lewis G. Rice. David Galbraith was the pioneer in this "city of the dead," he dying shortly after its dedication.

HERNDON.

This town is situated on the junction of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, and the Des Moines and north-western branch of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific. It was laid out by Polk and Hubbell, of Des Moines, in December, 1881, on land purchased of H. C. Booth, on the northwest quarter of section 9.

The first building was erected by Shipley Brothers and was a two-story frame 16x50, and was occupied by them with a stock of general merchandise.

The next building was the blacksmith shop put up by G. W. Holmes, the pioneer son of Vulcan, who operates it yet.

J. Wilber was the next in the business development of the town, he erecting a store building in the early part of 1882, and opening up a stock of general merchandise therein. He has since closed

out and the building is occupied as a broom factory.

The next edifice in the settlement of the town was the Central hotel. This was erected in the spring of 1882, by James Atchinson and N. J. Sawyer, but is now operated by the former alone.

Conway & Sons opened up a stock of general merchandise next, but shortly afterward sold out to G. Rice, who has since discontinued business.

About the same time E. T. C. Wells established a hardware store here, but in 1883 he removed to Buena Vista county.

In the summer of 1882, Rugg, Bryan & Co., of Peoria, Illinois, erected a large elevator at this point, and W. A. Shaw took charge of it as agent. He has since been superseded by E. L. Franklin, the present incumbent.

The following is the list of the prominent business houses of Herndon at the present writing, together with some history of their business:

Central House—operated by James Atchinson, as related above.

Herndon House—built by George Holmes, but is now in the able hands of G. J. Boyd.

Shipley Brothers—general merchandise. The pioneer merchants of the lively little burg.

L. Pelton—general merchandise, established February 25, 1884, in the building built in 1882 by H. Pelton, a brother of the present occupant.

Rugg, Bryan & Company, grain dealers. E. L. Franklin, agent.

McCarty & Parks, stock buyers. Daniel Franklin, agent.

H. Bruner's broom factory, established by H. Pelton, but came into the hands of

the present proprietor, January, 1884. Capacity three dozen per diem.

HERNDON FIRSTLINGS.

The first birth in the town of Herndon was that of a son of Henry and Anna Reynolds, born October 13, 1882, and whom his parents called Herndon Reynolds.

The pioneer marriage of the village was that which united the destinies of Newell Sawyer and Miss Millie Rice, on Christmas day, December 25, 1882.

The first death was that of Miss Alice Jones, sister of Dr. Jones, at his residence, January 3, 1883, of scarlet fever.

JAMAICA.

In January, 1882, the Milwaukee land company purchased some forty or more acres of land of John S. Ellis, on the northeast quarter of section 11, and proceeded to lay out a town. This was on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, about a mile and a quarter west of the east line of the county. At first it was called Sedalia, but was finally platted and recorded as Van Nest. The date of the recording of the plat was February 21, 1882. It bore this name but a short time, when it was changed to its more euphonious title of Jamaica. It is a beautiful place and has all the elements to make it quite a flourishing business town, and no doubt the time is not far distant when it will be known as one of the towns of the county.

The first building erected upon the town site was a two-story frame store building, 20x36, and was put up by John J. Quiggins, a native of the Isle of Man, in February, 1882. In this Mr.

Quiggins opened the pioneer store of Jamaica and carried a stock of general merchandise, which he continues to operate at present.

The second store building in the town was erected by Smith Parmenter in the spring of 1882. In this Mr. Parmenter, who came here from Perry, Dallas county, opened a stock of general merchandise, and was made the first postmaster. He ran his business for about a year, when he closed it out, and is only attending to his official duties as custodian of the mails, and general insurance and collection agency.

The following is a list of the prominent business houses of the town:

Potter & Riddle, hardware, agricultural implements, pumps, stoves, barbed wire, etc.; opened in May, 1882.

W. F. DeLong, general merchandise; commenced as a restaurant in 1882, but in May, 1883, put in stock as now. He carries a stock of about \$2,000.

G. H. Rowley, general merchandise; commenced operations in 1883.

John J. Quiggins—general merchandise—opened in February, 1882; the first merchant in the place.

J. W. Adams—furniture—opened in September, 1883.

W. C. Moore—grocery, flour and feed store—dates from the spring of 1882.

D. G. Rummel—harness-maker—commenced business here in November, 1882.

Ira White—drugs—commenced operations here in 1882, and is one of the most public-spirited, enterprising merchants of Jamaica.

Van West Lumber Company was located at this town, just west of the depot, in 1882, and is doing the trade for this vicin-

ity in their line. They carry about \$6,000 worth of lumber, lath, shingles, sash, doors, blinds, paper and other building materials, and E. Munger, their gentlemanly manager, has succeeded in working up a good trade by perseverance, integrity, and honest treatment of their patrons.

Among the prominent men of this township we must not forget to mention Edwin Munger, who was born in Albany, N. Y., in August, 1849. He moved to Blackhawk county, Iowa, in 1857, with his parents. In 1874 he moved to Des Moines, where he was engaged in the lumber business until 1882, when he moved to Jamaica, where he entered into the lumber business, which position he now holds. He was married in 1871 to Miss Mary A.

Murry, a resident of Polk county. They have six children—Herbert H., Herman M., Walter S., Frederick, Clarence, and Caswell. Mr. Munger is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Jamaica.

The M. E. church in Jamaica was erected during the year 1883, and is a neat and tasty edifice.

JAMAICA FIRST ITEMS.

The first birth in the village was that of Henry, son of Allen and Enolia Ridle, born October 16, 1882.

The first deaths were those of Thomas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Berns, who died in the forenoon and David, his brother, in the afternoon of the 14th of May, 1883.

CHAPTER XXIX.

SEELEY TOWNSHIP.

This division of the county lies in the second tier of the townships from the north, and third tier from the east line of the county. It is bounded on the north by Highland, on the east by Victory, on the south by Baker, and on the west by Union townships, and is technically known as township 80, range 32, and contains some thirty-six square miles, or 23,040 acres of excellent arable land. The soil is generally of a rich, black, sandy loam, which is of the quick-production kind, and nearly everything planted yields most

abundantly, and that quickly. Small grains do excellently well, but corn more than surpasses it in its yield. The native indigenous grasses, which grow luxuriantly on the unbroken prairies, afford an almost unlimited pasturage to the numerous head of stock, and nature seems to have endowed this particular spot with almost every attribute of a good agricultural region. Both the Brushy and the South fork of the Raccoon river traverse its territory, and with numerous small creeks and rivulets drain and water the entire

township. The Brushy enters Seeley in the extreme northwestern corner of section 6, and bisects that and sections 5, 4, 3, 10, 11, 14 and 13; the South fork, entering on the west line of section 7, flows through sections 18, 20, 29, 28, 33, 34, 35 and 36. The general course of both these streams is southeasterly. The population is composed of the most admirable calibre, being mostly Americans and Scotch-Irish, of the most industrious, thrifty character.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The pioneer settler in this township was Isaac Parrish. In 1855 he located a claim, and, building his cabin, moved his family into it. A sketch of Mr. Parrish may be found in the chapter of this work devoted to the history of the bar, he having been a bright light of that profession.

Silas Morgan, still a resident of the township, was the next, he locating upon section 4 in 1856.

Silas Morgan, son of Abraham and Nancy (Evans) Morgan, resides on section 4. He was born in Clermont county, Ohio, April 12, 1821. He remained in Ohio until learning the mason and plasterer's trade, and at the age of twenty-three went to Putnam county, Illinois, where he staid about three years, then went back to Ohio, where he was married to Miss Elleanor A. Stephens, daughter of John and Elizabeth Stephens, February 19, 1848. They have six children living and one dead—Benjamin F. (died July 21, 1855), John F., Joseph C., Nancy Elizabeth, Mary A., Sara Emeline, and Abraham Curtis. Mrs. Morgan died January 7, 1866. After he was married he left Ohio and came to Lee county. After he

spent one year there, he came to Guthrie county, settling on his present location on section 4. He has seventy-six acres of land, which was all wild when he first settled there, but it is now improved. He plastered several school-houses in the neighboring counties, which enabled him to live, as there was scarcely any subsistence near him but game.

Benjamin Delaney, a native of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, located upon section 34 in 1855. He entered this land and built one of the first houses in this portion of the county. The next year he removed to Valley township, but is now a resident of section 8, Baker township.

Luther Frost located in Seeley township in 1856, where he lived several years, when he removed to Thompson township, and in 1884, emigrated to Nebraska.

John Thompson, in the fall of 1856, settled upon section 1, where he is still living. Mr. Thompson had been for two years a resident of the county, when he moved here.

Peter Luckinbill settled on what is now known as the Robinson Herron farm in 1856, with his family. He died during the following winter, and his corpse lay unburied for six weeks, in his house, before it could be interred; the deep snows and storms were such as to prevent them getting to the burial place. Even if they could have gotten through the deeply drifted snow, no grave could have been dug on account of the frozen condition of the ground, that was as hard as stone. His eldest son died the same winter. His widow, afterward Mrs. Bailey, and several sons lived here many years. The widow died during the summer of

1884; but the sons still remain residents of Union township.

Abram Groom located in Seeley township in 1856, and built him a frame house in which he lived for some years. This relic of pioneer days has been moved to Guthrie Center, in the rear of McLuen & Belle's blacksmith shop, where it is standing yet.

Moses Drake made a settlement upon section 18 during the year 1856, where he lived a number of years. He is now a resident of Avoca.

Martin Lynch also located upon section 18, during the same year. He married one of the daughters of Peter Luckinbill, and has removed from the county.

Squire McCann, with his family, made a settlement in 1855, where he lived for about two years, when he removed back to Ohio. In 1863 he returned to Guthrie county, however, and is a resident of Orange township.

C. C. Nesselroad located upon section 20, in the spring of 1857, where he is at present living.

C. C. Nesselroad was born in Morgan, now Noble county, Ohio, February 10, 1832. He moved to his present location, on section 20, in 1857. He was married in Guthrie county, Iowa, May 18, 1859, to Miss Levina Ivers, daughter of Eli D. and Martha (Grimes) Ivers. They have four children living—Jennie M., Lawrence, Clara Belle, John William. George W. died in December, 1879, aged twelve years and seven months; Charles Westley died in February, 1875. He built his present home in the fall of 1881, being the best house in the township. He has nearly four hundred acres under cultivation. He owns a large number of good

horses and a large number of thoroughbred shorthorns; raises a large stock of hogs for market. He owns land in sections 20, 19 and 21. He enlisted in Company I, 29th Iowa infantry, and served in every engagement of his regiment.

Eli D. Ivers came to Seeley township in June, 1857, and with his family settled upon the northwest quarter of section 20. He was a carpenter and millwright, but paid strict attention to farming while here. He put up the first saw-mill in the township, but never ran it. Death stepping in and claiming him as a victim before he could finish his work. His death occurred in 1859. His widow remained a resident of the township until 1880, where she followed the husband of her youth to that land beyond the grave.

Lawrence Ivers, a son of Eli D. Ivers, came here with his father in June 1857, when some nineteen years of age, and is still a resident of the township, as is his brother James, who was but a small boy at the time of his father's settlement. William, another son, is a resident of Casey.

Lawrence Ivers, son of an Ohio family, Eli D. and Martha (Grimes) Ivers, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, April 20, 1838. When eighteen years of age he moved with his family to Guthrie county, after spending a few months in Guthrie Center, arriving there in June and locating on section 20. His father was a carpenter and was building a mill on his place at the time of his death. His father built the first saw-mill in the township in 1859, but died, and the mill was not finished. He paid close attention to farming. The country was pretty wild at that time, and

nothing was between Guthrie Center and the place where he located. Lawrence was married in March, 1880, to Miss Mary Grimes, a native of Ohio. They have two children—Nellie Pearl and Effie Belle. He has two hundred and forty acres of land, the greater part of which is improved, on section 20, and eighty acres in section 30. He has been township clerk, assessor, road supervisor, secretary of the school board, trustee, and is now road supervisor. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company C, 4th regiment, and was mustered out with his company at Louisville, Kentucky, at the close of the war.

Edmund Mount, settled upon section 4 in the fall of 1857 or 8, where he lived some time. He is now living on the "Middle Coon" in Highland township.

Wallace Newton located upon what is now known as the Caruthers farm, on section 17, and commenced a farm. About fifteen years ago he sold out to the present owner, and is now a resident of Georgia.

James France is also a settler of the year 1858, and still lives in the township.

Benjamin F. Whisler, born in 1838, is a native of Stark county, Ohio. He is the son of Jacob and Rebecca (Wirtz) Whisler. When merely a child his parents moved to Tuscarora county, where he removed until about fourteen years of age. He then moved to Cedar county, Iowa, and stayed until the fall of 1860. He then started to Western college, where he studied in the spring, and in the winter began to teach school. After the opening of the war he quit his college life and enlisted in the 1st Iowa infantry. He was in several battles and in many skirmishes, and was mustered out with his company about a month after the battle

of Springfield. Benjamin returned to Iowa, and wandered from Linn county to Cedar and back again until 1872, when he came to Guthrie county and settled in Guthrie Center. He was married in March, 1862, to Miss Matilda Kramer, a daughter of one of the oldest settlers in Linn county. They have six children—Clara Belle, Charles E., Clay Albert, Ameta, Nellie and Estella. In the spring of 1873 he moved his family on section 26, and in 1875 moved to section 14, where he still resides. Mr. Whisler was clerk of the township one term, and has been trustee, road supervisor and school director. He owns two hundred and forty acres of land, nearly all improved, and is known as one of the township's best farms.

Henry Dayton, son of Henry and Sarah (Davis) Dayton, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, July 9, 1835. He enlisted in the service of the United States in December, 1863, in Company M, of the 14th New York heavy artillery. He was assigned to the 9th army corps under Burnside. He took part in the campaign of the Wilderness, fighting for a week, and took part in all the fighting around Petersburg and Richmond until the surrender of Lee. He was mustered out at the close of the war and went back to New York state and remained there until 1865. He came to Guthrie county in November, and staying there about one year and a half, then moved to their present location on section 34. He was married in Pottsdam, New York, to Miss Mary J. Sargent, daughter of Amos and Margaret Sargent. They have seven children living and two dead. Those living are—Ida, Carrie, Hattie, Jennie, Abby, Jessie and Myron. Those dead are

—Byron and Irena. He has one hundred and sixty acres of half cultivated land, and raises a large stock of horses, cattle and hogs. He has been trustee and school director.

Abiram Lambert, son of David and Parmelia (Bannard) Lambert, was born in Washington county, Indiana, January 9, 1831. He remained there until he was twelve years of age, when he removed with his parents to Howard county, Indiana, where he remained until he was twenty-two years of age, having been previously married to Louisa Leech, daughter of James and Mary Leech. He removed with his wife to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and after staying there six months they went to Benton county, Iowa, where he lived on a large farm for six years. He then went to Gurnsey county, Missouri, and remaining there four years, he returned to Benton county, where he located for four years. He then came to Guthrie. He enlisted in 1861 in company L, 3d Iowa cavalry, which he served in the western department, and under General Wilson, in Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama. He was in the battle of Little Rock, Arkansas, Selma, Alabama, Columbus, Georgia, Guntown raid, and other cavalry engagements. He was mustered out August, 1865, when he came to Guthrie county, settled in Union township, where he remained eight years, then moved to Seeley, locating on section 31. He has six children by his first wife. He was married again in October, 1881, to Mrs. Helen Foote, daughter of Silas and Martha Boles. Mr. Lambert has been township trustee and school director, and at present holds the office of township treasurer.

T. L. Myers, son of Valentine and

Elizabeth (Cronnester) Myers, was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1840, where he remained until he was twenty-two years of age. He then went to Lee county, Illinois, and followed farming, until 1867, when he moved to Marshall county, Iowa. He remained there three years, when he came to Guthrie Center, and remaining there a year, came to Victory township, and then to Seeley, locating on section 13. He was married in Lee county, Illinois, 1867, to Miss Belle Warner, a daughter of David and Mary Warner. They have six children—Minnie B., Cora May, Charles A., Oscar H., Oliver P. and Frank. He has two hundred and ninety acres of land, two hundred acres of which are improved. He has a large stock of fine cattle and horses, and Poland-China hogs.

William Stoop, son of Henry and Rebecca Stoop, was born in December, 1841, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until he was three years of age, and then he went to Clinton county, Iowa, where he remained until he was five or six years old. He then went to Jackson county, his father being the third settler. When he was twenty-five years of age he was married to Isabella Campbell, daughter of Donald and Catharine (Smith) Campbell. They have five children—Henry, aged seventeen; Lewis, twelve; Marion, aged ten; Katie, aged six, and Willie, aged four. They removed to Nebraska, and remained there seven years, when they came to Guthrie county, and then to their present location on section 5. He has large numbers of cattle, horses and hogs. He enlisted in the army in 1862, in Company D, 26th Iowa infantry, under Colonel Smith. He was in the battle of

Vicksburg, Pennsylvania, Lookout mountain, East battle, Columbus, North Carolina. He was mustered out at the close of the war in 1865.

Edward Thomas, son of Enoch J. and Mary A. (Griffith) Thomas, resides on section 35. He was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, March 20, 1847. He remained there until he was twenty-two years of age, when he came to Guthrie Center, Guthrie county, Iowa, arriving in the fall of 1868. In April, 1869, he was married to Miss Emma Hazlet, daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Johnson) Hazlet. In the fall of 1869 he went back to Guernsey county, and remaining there eighteen months, he again returned to Guthrie Center. He remained there two years, when he moved to their present location in section 35. He has four hundred and forty acres of improved land, and sixty acres in Baker township and eighty acres in Seeley township. He has a large number of cattle, horses and hogs for market, and also raised a large stock of Holstein cattle. He has held the office of justice of the peace, and holds the position of road supervisor at present.

Simpson Reynolds, son of Robert and Leana (Hoopengartner) Reynolds, was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, May 9, 1850. He remained there until he was four years of age. He came with his parents to Guthrie county in 1854, settling in Jackson township, where they remained one year. They then went to Victory township, locating on section 6. He remained at home until February 6, 1873, when he was married to Miss Alfreda Bell, daughter of John Bell, a native of Story county, Iowa. They have two children—Charles Wesley, aged four

years, and Aletta, aged one year. He owns two hundred and ninety-five acres of land, two hundred acres of which are cultivated, and he built a house and other outside buildings in 1879. He has a large stock of fine cattle and hogs.

J. B. Tallman was born in New York state in the year 1851, being the son of D. C. and Elizabeth (Carpenter) Tallman. When he was about six years of age he came to Scott county, Iowa, where he remained some eight years, when he moved to Cedar county, remaining about two years. He then came to Guthrie county in 1868, where he settled in Highland township. He lived in that township until 1882, when he moved to his present location on section 14. He owns two hundred acres of land, one hundred and sixty of which are under cultivation, and raises cattle, hogs and other stock. Mr. Tallman was married in 1874 to Miss Maggie Sheets, who died in September, 1876. He was married again on March 12, 1878, to Miss Mary A. Berry.

John Motz, son of James W. and Mary Ann (Fiddler) Motz, was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1852. In 1862 he came with his parents to Guthrie Center. He remained but a short time when they moved on a farm three miles south of Guthrie Center. He remained there until December 18, 1873, when he was married to Miss Mary Ewing, daughter of James and Mahaley (Smith) Ewing. They have one child—Mattie M., aged five years. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of improved land and raises a large stock of cattle and hogs. Mr. Motz is one of our most prominent citizens, and is highly honored by all who know him.

Thomas B. Johnston, a prominent man of Seeley township, was born in Missouri April 6, 1848, his parents being George W. and Mary E. (Bird) Johnston. He remained there most of the time until eighteen years of age, when he went to Louisiana, near New Orleans, where he remained two years, then going to Texas, which state he soon afterward left, going to Kansas in 1871. He stayed there till the fall of 1872, when he came to Guthrie county, settling on section 21, in Seeley township, where he owns eighty acres of good land. He was married to Miss Ann Ivers, a native of Ohio, and the daughter of James Ivers. Four children have blessed their marriage—Bertha, Martha, George, and Fred. Besides farming Mr. Johnston is engaged in stock-raising.

William W. Richey owes his nativity to Huron county, Ohio, having been born there in 1815. When about six or seven years of age he moved with his parents to Hamilton county, Indiana, but in 1828 they went to Wisconsin, near Blue Mound, and there remained one year. In October, 1829, moved to LaSalle county, Illinois, and spent five more winters there. He located in Guthrie county, Iowa, on section 21, in 1882. He was married on the 7th of March, 1837, to Anna M. Thompson, by whom he had one child—Henry C. He was married again February 21, 1843, to Miss Eliza Horton, who died in June, 1854, leaving one child—Alfred—who died in 1845. In December, 1854, he was married for the third time, to Miss Sarah T. Olmstead, by whom he has had three children—Cora A., Amy Estella (died on the 27th of April, 1864), and William Fremont. Mrs. Richey has visited many of the foreign countries, but

will hold her own country in preference to all others. Mr. Richey owns a large farm of two hundred and forty acres in section 26, and eighty acres in section 21. He was in the Black Hawk war in 1832, having enlisted as a scout, when, after a time, he got a furlough, and took a team of four yoke of oxen and went as teamster.

Isaac Ebersole, a farmer and stock-raiser on section 10. Mr. Ebersole is a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was born on the 4th of October, 1855. His parents moved to Franklin county when he was about two years of age, and there remained about ten years. He then moved to Whitesides county, Illinois, and one year later came to Clinton county, Iowa. He came to Guthrie county, twice, the last time being in the fall of 1880, and located on section 10. He owns one hundred acres of good land nearly all under cultivation. Mr. Ebersole was married in September, 1880, to Miss Cynthia M. Hinckley, a daughter of O. J. and Ann Eliza Hinckley.

Daniel Headlee was born in Noble county, Ohio, December 25, 1841, being the son of Francis and Mary (Cree) Headlee. He remained in Noble county until 1870, when he came to Guthrie county, arriving October 27 of that year, and settled at his present location in Seeley township on section 36. He was married in Noble county, Ohio, in 1866, to Miss Anna Sanford, a daughter of D. F. and Lucretia A. Sanford. They have one child living—Dora Belle. Their son Wayne, died in 1879, at the age of nine years. Mr. Headlee owns two hundred and forty acres of improved land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. His father and Mr. Walters broke the

first land in South Coon Valley, in 1867, his father, then living in Guthrie Center, having come to this county in 1866. He (Francis) died in 1876, at the age of seventy-six years, and is buried in the Guthrie Center cemetery. Daniel has been trustee and road supervisor, and at present is school director.

George W. Parker is a native of New York, and was born June 11, 1843, his parents being William and Betsy Parker. He remained at his birthplace till twenty-two years of age, when he left home and came to Clinton county, Iowa, where he remained from 1865 to 1872, leaving in the latter year for Jefferson county, Nebraska, where he stayed one year, then going to Richardson county, where he remained one year, and at the expiration of that time came to his present location on section 5, in Seeley township. He is the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of land, eighty of which is improved, and in addition to farming, raises horses, cattle and hogs. His marriage with Miss Mary Campbell, a daughter of Donald Campbell, of Nebraska, took place in 1868, his wife being a native of Canada. They have four children living—Levina, Bertha May, James LeGrand and Nettie E. They have had the misfortune to lose three children—William F., Charles and Lillian.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first birth in this township was that of twin children born to Mr. and Mrs. Luther Frost, in the latter part of June, 1857; one of these children died soon after its birth, but Joseph, the other, is still living.

The second birth was that of Jennie Ivers, who was born August 12, 1857.

The first marriage was that of Martin Lynch and Margaret Luckinbill, which occurred in the fall of 1856.

The second marriage was that which united in holy wedlock, Isaac Parrish and Alvira Ivers, in December, 1858. This ceremony was performed by 'Squire John Parrish, at the Ivers homestead.

The first school was held in 1859, and was taught by Miss Philena Jordan, a niece of Captain Seeley, in a small log cabin, on section 18, not over 12x14 feet in size.

The first log cabin was erected by Isaac Parrish in 1855.

The first frame dwelling was built by Abram Groom in 1856.

The first religious services were held by Rev. James Carrie, of Panora, in the spring of 1858, at the house of Ely D. Ivers. These meetings were conducted according to the observances of the Methodist belief, and a class was formed at that time.

EDUCATIONAL.

In 1859 the first school in this township was opened and taught by Miss Philena Jordan, at which the following children were enrolled: John Ivers, Anna Ivers, Murphy Fleek, Harriet Frost, Emily Frost, Samuel Frost, Louisa Drake, Cornelius Drake, Mary Frost, James Frost and Peter Frost.

The first regular district school was built of brick in 1860. The material of which it was erected was brought from Guthrie Center. This building stood on the southeast quarter of section 18.* There were some nine sub-districts in the

*This building is now torn down and the lot used as a burying ground.

township, all of which have good school-houses, none of which are over six years old.

POST-OFFICE.

There is one post-office in Seeley town-

ship, that at Wichita, which was established in January, 1884. Jesse Johnson, the postmaster, was commissioned January 14, and opened the mail pouch for the first time January 31.

CHAPTER XXX.

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

Lying in the extreme southwestern corner of Guthrie county is a congressional township known as 78, range 33, which comprises the civil township of Grant. Its boundaries are, respectively, north, by Bear Grove township; east, by Thompson township; south, by Adair county, and west, by Audubon county. It is well watered by several creeks and streams, among which the more important are south branch of Middle river, Spring, Wolf and Crooked creeks. These and their tributaries drain the land, which here begins to assume a more level character than the contiguous townships in Guthrie county. The grand divide of the state passes diagonally through this territory, shedding the waters that fall upon its surface into the two great rivers—the Mississippi and the Missouri.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler within the boundaries of this township was John Wickersham, who located here in 1857, but did not remain any length of time.

The next to make a settlement was Joel

James, who, in May, 1858, located on the southwest quarter of section 14, where he still resides. Here he reared his humble cabin, and broke the sod of the prairie that had lain for countless ages untilled, and placed therein the seed that might germinate. The cabin that he raised has been replaced by his present frame cottage, and the neighborhood, then a perfect wilderness, has settled up with enterprising citizens, and the days of pioneering have gone by, but Mr. James still remains to tell the tale of his early days. When his house was first built, he and his family lived in it all that summer without having any roof to it, but in the fall he made one of raw hides. Emigrants passing through would frequently lose a cow or an ox, which Mr. James would skin, and dry the hide in the sun. These stretched over pole rafters made an excellent rain and wind-proof roof.

E. A. Porter settled on section 11, in 1865, where he remained some years.

David Hammond was a settler of the year 1866, locating on section 3.

James L. Abbott, a native of Massachusetts, born on November 10, 1820, came to Grant township in 1866, and settled upon section 12, where he still resides. He was married in 1854, in Chicago, Illinois, where he was living at the time, to Miss Evaline Lewis, by whom he has one child—Homer L.

These four settlers were all there were in Grant township prior to 1868, as the records show but four voters in the township, and two hundred acres of land under cultivation. Settlement, for some unexplained reason, was extremely slow.

The two Mormon trails, one through Madison and Adair counties and the other through Guthrie county, came together and were merged into one road near Lewis, Cass county. In 1858, when the last "hand-cart brigade" went through, one woman deserted the train, and after taking refuge with Mr. James and his family, went east. A brief sketch of this Mormon expedition across the territory of Guthrie county is not out of place in this connection, and we quote from Mrs. Maxwell's little sketch of the county her words on the subject:

"Until the year 1856 the Mormon emigrants had always made the journey across the plains with ox-carts, under the charge of some of the elders, who were returning from their missionary labors across the ocean, bringing with them the fruits of their labors, in the persons of those who were converted to their faith. The able-bodied went on foot, while those too young, too old, or too feeble to walk, went in the wagons with the baggage. After much time and deliberation spent on the subject of reducing expenses, Brigham Young hit upon the plan of having them cross

the plains in hand carts. Accordingly, Mr. Webb, father of Ann Eliza, was ordered to Iowa City from England, where he was engaged in missionary work, to build the hand carts that should take the large number of converts to the new Zion. After camping some time at Iowa City without tents or shanties, they took up their weary march by companies, going through Guthrie on the old Mormon trail, through Morrisburg, Dale City and Dalmanutha. The carts were ordinarily drawn by one man and two women, some, however, were drawn by women only, and when they came to a rough or muddy place, they doubled teams, one or two going behind the cart and pushing, by means of a forked stick, the fork being placed over the shoulder and under the arm, while the other end was placed against the cart. Each company was under the supervision of a captain, who rode in a carriage. The captains of the companies who went through in 1856 were Savage, Willie, Atwood and Woodward. They were so scantily provided with provisions that they would stop and beg of the farmers for something to eat—poor, weary, exhausted creatures, who were, nevertheless, content to endure these hardships because it was done in the name of religion. Occasionally a weary train would go through as late as 1858."

OTHER PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Henry Wesack was born in Germany on the 13th of June, 1832, and is the son of August and Mary (Brinkman) Wesack. He came to America in the fall of 1854, and first located in Pennsylvania, where he remained three years. He then removed to Iowa, where he settled in Linn

county, where he remained until 1862. He then went to Benton county until 1875, when he came to Grant township, Guthrie county, settling on section 8. He was married in Benton county in 1868, to Miss Katharine Miller. They have seven children—William H., Andrew P., George D., Henry A., Frederick, Catharine W., and Anna D. Mr. Wesack enlisted in 1863, in Company F, 20th Iowa infantry, where he served three years. He participated in the engagements at Perry Grove, Vicksburg, Fort Morgan and Fort Blackey. Mr. Wesack is a man of some capital, and owns one hundred and sixty acres of land all improved. He is a member of the German Reformed church.

Joseph Cuttell, a prominent citizen of Grant township, was born in England, June 7, 1818, and is the son of David and Mary (Bailey) Cuttell. In 1843 Joseph came to this country, where he settled in Pennsylvania. He came to Iowa in 1859, and located in Clinton county, where he remained until 1874, when he came to Guthrie county. He settled on section 36, Grant township, where he now owns eighty acres of land, all of which is improved. He has improved his farm greatly, having now an orchard of small fruit, several wells, a grove of about six hundred trees, and is seeding his place with the intention of raising cattle and other stock. He was married in England in 1841, to Miss Ann Beardsell, by whom he had one child—Hannah. Mrs. Cuttell and child died in Philadelphia, in 1845. He was married again in 1852 to Ann Crowther, Rev. Mitchell, officiating. They have had nine children, three of whom are dead. Those living are—Ben, Mary, Ellen, Alice, Emma and Adah.

Christopher Wedemeyer came to Guthrie county in 1870, and for the first two years in the county he rented a farm. But in the course of that time he purchased a small farm on section 2, where he now owns two hundred and forty acres of nice land, and a good and comfortable house. Christopher was born in Hanover, Germany, on the 31st of December, 1838. When he was twenty-eight years of age he moved to Davenport, where he farmed for one year. He then came to Guthrie county. He raises considerable stock, and keeps his farm in a good condition. Mr. Wedemeyer was married in Guthrie county in 1873 to Miss Minnie Uhlig, a native of Germany. They have been blessed with five children—Emma, Anna, George, Therenia and Herman. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

James Henry, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Ireland, October 24, 1840, being the son of Alexander and Margaret Henry, natives of Ireland. His mother died in Illinois in 1856, and his father lives at present in Viola, Illinois, at the advanced age of ninety years. James came with his parents to this country in 1849, settling in Mercer county, Illinois. In 1876 he came to Grant township, Adair county. His first marriage took place January 3, 1871, in Scott county, Iowa, to Eliza Kelsey, the Rev. McBride officiating. By that marriage he has three children—Mary, Harriet J. and Elizabeth. Mrs. Henry died February 17, 1879. He was again married, January 1, 1880, near Menlo, Guthrie county, to Emily A. Bickford, the Rev. Campbell officiating. They have two children—Margaret B. and Alexander V. Mr. Henry owns two hundred and ten acres of land on section 34,

upon which he lives, besides one hundred and sixty acres on section 26. His land is mostly improved, and he has a bearing orchard of one acre. He raises considerable graded stock, and intends to make stock-raising a specialty. He also has some fine Poland-China and Duroc hogs, and has a fine grade of chickens. He has a fine recorded short horn Durham bull, red with white forehead, which was calved May 31, 1880, and is numbered 44,196, in the American herd book, Vol. XXII. Mr. Henry is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is a democrat in politics.

James M. Trumbull, a native of Essex county, New York, was born on July 15, 1830, and is the son of Ira and Dorcas (Washburn) Trumbull. They claim that their ancestors were with the Pilgrims when they landed at the Plymouth Rock in 1620. His mother died in Essex county, New York, in 1868, and his father still resides on the old homestead in Essex county. James went to Illinois when he was about twenty-five years of age, where he remained twenty-one years. He then came to Guthrie county, Iowa, and located upon section 8, Grant township. He owns three hundred and twenty acres of land, most of which are improved. He has a fine orchard of one acre, and raises some fine stock. He built an excellent barn in 1883, at the cost of about seven hundred dollars. Mr. Trumbull was married on the eleventh of April, 1855, in New York, to Miss Fannie Torrence. They have five children—Delia, Ira F., Mattie, Lucius and James M.

Christopher Drefahl was born in Germany, March 13, 1837, his parents being John and Mary (Jennings) Drefahl,

natives of Germany. His parents both died in Germany—his father dying in 1842 and his mother in 1878. Christopher emigrated to the United States in January, 1864, settling in Linn county, Iowa, where he remained until 1877, when he came to Grant township and settled on section 6, where he owns one hundred and sixty acres of improved land, on which he has a bearing orchard containing one acre. He intends to build a fine residence and barn next spring. His marriage was solemnized in Germany in 1864, his wife being Miss Sophia Klockow, and the Rev. Mr. Stiffler officiating. They now have two children living—Mary C. S., and Louisa M. K. During the rage of diphtheria, in 1880, they were called upon to give up five of their children—John, Eureka, Elizabeth, George and Louie. Mr. and Mrs. Drefahl are members of the German Lutheran church, while in politics Mr. Drefahl is a democrat.

Ephraim F. Shaefer was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, November 5, 1849, and is the son of Isaac and Rosannah (Hoffman) Shaefer, who are also natives of the same county. When E. F. was twelve years of age his parents removed to Carroll county, Indiana, where he remained until 1869, then coming to Guthrie county, locating in Thompson township, where he bought forty acres of land which he traded in 1875 for a farm in Grant township, on section 1. He now has one hundred and twenty acres which is under cultivation. His intention is to make a specialty of stock-raising, and now has a number of Durham cattle. His home is the finest one in Grant township, and near which he has a nice orchard.

Middle river runs across the south side of his farm and affords abundant water privilege. He was married in Carroll county, Indiana, March 1, 1864, to Miss Rachel McMahan, a daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Bird) McMahan, natives of Ohio. They have ten children—Benjamin F., Noah W., Effie M., Sadie, Amelia, William, Nelson, Herman, Arthur and Elmer. Mr. Shaefer enlisted in November, 1861, in company A, 46th Indiana infantry, and was mustered in at Logansport, Indiana, and served three years. He was engaged at Magnolia, Champion Hill, siege of Vicksburg and Red River expedition. At the expiration of his term of service he was mustered out at Indianapolis, Indiana. He takes an active part in politics and is a staunch republican, and has held the position of clerk and trustee of Grant township.

George W. Cox, a farmer and stock-raiser on section 20, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Linn county, Iowa, and was born on the 25th of May, 1850. In the spring of 1875 he came to Grant township and settled on section 20. He was united in marriage on September 8, 1880, to Miss Mary J. Trumbull. They have been blessed with two children—Mattie A. and George L. Mr. Cox owns four hundred and eighty acres of good land, all improved, and raises a number of stock, most of which is graded. Mr. Cox's father died in Linn county, on May 18, 1883, while there on a visit, and his mother died on the 7th of January, 1880. Mr. Cox is a prominent and well-known man in the township, and is highly respected as a neighbor and friend. His father, Isaac Cox, was born on the 1st of April, 1811, and died in Linn county

in May, 1883. He was united in marriage, in 1831, to Nancy Largent, who was born on May 11, 1813, and died in 1880.

James Campbell was born in Scotland on the 17th of March, 1829, being the son of Hugh and Jane (Gunn) Campbell. In 1834 James left his native country and came to America, where he settled in Canada. But in the course of thirty-nine or forty years he immigrated to Illinois and took up his abode in Carroll county, where he remained three years. He then came to Iowa and settled in Grant township, Guthrie county, where he owns eighty acres of good land, all under a state of cultivation. He makes the raising of stock a specialty. James was married in Canada, in 1866, to Miss Kittie Oburn, by whom he has had four children—Dora J., Thomas W., Mary A. and Emma E. Mr. Campbell is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Presbyterian church. He is a man of great ability, and by his intellectual powers has made his farm one of the best in the township.

Alexander Stoner, a resident of section 23, Grant township, came to Guthrie county in 1875, and bought eighty acres of land, nearly all under cultivation. Alexander was born in Washington county, Maryland, on the 10th of October, 1826. His father died in Pennsylvania in 1864, and his mother died in the winter of 1883, being nearly ninety years of age. When quite young Alexander moved to Bedford county, Pennsylvania, where he remained twenty years, when he went to Ogle county, Illinois. After remaining there several years he came to Iowa, settling in Jasper county, where his home was until 1875, when he came to Guthrie county, as above stated. Mr. Stoner was

married in 1867, to Miss Elizabeth Ripley, by whom he has had five children—Purdy, Armenda, Hurl, Martin, and Lula M. Politically he is a republican. About three years ago Mr. Stoner's crop of wheat was entirely ruined, and his house was shaken from its foundation. He has had poor crops for several years, but by hard work and economy he has regained a solid footing.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first death that occurred in Grant township was that of Mrs. Joel James, which took place in January, 1864.

The first ground was broken by Joel James, in 1859, and he planted the first corn. The year following he sowed some wheat.

The first child born within the precincts of Grant township was Wilkes James, the son of Joel and Elizabeth (Rogers) James, the date of whose birth was December 15, 1859.

The first couple to embark upon a matrimonial voyage was James Merrill and Miss Saxton in the winter of 1859.

ORGANIC.

Grant township was organized in 1869. There were at this time but seven voters within its precincts. The first trustees were Joel James, David Hammond and John Thaler. George Britton was first clerk; David Hammond, justice; E. Spangler, road supervisor. The present officers are the following mentioned: Robert Ely, Michael Hawley and James Campbell, trustees; J. F. Reese, clerk; Henry Kelsey and Dennis Kaine, justices; Jacob Grimes, constable.

EDUCATIONAL.

The pioneer school of Grant was held at

the home of Joel James in 1865, at which time Miss Jane Coleman was the teacher. In the following year of 1866 a school-house was erected on section 11 by E. A. Porter. In this, the first house erected for educational purposes within the present limits of Grant township, Miss Nisha Ward was the pioneer teacher.

District No. 1.—The school-house which originally stood upon lot 20, section 4, was built in 1870, at the time that John Thaler was sub-director. The first teacher was Mrs. T. M. Bascom. This building, which is now located upon lot 13, section 2, is 18x22 feet in ground area, and a good substantial frame structure.

District No. 2.—In 1869, a school was taught part of a term by Miss Jennie Ely at the house now owned by E. Spangler, but the school-house being completed that fall, she finished her term in the new building. E. Sutton was the sub-director at that time. This old building was superseded in 1883, by a fine new structure which stands on lot 20, section 3. Miss Jennie Galbraith is the present teacher and David Hammond sub-director.

District No. 3.—The first school-house in this district was erected in 1876, and herein John Ford handled the ferule for the first term. James Campbell was the sub-director at the same time. In 1883, a new house was built on section 15, which is 20x30. Miss Catharine Whitty is the present teacher and Philip Felt the sub-director.

School district No. 5 was set off from district No. 4, and a school-house built in 1883. This building is 18x30, and the first teacher therein Miss Kate Grace. The first director was Henry Wesack.

Miss Grace continues to preside here as preceptress and Mr. Largent is the present director.

District No. 4 had a school-house on section 16, which was built in 1872, wherein Mrs. William Maxwell was the first to lead the rising generation along the rocky road to knowledge. In the summer of 1883 this was sold, and a new edifice erected on section 15, on the west side of the southwest quarter, which is 20x30 in size. Here Miss Jennie Rowland is the present teacher. James Reese was the first sub-director and is the present one.

District No. 6.—The school-house was built in the fall of 1877, on section 23, where it stood about five years. It was then removed to its present location on section 23. The cost of erection was \$299.98. The first teacher in this building was Miss Nellie Whittier, the present one Miss Hattie Wright.

District No. 7.—This was organized as No. 6, but was recently changed to No. 7. The school-house was erected in the fall of 1877, and the first sub-director was Jo-

seph Cuttell. Miss Maggie Whittier was the first, and Miss Mary Moorman the present teacher. There is an average attendance of eighteen scholars.

District No. 8.—The first school-house in this district was a small one built on section 27, in the fall of 1879. The year previous to this two terms were taught in the district, at the house of William Hough, where Miss Esther Chantry was the teacher for the first term, and Miss Mattie Trumbull the second. David Cowden taught the first term in the school-house. In 1881 a new edifice was erected about half a mile east of the old one, on the same section. Here David Cowden was the first pedagogue. The building cost \$440. The average attendance is about twenty-five, and Miss Alice Kelsey is the present teacher.

District No. 9.—The first school-house was erected in 1870, on section 30, at a cost of \$400. Howard Bassett was the first teacher. Miss Mollie Ashcom is the present preceptress, with an average attendance of about fifteen scholars.

CHAPTER XXXI.

ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

This is a full congressional township, containing an area of thirty-six sections of land. It is the northwestern sub-division of the county, being known as township 81, range 33, west, and is bounded on the north by Carroll county, and the west by Audubon, on the south by Union town-

ship, and on the east by Highland. Brushy creek traverses this territory, running diagonally across it. Entering on section 6, it pursues its meandering course through sections 7, 8, 17, 20, 21, 22, 27, 26, 35 and 36, leaving the township on the southeast corner of the latter. The

south fork of the Raccoon river, also crosses the southwest portion of this township, watering on its way sections 29, 30, 32 and 33. The Middle Raccoon river, rising in Carroll county, enters Orange township on the North line of section 3, and in its general southeasterly course, crosses sections 2, 11, 14, 23 and 24, passing into Highland township on the east line of the last mentioned. These streams with their numerous affluents, water and drain this whole territory and make it to take rank as one of the best agricultural townships in the county. The soil is generally a sandy loam, and although rough in some parts is nearly all arable. The light warm ground is quickly productive, and nearly everything planted makes active, vigorous growth. The surface is neither level nor hilly, except in the neighborhood of the streams, but is just enough rolling to secure adequate drainage.

The population is mixed, but the native Americans predominate largely, and they are generally an enterprising, thrifty people.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement made in this township was in November or December, 1853, by Benjamin and Joseph Tuttle, who settled on section 20, in what is now known as Tuttle's Grove. These parties came to this county from Hancock county, Illinois, but being chiefly hunters, they, after a short sojourn in this county, went west, following the game.

George Mingus settled upon the same section in the fall of 1854, buying out the claim of Joseph Tuttle. He was a native of Cherokee county, North Carolina. He was a very active, energetic man, who fol-

lowed the varied businesses of farmer, carpenter, millwright and bridge builder. He died at his home in this township on the 12th of January, 1859, he having hurt himself a short time previously, lifting heavy timbers while building a bridge over the middle Coon in Carroll county.

Samuel Wilson and his family came to Guthrie county in October, 1854, and located on section 6, in Orange township, at a place now known as Wilson's Grove, where a son now resides. Mr. Wilson, the elder, is now living at Coon Rapids, in Carroll county.

No settlers appeared in this locality after this until the year 1856; but in that year quite a number made claims and located in this township. Among these were the following named: Albert Brutsche, Lawson Mingus, Z. B. Titus, William P. Hopson, Joel B. Younker, "Coot" Malloy, James Moore, Charles Smith, T. J. Smith, and Charles Bower.

Lawson Mingus was a native of Cherokee county, North Carolina. He made his claim in this township, where he arrived in May, 1856, settling on section 21. Here he resided until 1870, when he removed to Highland township, where he at present resides.

William P. Hopson, another settler of the spring of 1856, came from Illinois, and located, on his arrival, on section 17, in this township. He was married on the 5th of December, 1847, in Hancock county, Illinois, to Miss Lydia A. Hopson, previous to his coming to this state. This lady, one of the old settlers, also, was born near Danville, New York, December 1, 1825; but while but a child her parents removed to Girard county, Pennsylvania, where she resided until 1835,

when the family emigrated to Hancock county, Illinois. Here she was married, as above stated, to W. P. Hopson, who was a son of Thomas and Sophronia (Pierce) Hopson, and was born in Ohio. William was at the time of his marriage, a plasterer, and on the first of June, 1856, on his arrival in Orange township, he took up the same trade and followed it for some time. He, also did some farming and general farming, and was for many years quite prominently identified with the interests of the township. Mr. Hopson left this world of troubles, journeying to "that land from whose bourne no traveler ever returns," on the 12th of February, 1872; but his widow still is a resident of the old homestead. He left eight children to mourn his loss, viz.—Phæbe, Emma, Fannie, Hattie, Laura, William N., John, and Elam, the four first of whom are married.

Joel B. Younker, commonly known by the name of "Squire," located on section 17 in the spring of 1856. He was a native of Ohio, but came here from Hancock county, Illinois, where he had been engaged in farming. Although he remained here but about two or three years, he was quite prominent in those early days, having been elected the first treasurer of the school district.

"Coot" Malloy, whose nickname has entirely supplanted his real one in the remembrances of the pioneers, settled on section 20 in 1856. He was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and died in Carroll county, whither he had moved, in 1869 or 1870.

Z. B. Titus located upon section 2, in Orange township, in April, 1856, where he at present resides. Z. B. Titus, son of

Samuel and Susanna (Barrett) Titus, was born in Jefferson township, New York, October 28, 1814. In 1820 he went with his parents to Harpersfield, New York, and, remaining their five years, they went to Davenport, New York. In 1832 he, by himself, went to Orleans county, same state. He was engaged there in farming until 1833, when he removed to Illinois, where he remained but a short time. He returned to Orleans and was married to Miss Mary Anne Foster, daughter of James and Polly (Hicks) Foster. In 1840 they left Orleans county and went to Illinois, and remaining there until 1855, came to Guthrie county, Iowa, locating on section 2. They have seven children—Elmira, married Albert Brutsche; James, married Paulina Smith; Cassandra, married Frank Endicott; Samuel Z., married Ella Howell; Nancy J., married Abram George; Francis, married Lydia Howell, and Ellis, married Nellie Bryan. Mr. Titus has held the positions of trustee and director. He was one of the first settlers in the county.

Charles Smith came from Ohio, and in the spring of 1856 arrived in Orange township and made a settlement on section 26. Here he lived until April, 1875, when, while serving on the grand jury at Guthrie Center, he took cold and brought on an attack of lung fever, from which he died, at the advanced age of seventy years. He has a son living in Highland township, in this county.

James Moore, a native of Ohio, made a settlement in this township in the fall of 1856, where he remained, farming and teaching school, until 1880, when he removed to the place of his present residence near Panora.

T. J. Smith, in the spring of 1856, made a claim on section 25, where he is still living, an excellent representative of the hardy pioneer who peopled these western wilds. T. J. Smith resides in section 26. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 19, 1841. In the spring of 1847 he removed with his parents, Charles and Mary A., to Clark county, Ohio, where they remained until 1855, when they removed to Jefferson county, Iowa. In 1856 they came to Guthrie county, settling on section 35, Orange township. He was married June 4, 1859, to Miss Sarah A. Hopson, daughter of William P. and Phoebe (Boyle) Hopson. Mrs. Smith was born August 27, 1842, in Hancock county, Illinois. In 1856 she removed to Guthrie county, Iowa. They have nine children—Mary E., married July 4, 1876, to William McCann; Thomas F., married October 9, 1882, to Alice Thompson; William, Jennetta, Minnie B., Charles V., Fannie A. and James W. Mr. Smith owns forty acres of good land in section 16, all under cultivation. He was township clerk from 1878 to 1882, and at the present is a township trustee. Mr. Smith was another of the brave patriots who, in the time of the country's peril, shouldered his musket and marched to the front. He enlisted, on the 13th of August, 1862, in Company I, 29th Iowa infantry, and served three years, participating in six general engagements and several skirmishes. He was mustered out on the 10th of July, 1865.

Charles Bower, a native of Yorkshire, England, located in the eastern part of this township in August, 1856, but in the spring of 1857 removed across the line into Highland township.

In October, 1856, Albert Brutsche came to Orange township, where he now resides. Albert Brutsche, son of Andrew and Catharine (Kramer) Brutsche, was born in Baden, Germany, May 18, 1832. He moved to Switzerland in the spring of 1844, where he attended school. He returned to Baden in the fall of 1850, where he remained over two years. He came to New York in August, 1853, after a voyage of fifty-two days. He went to Pittsburgh and remained there over two years, following carpenter work in the summer and working in a planing-mill and bucket factory in the winter. He came to Carroll county, Iowa, in 1856, even before the county was organized. He sawed the first log and ground the first grist in the county. He came to Guthrie county in October, 1856, where he married Miss Elmira Titus, daughter of Z. B. and Mary Ann (Foster) Titus. Mrs. Brutsche was born in Orleans county, New York, August 10, 1838. In 1839 she went with her parents to Morgan county, Illinois, where they remained until 1855, when they came to Guthrie county, Iowa, where she was married. They have had nine children—Henry Andrew, born June 7, 1857, died July 15, 1858; George, born February 17, 1860, married January 31, 1884, to Miss Nellie Reeves; Hiram C., born May 10, 1862; Albert, born June 8, 1864; W. Scott, born June 2, 1868; Charles, born June 3, 1872; Otto, born August 15, 1878, Louis E., born January 12, 1878; Leo, born December 21, 1874. Mr. Brutsche owns one thousand six hundred acres of good land, and raises a large number of cattle. He has held different township offices, and has always taken a prominent part in the township affairs.

He is one of the early settlers of the township.

In the month of September, 1857, William Bower came to Orange township and made a settlement. William Bower was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1834, being the son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Williamson) Bower. He was married there in May, 1839, to Miss Annie Jagger, daughter of John Jagger. His wife has since died. In August, 1849, they emigrated to the United States, locating in Pennsylvania, where they remained until 1857, where he was engaged in a cotton-mill. In September, 1857, he came to this county, locating in Orange township, where he still resides. He now resides with his sons Jerry and Allen. Jerry was born May 28, 1858, in Orange township, and was married September 23, 1883, to Miss Fannie E. Whitefield, a daughter of Frederick and Mary Ann Whitefield. He is the owner of one hundred and two acres of cultivated land on section 12. Allen Bower was born March 15, 1861, in Highland township. He is a single man and owns one hundred and two acres of land on section 12, which is mostly cultivated.

William Minnich, with his family, in December, 1857, amid the storms of winter, settled upon section 17, where he afterward laid out a farm, now owned by D. Cretsinger. He was a farmer, carpenter and bridge-builder, and excellent in all.

John I. Minnich, son of William and Catherine (Shelter) Minnich, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, July 9, 1846. He moved with his parents to Orange township, December, 1857, settling on section 17 where he was reared to man-

hood. Mr. Minnich started to Nevada, May 6, 1867, with just seventy-five dollars in his pocket. The Union Pacific railroad was then built only to what was known as the North Platte. When he arrived there he could only get to his destination by stage, and the cost was too great for his pocket, so he hired out to a train which was loading with government supplies for Fort Phil Kearney and arrived at that point July 25, 1867. He then hired out to a contractor, for the government, cutting wood and digging coal. While working there they were attacked by the Indians, on the second day of August. The camp consisted of some forty men, citizens and soldiers, while the Indians numbered two thousand. Fighting continued all day, the whites retreating to the mountains, where they entrenched themselves and succeeded in keeping the Indians at bay for some five hours, when the Indians left the party to gain their main force, which was fighting at another point, when Mr. Minnich and his party succeeded in reaching the Fort. Six whites and twenty-seven Indians were killed in the fight. He remained there all that winter, having several fights with the Indians. In July, 1868, he left Fort Kearney for Fort Steele, on the Union Pacific railroad, with a train which had been abandoned. They loaded the train there for Echo Canyon, Utah, and Salt Lake City, where he arrived September 1. He then formed a party of five men and started for White Pine, Nevada, reaching that place in October, 1868, when the silver fever was at its height. He worked there at several occupations until February, 1869, when he went to Austin, Nevada. He came back in June, 1869, to White Pine, where he

remained one year. He then moved to Eureka, Nevada, in 1870, where he stayed two years, following mining. He came home, arriving here October 13, 1872. He was married February 28, 1877, to Miss Minerva J. Cretsinger, daughter of Jacob and Delilah (Harris) Cretsinger. They have two children—George L., and Pearl. He owns forty acres of land in section 16. Pays particular attention to the raising of cattle and hogs.

John H. Teter, one of the best known residents of this township, made his first settlement here in March, 1858, on section 21, although a resident of the county since 1855.

John H. Teter, son of Samuel and Mary Anne (Kuntz) Teter, resides on section 21. He was born in Morgan county, Ohio, February 8, 1827. In 1846 he came to Lee county, Iowa, and staying mostly in the neighborhood of Keokuk. In the fall of 1846 he returned to Morgan county, Ohio, and remained there during the winter. In September, 1847, he went to Marietta, Ohio, where he remained five years. During this time he was engaged in farming and stone-cutting. In 1852 he went to Pickaway county, Ohio, remaining there until 1855, when he came to Guthrie Center, when the town had just been laid out, but no one was as yet living there. He followed carpentering here for awhile, helping to build a house for William Tracy, which was the first dwelling built in the neighborhood. This was of logs, and stood near the site of the present town. Charles Huxley built the first log house on what is the town plat of Guthrie Center, Mr. Teter helping in its construction. The fourth house built in the Center was erected by Mr. Teter for himself.

He remained in the Center until March, 1858, when he removed to his present location on section 21. He was married September 10, 1848, in Meigs county, Ohio, to Miss Keziah Mount, daughter of Edmund and Eliza (Nolan) Mount. Mrs. Teter was born in Monroe county, Ohio, February 14, 1832, and moved to Meigs county September, 1847. They have raised two children—Curtis Morgan, who married Hattie Hopson March 29, 1883; Josephine Rose, seven years old, who is an adopted child. Mr. Teter owns two hundred and sixty acres of good land, all under cultivation, except twenty acres of timber land. He pays particular attention to the raising of horses. He has been school director, road master, trustee and supervisor at different times between the years 1859 and 1882.

Basil Tracy made a settlement in the township in the spring of 1858, building himself a frame house.

David Miller located upon section 22, in October, 1863, having been a resident of the county since 1861. He is still in the land of the living, one of our foremost agriculturists.

Jacob Shane, one of the pioneers of the county, came to Orange township in 1864, he having been a resident of the county, however, since December, 1854. He is still one of the most prominent residents of this section. Jacob Shane, son of James and Rachel (Clearwater) Shane, was born December 6, 1838, in Vermillion county, Indiana. He moved with his grandfather and mother to Guthrie county, Iowa, in December, 1854, arriving first in Highland township. Here he was for ten years, engaged in trapping and buying furs of the Indians. He com-

menced farming on section 21, his present location, in 1864. Mr. Shane was married to Miss Marantha A. Mingus, on the 29th day of May, 1859. She was the daughter of Lawson A. and Sarah (Buce) Mingus. Mrs. Shane was born in Cherokee county, North Carolina, March 1, 1852. She moved with her parents to Wapello county, Iowa, in the fall of 1852, and remained there until 1856, when they came to Guthrie county. They have had ten children—James, born in Highland township, September 22, 1860; died October 24, 1863; John W., George S., born January 15, 1866, died October 24, 1866; Rosa J., William H., Minnie A., Charles F., Francis E., Fannie E. and J. Artemas. Mr. Shane owns five hundred and forty acres of good land, mostly under cultivation. He owns three hundred and eighty acres in section 21, where he resides, eighty acres in section 20 and eighty acres in section 15. He pays particular attention to the raising of cattle, horses and hogs. He is also a capitalist, loaning money to his more necessitous neighbors. He is one of the first settlers in Guthrie county.

Emigration was but slow at first, nor was it until the close of the war that any considerable number came to settle up these beautiful acres, but when it did it was very rapid, and the country was settled fast.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Among the most prominent and enterprising farmers, etc., of Orange township, are some who have come in too late to be classed as early settlers, but are too much identified with the development and interests of the county to be omitted in this place. They are as follows:

John Cretsinger, one of the prominent agriculturists of Orange township, is a native of Virginia, having been born in Hardy county, on the 10th of June, 1818. He emigrated to Licking county, Ohio, in October, 1837, where he was engaged in tilling the soil until September, 1859, when he removed to Carroll county, Illinois, and settled near Mount Carroll. On the 28th of March, 1866, he left the latter place, and turning his face westward, entered Guthrie county, locating upon the farm he is now a resident of, on section 20, on the 15th of April of the same year. On the 2d of April, 1843, while a resident of Licking county, Ohio, he was united in the bonds of matrimony with Miss Mary Boone. This estimable lady, a daughter of Peter and Catherine (Ash) Boone, was born February 26, 1826, in Pennsylvania, but whose parents had moved to Ohio in 1828. They have been blessed with fourteen children—David, the eldest, married Miss Susan Ribble, March 2, 1880; Margaret, espoused Cyrus B. True, December 3, 1865, and at present resides in Nebraska; Emily, who took a partner for life in the person of Crockett Ribble, February 22, 1869, and lives in Carroll county; Louisa, married to James Gilly, February 18, 1866; Lucinda, married Fremont Basom, February 15, 1872; Ella M., united to Mason Johnson, November 16, 1882; Mina, who married Albert Johnson, December 25, 1878; Allen, united in matrimony with Miss Addie Barnes, February 10, 1884; William, married to Miss Mary E. Russell, September 21, 1881; Samuel, Henry, Hattie, Caroline and Annie. Mr. Cretsinger owns some three hundred acres of land mostly under cultivation and it is one of the finest farms in the

township. Mrs. Cretsinger comes from an illustrious family, her father, Peter Boone, having been a favorite officer on the staff of the great Napoleon, the first emperor of the French. He took a prominent part in the march to Moscow and the fearful retreat from that capital amid the snows and rigors of a Russian winter, when men laid down and died by thousands. Chef. Boone, was with the beloved emperor some ten years, and although the American was a noted swordsman, he on the fall of Napoleon, returned to this country, suffering shipwreck on the way, and locating in Carroll county, Illinois, where he died in February, 1866, and was buried in the cemetery at Mount Carroll.

William Marion Cretsinger, son of John and Mary (Boone) Cretsinger, was born in Licking county, Ohio, May 12, 1854. He moved with his parents to Carroll county, Illinois, in 1860, remaining there seven years, when they came to Guthrie Center, Guthrie county. William was married September 21, 1881, to Miss Mary E. Russell, daughter of Jerome E. and Polly A. (Ward) Russell. Mrs. Cretsinger was born near Kingston, Canada, July 28, 1858. She came to Carroll county, Illinois, in April, 1860. She removed with her parents from Carroll county to Faribault county, Minnesota, in 1864, where she remained until January 4, 1880, when she came to Union township, April 15, 1880. She was married at Guthrie Center. They have taken Samuel Teter, son of George and Hannah (Mingin) Teter, born May 6, 1872, to raise, but have not adopted him. Mr. William Cretsinger owns two hundred and sixty acres of good land, mostly under cultivation. He lo-

cated on one hundred and twenty acres on section 16, the balance being in section 21. He raises stock of all kinds, especially cattle, horses and hogs. He was road supervisor in 1881.

Allen Cretsinger, a prominent resident of Orange township, is the son of John and Mary (Boone) Cretsinger. He was born March 4, 1849, in Licking county, Ohio, and went with his parents September, 1859, to Carroll county, Illinois, remaining some seven years. In April, 1866, they removed to Guthrie county, Iowa, where Allen was married February 11, 1884, to Miss Addie Garnes. Mrs. Cretsinger was born near Cleveland, Ohio, and moved to Guthrie county in 1880. Mr. Cretsinger owns two hundred and eighty acres of land, principally under cultivation, and his residence is on section 5.

David Cretsinger was born January 18, 1844, near Newark, in Licking county, Ohio. He is a son of John and Mary (Boone) Cretsinger. His parents went to Carroll county, Illinois, September, 1859, and from thence removed to Guthrie county, Iowa, April 15, 1866. He was married to Susan Ribble, March 2, 1880, her parents being George and Sarah (Bowen) Ribble. Mrs. Cretsinger was born near Muncie, Indiana, April 18, 1855, from whence she went to Carroll county, Illinois, with her parents in 1856, where she was married. Mr. and Mrs. Cretsinger have three children—John, Mary and Allen. Mr. Cretsinger is a live business man, who has three hundred and thirty acres of land, one hundred and twenty of which is very productive farming land, ten acres are timber, and the remainder prairie. He pays attention to all kinds of stock.

Isaac Milton Cretsinger, son of Jacob and Delilah (Harris) Cretsinger, was born in Putnam county, Ohio, June 3, 1855. He removed with his parents to Carroll county, Iowa, in the fall of 1856, where they lived on a farm for about five years. In March, 1861, they removed to Guthrie county, Iowa, locating on section 20, at Tuttle's Grove, Orange township. He was married at Grand Junction, December 22, 1880, to Miss Lena A. Crouse, daughter of Carrol and Minnie (Martin) Crouse. Mrs. Cretsinger was born near Madison, Wisconsin, in December, 1856. She removed with her parents to Greene county, Iowa, in October, 1875, where she was married. They have one child—Myrtle, born October 4, 1881. Mr. Cretsinger owns one hundred and forty-three acres of good land, all under fence. He owns sixty-three acres on section 20, and eighty acres on section 17. Mr. Cretsinger pays particular attention to the raising of cattle.

Wilson H. Pingrey, one of Orange township's most enterprising men, was born August 28, 1855, in Muscatine county, Iowa. When a young man he came to his present location on section 32, where he follows general farming. April 24, 1879, he was married to Miss Lucretia Wineland, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Haines) Wineland. Mrs. Pingrey was born in Pottowattamie county, Iowa, in April, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Pingrey have three children—Grace Ollie, Jessie and Mary. Mr. Pingrey is the son of Jacob H. and Mary (Parker) Pingrey. Jacob H. Pingrey is one of the old settlers of Iowa, coming here in the '40's, and now carries on the hardware business in Wilton, Muscatine county, Iowa. He is the

possessor of three thousand two hundred acres of land in this county, most of which is under cultivation. His son, Wilson Pingrey, the subject of this sketch, owns nine hundred acres of excellent land in Orange and Union townships. He has two good houses on section 4, in Union township, and one on section 27, in Orange township. His specialty is the raising of horses and cattle.

Among the most prominent citizens of Orange township may be classed John H. Mingus. He is the son of Lawson A. and Sarah (Buce) Mingus, and is a native of Franklin, North Carolina. He was born on the 31st of March, 1848. In 1851 his parents removed with the little John to Southern Illinois. Here they remained but about a year, when they removed again to Wapello county, Iowa. In 1856 they came still farther west, and settled in Orange township, Guthrie county, where John grew to manhood. On the 4th of September, 1878, he took unto himself a wife, in the person of Miss Maggie C. Herron, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Blazer) Herron. The fruit of this marriage has been two children—William A. and Clarence E. Mrs. Mingus was born August 27, 1860, in Guernsey county, Ohio, and came to Guthrie county with her parents in February, 1867. Mr. Mingus owns eighty acres of land on section 22, all of which is under a high state of cultivation. He has been largely interested in the educational interests of the township, and has served four times as secretary of the school board. He has also served as township clerk, and has taught some twenty times in the various district schools.

Michael Trullinger, son of George and

Nora (Durbin) Trullinger, was born in Knox county, Ohio, May 17, 1830. He was married in Knox county, Ohio, to Miss Sarah M. Bricker, daughter of Christopher and Nancy (Buckingham) Bricker. Mrs. Trullinger was born in Knox county, Ohio, June 7, 1838, where she lived until she married. They moved to Edgar county, Illinois in October, 1863, where he was engaged in farming until 1866, when they returned to Knox county, Ohio, and remaining there one year came to Jasper county, Iowa. They came to Guthrie county in April, 1882, locating on section 5. They have had six children—Frank H., was born August 14, 1861; Charlie A., was born November 8, 1864, died October 20, 1876; Annie J., was born August 10, 1867; Nellie, was born October 10, 1875; George, was born August 2, 1876; Mattie G., was born July 3, 1879. Mr. Trullinger owns forty acres of well-cultivated land on section 5.

Samuel Herron, son of Samuel and Mary (Traigue) Herron, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in April, 1833. He moved with his parents to Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1834. His father was a shoemaker by trade, but afterward became a farmer. He again moved with his parents to Noble county, Ohio, in 1839, where he was married in 1856, to Miss Sarah A. Blazer, daughter of Philip and Margaret (Cranston) Blazer. Mrs. Herron was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, and moved with her parents to Noble county in 1841, where she was married. They have seven children—Thomas L., married to Catoria E. Heiter; Maggie, married to John Mingus; Philip, V., John W., Clara I., Hattie J. and David M. They moved to Guthrie county,

Iowa, in 1866, locating in Seeley township, and remained there until 1868, when they came to Baker township, and in 1875 removed to their present location in section 26, Orange township. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of good land, nearly all under cultivation, in section 26.

Charles H. Smith, son of John and Eliza J. (Beede) Smith, was born in Sandwich, New Hampshire, November 4, 1851. He moved with his parents to Lee county, Illinois, March, 1865, and remaining there one year, they came to Black Hawk county, Iowa. He remained here five years, attending school a part of the time and also teaching. He left here in 1870 to attend school at the Iowa state agricultural college, where he remained two years. He went to Sac county, Iowa, where he taught school for one year; he then removed to Audubon county in 1873, and teaching there for one year, he came to Orange township, settling on section 16, his present location, where he has taught school and dealt in stock and farming. He was married May 7, 1877, to Miss Hattie E. Neel, daughter of James and Louisa (Banning) Neel. Mrs. Smith was born in Shelby county, Illinois, January 2, 1863. She moved to Polk county, Iowa, in 1865; came to Guthrie county in 1873, where she was married. They have four children—Cora Jane, Gertrude Louisa, Emma Dell and Blinn Neel. Mr. Smith has held the position of clerk for three years. He is at present township assessor, having been elected and serving four years. His time expires November next. He owns eighty acres of rolling land in sections 15 and 16. He at present follows farming and stock-raising.

Albert Johnson was born in Guernsey

county, Ohio, May 28, 1857. He is the son of William and Anna (Peters) Johnson. William Johnson helped to lay out the town of Guthrie Center. In the fall of 1858 Albert came with his parents to Brushy Fork, near Guthrie Center. He was married December 25, 1878, to Miss Mina Cretsinger, daughter of John and Mary (Boone) Cretsinger. They have three children—Frederick Garfield, four years old; Ira A., two years old; Roscoe Ulysses, an infant. Mr. Johnson owns one hundred and forty acres in sections 17 and 20, mostly under cultivation. He is now justice of the peace, being elected last fall. He resides on section 20.

Samuel A. Smith, son of Aaron S. and Sarah A. (Jones) Smith, resides on section 26. He was born in Monroe county, Ohio, March 30, 1841. He moved with his parents to Washington county, Ohio, in 1845, and remaining there until 1855, they went to Morgan county, Ohio, where his father followed the trade of a stonemason. In the fall of 1858 they moved to Athens county, Ohio, where he was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Parkins, daughter of Jacob and Minerva (Walters) Parkins, April 6, 1862. Mrs. Smith was born in Athens county, Ohio, March 7, 1844. They have seven children living—Erastus, Celista R., William F., Minerva M., Aaron S., Maria G. and Samuel J. Lineas A., the oldest, was born June 14, 1863; died April 28, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Smith moved to Linn county, Iowa, April 1, 1864, he followed carpentering until some time in the fall of 1864, when they went to Tama county, Iowa, and remained there until August, 1882, when they moved to their present location on section 26. He owns 160 acres mostly

under cultivation. He is postmaster of the "Erastus" post-office and is president of the school board. He was enrolled in the Ohio state militia in the fall of 1862, under Colonel Putnam. He followed Morgan for about eight days in July 1863, when he was making a raid through Indiana and Ohio. In the spring of 1864 he resigned, and came to the West.

Jonathan Stevens, son of James and Jane (Morris) Stevens, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, September 6, 1824. He was married in Guernsey county, May 14, 1846, to Miss Blanche Ward, daughter of James and Ruth (Killcrease) Ward. They came to this county April 4, 1857, settling at Morrisburg, Jackson township, where he remained five years. He removed to Center township, near Guthrie Center, where he was engaged in farming for eight years. He came to Orange township in April, 1870, and remained some fourteen years, when he moved to Coon Rapids December, 1883. He received the contract to carry the mail from Guthrie Center to Coon Rapids. He owns eighty acres of land in the north half of the southeast quarter of section 18. They have four children living—Ruth, married June 15, 1874, to William Schnepf; Mary J., married December 25, 1876, to Elbert Sutton; James A., married Annie Tripp June 19, 1881; she died November 6, 1881; Sarah E., born May 6, 1859, died July 25, 1875; George W., married Ida May Ertz June 24, 1883. He was a member of the board of supervisors three years, from January, 1880; has also held office of justice of the peace and other township offices.

George T. Parker, a native of Clinton county, Iowa, was born on the 25th of

April, 1847. He is the son of G. W. and Hannah (Heller) Parker. In August, 1865, he accompanied his parents in their removal to Scott county, where he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Mary L. Wilson, a daughter of David and Margaret Wilson, upon the 4th of July, 1867. Three children have blessed this union — Cora and Elbert living, and an infant deceased. In November, 1876, George F. came to Guthrie county, settling at first in Highland township, where he lived until March, 1879, when he removed to his present location on section 12. He owns a well-tilled farm of about eighty acres on sections 12 and 13, to which he devotes his time and raises most excellent crops. His wife, Mary L. Parker, died January, 1882, and he was again married on December 7, 1882, to Miss Josie A. McClaran, daughter of Arthemas McClaran, and they have one child—Daisy.

Thomas Webber, son of the late Thomas S. and Elizabeth (Bryant) Webber, was born in Freborough, Somersetshire, England, on the 14th day of January, 1820. At the age of twenty-four years he joined the Bible Christians, and remained a member some years. He was united in matrimony to Miss Jane Bowering, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Williams) Bowering, on March 27, 1856. In the year 1875 Mr. Webber determining with his wife and children to emigrate to America, did so on the 14th day of June, in that year, bringing their four children—Henry, the oldest, born February 15, 1857; William, born on the 14th of April, 1858; Walter, born on the 17th day of April, 1860, and died on the 25th day of October, 1863; Elizabeth Mary (Lilie),

born on the 26th of January, 1861. After a voyage of two weeks, disembarking in New Jersey, he made his way to Clay county, Minnesota, where he remained four years, when he left, with the intention of removing to Missouri. Their progress was slow, on account of the stock they had with them, which consisted of sixty head of cattle, nine horses, and one sheep. Winter was fast approaching, and at this time being in the state of Iowa, Mr. Webber felt led to remain; he sought a home and found one. He located on sections 11 and 12 in Orange township. Mr. Webber owns two hundred and forty acres of good, fertile land, mostly under cultivation, which is very productive and well stocked. This gentleman being of great enterprise and business ability, with his sons, Henry and William, worked the farm for several years. Thus time sped on, with prosperity and happiness at home. William, their second son, while in his American home, joined the Free Methodist church, proving himself a worthy and loving member of the community. In this cause he worked for some time, showing his faithfulness and sincerity to his God. He labored among his fellows with untiring zeal, requesting them to flee from the wrath to come, at the same time pointing them to the lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world, and by this means bringing upon himself the esteem and admiration of all who knew him. He at last fell sick, the inflammation it came as a deadly weapon, and he remained ten days suffering the most intense pain, but not one moment forgetting on whom his hope was placed. He nobly outheld the invitations of the gospel to the last, when

he triumphantly fell asleep in Jesus, on March 5, 1881, aged twenty-two years, ten months, and twenty days, thus proving that God takes those He loves the best. He left a mourning church and family, but rejoicing in the expectation of meeting again, in the glorious resurrection, their beloved boy. Henry, the eldest and only surviving son, is still at home with his parents. He was united in marriage to Miss Nora Ella Bower on the 18th of November, 1883. Mr. Webber has now two adopted children—Fannie Whitefield, whom they brought from London, and George Alfred Jarvis. Mr. Webber has proved himself a most excellent and worthy citizen.

Alonzo N. Wilson, son of Samuel and Emily A. (Huyck) Wilson, resides on section 6. He was born September 4, 1847, in Will county, Illinois. He moved with his parents to Guthrie county in October, 1854, settling in what is known as Wilson's Grove. He was married February 14, 1883, to Miss Lucy J. Taylor, daughter of Samuel and Hestor (Coppoe) Taylor. They have one child—Willda Y. Mr. Wilson owns three hundred and sixty acres of cultivated land, forty acres of which are timber, in section 6. Pays particular attention to the raising of stock. He is the son of one of the first settlers of this county.

William Krouse, son of Frederick and Charlotte (Dorset) Krouse, was born in the northern part of Germany, May 20, 1837. He came to this country in 1866, settling in Green county, Wisconsin, and remaining there until 1872, when he came to Carroll county, Iowa. He came to Guthrie county in the fall of 1879, settling on section 3, Orange township, where he now resides. He was married

May 7, 1876, to Miss Amanda Punttenney, daughter of P. T. and Naomi (Ribble) Punttenney. They have one child—Ella. Mr. Krouse owns one hundred and twenty acres of land in section 3. Mrs. Krouse died June 2, 1881, of consumption.

William P. Taylor, son of David and Eliza (Hopson) Taylor, was born in Hancock county, Illinois. He enlisted in the regular army, June 10, 1867, and was assigned to company C, 23d United States infantry. He located at Camp Smith, Oregon, under Captain Walker. Jeff. C. Davis was colonel of this regiment. William served three years in the army, and in 1870 was discharged. He then came to Orange township, and followed farming. He was married, May 26, 1875, to Miss Mary A. Thompson, daughter of Nathan and Mary (Pierce) Thompson. Mrs. Taylor was born in Meigs county, Ohio, March 9, 1859. She removed with her parents to Orange township, June 10, 1867, where she was married. They have three children—Florinda, Mary A. and Charles R. Mr. Taylor owns forty acres of good land, all under cultivation, in section 9.

Mrs. Emily Knappenberger, daughter of Henry and Nancy (Burns) Myers, was born in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1838. She was married in Clarion county, February 14, 1856, to Josiah Knappenberger, son of Daniel and Lydia (Berlin) Knappenberger. Mr. and Mrs. Knappenberger came to Guthrie county in March, 1867, locating in what was then known as Cass township, now Victory township. They remained there three years, when they moved to their present location in section 7. He followed general farming up to the time of his death, July

26, 1871. Mr. Knappenberger held the office of director two terms, and was school treasurer at the time of his death. They have had six children—James B., married November, 1880, to Miss Mary Cox; now resides in Wheaton, Illinois; Marilda, married, March 15, 1881, to Rev. T. H. Allen, now resides in Marion, Iowa; Clara; Josiah M., born August 7, 1864, died January 20, 1882; Minnie E. and Westley. Mrs. Knappenberger owns one hundred and eighty-seven acres of good land in section 7, Orange township.

John Prettyman, the son of Richard and Julia A. (Hupp) Prettyman, was born June 6, 1848, in Noble county, Ohio. He came with his parents, in December, 1853, to Clinton county, Iowa, where his father engaged in farming. In the spring of 1866 he moved to Carroll county, in this state, and from there came to Orange township, in May, 1873, settling on section 8. He was married December 23, 1878, to Miss Emma A. Coryell, daughter of Peter D. and Sara J. (Coriell) Coryell. Mrs. Prettyman was born October 22, 1857, in Muscatine county, Iowa, and with her parents came to Carroll county, in May, 1869, where she was married. They have two children—Author D. and Charles Q. Mr. Prettyman owns eighty acres on section 9, which is under cultivation. He deals in cattle and is a general farmer. During 1883 he was school director. In 1874 he spent some time in San Francisco, California, and Coos Bay, Oregon, returning to Iowa in the fall of '74. In 1879 he visited Colorado.

Roscoe N. Johnson was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1859. He is the son of William E. and Elizabeth (Maurer) Johnson, and moved with his

parents to Carroll county, Illinois, December 16, 1864. He left home November 10, 1882, coming to Orange township, Guthrie county. He has taught school for five years, and now occupies himself with teaching and farming. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 35, and twenty in section 24, mostly all of which is under cultivation. His mother, Elizabeth Johnson, is the possessor of hundred and sixty acres in section 26.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first birth was that of Amanda, daughter of George and Susan Mingus, born in December, 1855. She is now Mrs. Banks and is living in Dakota territory whither she moved in the fall of 1883.

The first solemnization of the marriage ceremony occurred at the house of Benjamin Tuttle in the fall of 1855. At that time Squire Moffitt united in wedlock Luther Straight and Miss Lydia Tuttle, who after the usual questions, closed with the following words: "By the laws of Iowa, and the authority that I have, I pronounce you man and wife." Both of these parties are now dead.

The first death was that of Archibald, son of William P. and Lydia A. Hopsón, who departed this life on the 28th day of September, 1857.

The pioneer log house was erected by Benjamin and Joseph Tuttle, in the fall of 1853, in Tuttle's Grove. This was afterward used as a school-house.

The first frame house was put up by Charles Smith, in the summer of 1856. This was rather primitive in style, being built of plank set up on end.

The first frame house sided up properly was erected by Basil Tracy, in 1858.

The first religious services held in the township were conducted by Joseph Dyson and Marcus Kane, in April or May, 1858, at the house of William P. Hopson, on section 17. These were all of the United Brethren church.

The first school was in the log-cabin of W. P. Hopson, in the summer of 1857, taught by a Miss Heller.

The first ground was broken for agricultural purposes, by George Mingus, in the spring of 1855.

The first wheat was sown and corn planted by the same party, the latter in 1855, the former in 1856.

The first saw-mill was not built until in March, 1883, when A. N. Wilson erected one at Wilson's Grove, on section 6.

ORGANIC.

Orange township was organized in the spring of 1857, but as the records of those early days are inaccessible it is impossible to give the first officers. William P. Hopson gave the township its name, and was prominently identified with its official life. The present officers are the following mentioned: S. A. Smith, president; Thomas Taylor, Isaac Runyan, and John Minnich, trustees; John H. Mingus, clerk; Albert Brutsche, treasurer; C. H. Smith, assessor; Albert Johnson and R. M. Johnson, justices; Robert Jack and Vernon Myers, constables.

EDUCATIONAL.

In the summer of 1857 a few urchins gathered together in the log-cabin of William P. Hopson, on section 17, and were instructed in the three R's, "Reading, Riting and Rithmetic." This was

the first school, and was presided over by Miss Heller.

In 1858 Orange was organized as a district township with the following school board: Stephen Hammond, president; J. B. Younker, treasurer; Mr. Rude, secretary. There are now eight sub-districts in the township.

District No. 1 was organized in 1864, and embraces sections 1 and 2, and the north half of 11 and 12. The school-house is 20x24. The present teacher is Miss Lucy Vaughn.

District No. 2 was organized April 28, 1883, and embraces sections 3, 4, 9 and 10. The school-house, which was completed in 1883 at a cost of \$385, is a neat frame, 20x24, of which Miss Ella M. McCrea was the first and Miss Etta M. Collins the present teacher.

RELIGIOUS.

To the United Brethren is due the credit of being the first to unfold the standard of Christ in Orange township. A meeting of this denomination, conducted by Joseph Dyson and Marcus Kane, was held at the house of W. P. Hopson in the spring of 1858—the first religious services in the section.

In the summer of 1858, Rev. Samuel Anderson organized a class of the Methodist Episcopal church, holding their meetings at the houses of George and Lawson Mingus, on section 21.

In the fall of 1858, the good seed sown by Brothers Dyson and Kane bore rich fruit, and a church of the United Brethren was organized. The first members of this were William P. Hopson, Lyda A. Hopson and Keziah Teter. No officers were elected, and Brother Perkins was ap-

pointed to preach to the little congregation, which he did for some two years, when services were discontinued.

Three church congregations are now in existence in this township, for account of which the reader is referred to the chapter devoted to ecclesiastical history.

POST-OFFICES.

A post-office was established on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 35, in 1875, which was called Ava. Neri Conner was commissioned the first postmaster. This office has been abandoned.

The Tuttle's Grove post-office was instituted about the same time and James F. Moore installed as postmaster. The office was held at the house of Mr. Moore, on section 20. This office was discontinued in 1877.

The only post-office in the township at the present is located on the southeast quarter of section 26, and is called Erastus. This was established in December, 1883, and Samuel A. Smith commissioned as postmaster, an office which he yet fills.

CEMETERY.

The only cemetery in the township was deeded to the same by William P. Hopson, in December, 1870, but his son Archibald had been previously buried on the site. This burial had taken place in September, 1857, and was the first in the township. The second was that of George Mingus, on the 12th of January, 1859, and two others being interred therein before the donation of the ground. This beautiful "God's acre" is a portion of the northwest quarter of section 20.

CHAPTER XXXII.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

This division of the county of Guthrie is a full congressional township, and contains thirty-six square miles or 23,040 acres. It is on the western line of the county, in the second tier of townships from the north, and is known as township 80, range 33. It is bounded on the north by Orange township, on the east by Seeley, on the south by Bear Grove, and on the west by Audubon county. Although not

mountainous or rocky, yet it is considerably rough, especially along the banks of the streams, and this feature has largely militated against its settlement; but a close observer will see that this is now being done away with, as it is demonstrated that some of the most productive farms in the county lie within its limits, and it will rapidly fill up in a few years. The south fork of the Raccoon river

enters this township on the north line of section 4, and meandering along with pellucid waters through that and sections 3, 10, 11 and 12, drains and fertilizes the northeastern part of the township, while several considerable affluents do the same for the other parts. The township possesses much desirable land, and except a lack of railroad facilities, has many inducements to farmers seeking a home. It has timber sufficient for practical uses, while groves are being planted wherever the homestead is pitched, as shade and protection from storms and for prospective fuel.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler in the township was Luther Frost, who at first settled here on section 13 in 1854. After residing here for some little time he moved to Seeley township, and later to Thompson, and in 1884 to Nebraska.

John Frost was the second to make a settlement on section 13, in the year 1854. He made this his home for some years, but is now a resident of Audubon county, living about a half mile south of Exira.

Moses Drake was the third who settled in this township, coming here in 1856, and breaking the land and erecting a log-cabin, settled down to the hard life of a pioneer.

R. J. Patterson located upon section 1 in the spring of 1856, where he remained one year, removing from thence to Panora. He is now engaged in the grocery trade in Guthrie Center, among whose business men a sketch of this well-known and highly respected citizen may be found. When he came here with his family, they lived in a tent during the day and slept

in the wagon at night, a species of Gypsy life, sadly at variance with what they had been accustomed to. In this way they lived for some six weeks, when they moved into a house which they had in the meantime built. Whilst on their journey from Panora to their place, Mrs. Patterson was continually on the watch for the residence of Isaac Parrish, who had sold them the land, and who did not live very far off. Anxiety and fatigue caused the hours to roll by on leaden wings, and she was about to give up looking for it, when suddenly coming to the top of a hill she caught sight of a small building, and turning to her husband, in joy, said, "O, there's the hen-house, anyway! I presume we will soon see the house." "Yes, certainly," was the reply of the more worldly-wise although provoking husband. Soon they drove up to the cabin, and found what she took for a fowl house was the residence of the gentleman they were looking for. The family of Mr. Patterson saw very hard times through that fearful winter of 1856 and 1857, and in the spring moved to Panora, as above mentioned.

Elijah Birge settled in the southwestern part of the township during the year 1858—the pioneer of that section of Union.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Among the more prominent agriculturists of this county, located in this township, are the following gentlemen to whom much honor is due to the development of this section of Guthrie county.

Isaac Ansberry, son of George W. and Christina (Follett) Ansberry, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, 1826. He is the fourth of a family of six children. He

left Ohio in the fall of 1864, for Guthrie county. He settled in Bear Grove township, staying there three years, then settling at his present home. He was married March 8, 1848, to Miss Caroline Potts, daughter of Joseph and Susanna (Garner) Potts. They have seven children—Joseph, aged thirty-three years, married in 1878, to Amanda L. Ansberry; George W., single, aged thirty-two years; Famma J., aged thirty, married in 1876, to W. H. Kingon; J. P., aged twenty-five, married to Miss Sarah I. Hyde, in 1880; I. R., aged twenty-two, single; Hannah S., aged twenty; Charles, aged fifteen. Mr. Ansberry owns two thousand four hundred acres of good, cultivated land in Union township. He pays particular attention to the raising of cattle and hogs. He has been school director and trustee of Union township, which position he now holds, for over three years. He stands among the most prominent citizens of Guthrie county.

John Ansberry, son of Isaac and Caroline (Potts) Ansberry, resides on section 33. He was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, October 23, 1856. He moved with his parents to this township about eighteen years ago. He was married January 1, 1880, to Miss Sarah Hyde, daughter of Nicholas and Araminda (Merlin) Hyde. They have two children—James Edward, aged three years, and Frederick, aged one year. He owns three hundred and forty acres of good cultivated land, three hundred and twenty acres upon which he resides, in section 33, and the remainder in section 27. He has large numbers of stock and pays particular attention to his different kinds of cattle.

D. C. Kinney, a prominent citizen of Union township, was born in Lebanon,

Warren county, Ohio, in 1825, being the son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Egbert) Kinney. In 1831 he went with his parents to St. Joseph county, Indiana, where he was married September 13, 1854, to Miss Mary Jane Anthony, a daughter of William and Matilda (Curry) Anthony. They have had five children—Malissa E. died June 20, 1856; William R., died March 13, 1860; Emma J., married Loray Luckinbill; Ida May, died July 4, 1864; Nora Louisa, born May 7, 1865. March 20, 1856, he left Indiana and went to Lewis county, Missouri, where he followed farming. In September, 1861, he moved to Decatur county, Iowa, and six months afterward to Warren county, remaining about one year. From there he moved to Marion county, and in 1866 came to Union township, locating on section 11, where he still resides. He owns some one thousand four hundred acres of land, most of which is in Union township, and nine hundred and fifty acres of which is under cultivation, and twenty acres of good timber. He has four dwellings on his land, his residence being on the west half of the northeast quarter of section 11. He is a farmer and stock-raiser and has a full-blooded Norman horse. Mr. Kinney has been quite prominent in township affairs, and has held the different township offices. He was township clerk in 1866, and was trustee for seven years, his last term expiring in 1882, when he refused to again hold the office. Mrs. Kinney was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, September 18, 1836, and went with her parents to St. Joseph county in 1844, where she was married.

Loray Luckinbill, son of Peter and Mary Ann (Dixon) Luckinbill, was born in

Union county, Ohio, April 30, 1849. He came with his parents to Johnson county, Ohio, 1855, and remaining there one year, they came to Iowa county, Iowa. He moved to Seeley township, Guthrie county, and remaining there one year, he came to Union township, where he now resides, on the northeast quarter of section 12. He was married on the 23d day of August, 1874, to Miss Emma J. Kinney, daughter of D. C. and Mary J. (Anthony) Kinney. They have three children—Minnie A., Clinton A. and Ernest A. They moved to their present location in April, 1876. He owns four hundred and five acres of land, three hundred and fourteen acres of which are under cultivation; one hundred and sixty acres and eighty acres in section 12; eighty acres in section 1; eighty acres in section 7, and five acres of timber in Orange township. Mr. Luckinbill pays particular attention to his cattle, horses and hogs. He held the position of school director one year, time expiring in 1879, and also held the position of road supervisor for three years, time expiring in 1880.

Calvin Luckinbill is a native of Ohio, having been born in that state in 1853. With his mother came to Guthrie county in 1856, and to Union township in 1858. He was married in September, 1880, to Miss Susan Velma Partlow, daughter of Hiram and Mary U. Partlow. They have had one child to bless their union—Bertha Belle, who was born in July, 1882. Mr. Luckinbill is the owner of two hundred and twenty acres of good land, one hundred acres of which is in section 32, and one hundred and twenty acres in section 18. The land which is located in section 32 is all well improved. Besides farming he pays some attention to stock-raising.

Mrs. Mary Ann Bailey was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, 1818. She went to Delaware county when eleven years of age, and was married in that county, at the age of fourteen, to Peter Luckinbill. She afterward went to Union county, Ohio, where she resided about twelve years, when she came to Johnson county, Iowa, in 1855. In the same year she moved to Iowa county, and remaining there a short time, moved to Orange township, and from there to her present location in 1857. She married Levi Bailey in 1867, and is the mother of twelve children, nine of whom are living—Margaret, married Martin Wilson in the fall of 1856; Thomas, aged forty-six, married in 1857 to Miss Louisa Drake; James (first wife Sara Ann Carpenter; second wife, Effie Decker); Peter, married Jane Davis; Eliza Ann, married Jacob Deitrick; Lora, married Emma Kinney; Araminda, married James Martin; Alvin, married Clara Abbott; Calvin, married Velma Partlow; Albert, single; Jahew, died in 1856; Thomas and George, both of whom died in the army. Mrs. Bailey was called to her home beyond "the shining river" on the 12th of May, 1884, leaving a mourning family.

The following beautiful poem commemorative of her death was written by Miss Lizzie Hyde, and is inserted at the request of Mrs. Bailey's friends:

You will miss your mother's kind
Words, brothers and sisters dear,
But she quietly and peacefully passed away
From this world of care.

She has crossed the dark river of death,
And is safe on the evergreen shore,
Her sons were watching and waiting
For her; they have met to part no more.

God looks down from his throne
Most high upon this world of sin,
He knows who is ready and willing to go,
So he gathers his harvest in.

She left nine children here below,
And she always had a kind word,
But her mission is over here below
And heaven is her reward.

W. H. Bryan, son of John and Rosa (Walston) Bryan, was born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1843. When he was six years of age he came with his parents to Jones county, Iowa, where he remained over thirty-two years. He removed to Greene county, and remained there two years, and then removed to his present location, on section 32. He was married November 27, 1867, to Miss Margaret Kolb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Kolb. They have four children—Rufus, aged fifteen; Annie, aged ten; Mary Etta, aged seven; Archey, aged three years. He owns two hundred and twenty acres of good land, nearly all under cultivation; he pays particular attention to the raising of cattle and other stock. He is school-director of this district.

Frank A. Thompson was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1852, and is the son of George B. and Mary A. (Snyder) Thompson. When twenty-one years of age he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he remained two years, then going to farming south of Des Moines; remaining there two years, and then going to Jewell county, Kansas. After remaining there one year, he again returned to Des Moines, Iowa, and one year later came to Union township, Guthrie county, and located on section 28, where he still resides, and owns one hundred and sixty acres of good land, one hundred acres of which is

improved. He was married in Pennsylvania in 1875, to Miss Agnes Johnson, a daughter of William and Mary (Spiegman) Johnson. They have five children—Paul A., William, George R., Mary B., and Frank J. Besides farming, Mr. Thompson is also engaged in stock-raising.

George E. Mitchell was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in August, 1855. He remained there some ten years, when he moved to Clinton, Iowa, where he remained about ten years. He then came to Guthrie county, and purchased a farm of two hundred acres, on section 21, where he now resides. He pays particular attention to the raising of cattle and hogs, and has one of the best improved farms in the township. Mr. Mitchell has been connected with the educational interests of the township and has held the position of road supervisor for three years, and has held other township offices of which he was capable, and has never been anything but the most prominent man in his township.

George B. Nelson was born in Stark county, Ohio, February 19, 1843. When he was twenty-three years of age he was married to Miss Margaret Kryder, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Lind) Kryder. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson moved to Freeport, Illinois, and remaining four years, they went to Dexter, Dallas county, Iowa, and staying there only about two months they came to their present location. They have five children—Charles, aged sixteen; Frank K., aged fourteen; Sarah Elizabeth, aged twelve; George B. J., aged ten; and Emma L., aged six. Mr. Nelson has one hundred and sixty acres of well improved land. He has a large number of stock. At the age of twenty-

one Mr. Nelson enlisted in the Union army, in the 104th Ohio, under Colonel O. G. Sterl. He had belonged to a company of home guards, and before becoming of age had often requested to be allowed to go to the army, but was not allowed the privilege until becoming of age. His regiment was assigned to the 23d army corps, General John M. Schofield commanding, and took part in a number of battles, among which was the battle of Resacea, and was in all the fighting down to Kenesaw mountain, where he was detailed for special duty. He was in the division that relieved Joe Hooker at Burt Hickory. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, at Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1865. He received a district school education and also attended Mount Union college, at Mount Union, Ohio. He has a diary of great interest, which he kept at the time when he was in the army. He was commissioned justice of the peace in Stephenson county, Illinois, in April, 1871, which position he held for one year, when he resigned. He is a strong republican in politics, and has held the office of justice of the peace the last eight years, besides other township offices. He was in attendance at the time of Lincoln's second inauguration. He joined the Methodist Episcopal church when thirteen years old, and has been a member ever since, and has for many years been one of its leading members.

HISTORIC CRUMBS.

The first log cabin was erected in Union township by John Frost, early in 1854.

The first frame house was built by Peter Luckinbill, on his advent here in 1857, and in which he died.

The first land was broken by Luther Frost, in the spring of 1854, and on this the first crop was raised.

The first birth was that of Peter, the son of John Frost, which occurred in May, 1855. He is now living in Audubon county.

The first marriage on record in Union township was that which united the destinies of Charles Birge and Miss Eliza Dixon, in 1857.

The pioneer school was a subscription one, taught by Miss Philena Jordan, in a log cabin put up for the purpose by the patrons of the school. This was opened in June, 1858.

ORGANIC.

In 1861 a township was set off from that of Bear Grove, and called Union; this then comprised all of township 80, range 33, and the west half of township 80, range 32. The first entry upon the books of the township clerk is as follows: "Union township trustees met March 13, 1862, and ordered notices posted in five conspicuous places notifying electors to meet at the Ivers' school-house, at ten o'clock, on the 22d of March, 1862, for the purpose of electing three sub-directors to organize a board of directors of said township for school purposes." This is signed by William Ivers, as township clerk. In 1875 the eastern part of the township was taken from Union in order to form a part of the township of Seeley. The first trustees of Union elected after this change, were as follows—W. A. Kinyon, T. J. Spear and John Kreider, trustees; J. A. Pierce, township clerk. About this time a great dispute arose between the newly-formed township of Seeley and

Union, in regard to the indebtedness of the latter. It was determined to submit the question to arbitration, and Union township appointed J. A. Pierce, and Seeley B. F. Whistler, as a committee to determine the same. On the 2d of March, 1877, these gentlemen made a report settling the matter, they having agreed that the township of Seeley should assume one-third of the indebtedness, which was seven hundred and sixteen dollars. Thus this little breeze was amicably arranged.

EDUCATIONAL.

The pioneer school of Union township was taught by Miss Philena Jordan, in the summer of 1858. This was previous to the formation of any school district, so the citizens interested clubbed together and erected a log building for a school-house, and supported the school by subscription. The school was opened in June, and some twelve scholars were enrolled.

In 1859 the township was made a sub-district of the Center district township, and in 1860 a school-house was erected in which Miss Jordan continued to teach, as before, only at the expense of the district.

Many humorous incidents are related in regard to early schools, and one of these is gravely related of one of the sub-districts of Union township. It seems this contained but one family, yet the township had furnished them a house. As in some other cases the man hired his wife to teach the school, which was composed of her own four or five little ones. Teachers' wages at this time were \$30 per month. One warm day she carried a large basket of wool to school—it was not Mary's little lamb—and set the pupils picking it. The work was progressing finely and all seemed happy; she was, no doubt, revolving in her mind the problem of how many yards of flannel it would be necessary to make in order to clothe that school, when a shadow fell across the floor. Great Heavens! Poe's raven cast not a blacker shade than this to her. There stood the county superintendent! Consider the situation.

CEMETERY.

Union township cemetery was laid out by A. McClaran, the county surveyor, on the 23d day of April, 1880, and is located upon section 15. The first interment was a child of C. B. True's.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE CITY AND TOWNSHIP OF STUART.

In 1867, after the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad was surveyed, the project of laying out a town on sections 32 and 33 was broached by A. L. McPherson, but nothing looking to that end was done until September, 1868. At that time the railroad had reached this point, and, although several parties were aiming to have the station located about a mile west, the company located it here.

In May, 1868, Captain Charles Stuart, after whom the town is named, a native of Barret, Caledonia county, Vermont, came here from his home in Neponset, Illinois, and commenced breaking prairie in Adair county, close to where Stuart is now located. On the 1st of September, of the same year, he purchased of D. G. Barkalow the south half and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 4, in township 77, range 30, in Adair county. On the 4th of same month he also purchased the south half of the southwest quarter of section 33, in township 78, range 30, and in November five acres of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 33, and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter (except ten acres) of the section 32 in the same township and range. On the 24th of December, he also became the owner of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 5, in Adair county. On these various pieces of land, then, in

December, 1868, and January, 1869, Mr. Stuart laid out the original town of Stuart. The plat of the town was filed for record on the 29th of September, 1870. This deed of dedication contains the names of Charles Stuart, B. F. Allen, Joseph Kenworthy and John F. Tracy as the proprietors. Several additions have been made to the town of which the following is the list according to the books in the office of the county recorder:

Joseph Kenworthy's first addition, filed for record November 28, 1870.

Joseph Kenworthy's second addition, filed for record September 9, 1871.

Joseph Kenworthy's north addition, filed June 13, 1872.

Eastern and western additions, filed by William Maxwell, June 24, 1874.

Ford and Musson's addition, filed for record June 22, 1876.

E. R. Fogg's addition, filed September 6, 1877.

Cox and Crandall's addition, filed for record February 28, 1878.

M. Hollingsworth's addition, June 5, 1876.

Milton Hollingsworth's second addition, filed April 6, 1877.

Cox and Crandall's addition, September 7, 1874.

W. A. Elmore's addition, February 19, 1876.

In order to induce the railroad company

to make this a division station, and to put here their repair shops, large tracts of land and sums of money were donated. Captain Stuart donated eighty acres of land, much time and \$1,000 in money. A. L. McPherson donated the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 4, township 77, range 30; thirteen and one-half acres of which cost him \$75 per acre, owing to said land belonging to heirs, who had not joined in the sale to McPherson until after he had donated it to the railroad company. He also gave five acres in section 28, township 78, range 30, containing a large spring for water privileges, in case they should fail to find a sufficient quantity to supply their shops when built on grounds already donated. He also donated \$800, \$300 of which, however, was to aid in putting in a switch.

George Gray donated \$500, and devoted much time and energy to the enterprise, going at one time to a distant part of the state, to try to induce certain land owners here to contribute money or land, one of whom promised him \$100, which, however, he failed to pay, so Mr. Gray had that to pay.

Several others donated small amounts, but to the liberality, energy and enterprise of these gentleman, are the citizens of the town deeply indebted for the foundation and rapid development of Stuart.

When the town was laid out there were four dwelling houses on its site. These were the residence of Widow Hadley, on Highland street; a house occupied by a Mr. Tomlinson, on Trout street; a frame building on Division street, built by S. W. Hadley as a residence, and one other south of it.

In April 1869, the first building of the

new town was put up by Doctor Horton. This was a small frame dwelling on Division street, nearly opposite where the Congregational church now stands.

The next building and pioneer business house of the town was a small one-story frame edifice 20x40, erected by A. L. McPherson, the same spring, which was used as a warehouse, grocery store and post-office. This building passing into other hands was removed to Nassau street.

The next movement toward the improvement of the town was the location of a lumber yard belonging to Charles Stuart, and which was placed under the management of J. B. Blanchard. This also was in April, 1869.

About the 1st of May a Mr. Willis opened a hotel on Division street, and a little later in the same month the Stuart house was opened by Elliott and Batchelder. This house stood on Nassau street, and was built and owned by A. L. McPherson. W. B. Hussey bought this house and ran it for a short time, when Mr. McPherson bought it back again, and it did good service as a private residence on that gentleman's farm, east of town.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT.

As has been mentioned above, the pioneer store was opened by A. L. McPherson in April, 1869. This was a general grocery store, although numerous articles belonging to other lines were kept here.

In October, 1869, Berner & Toedt erected a building here and opened a hardware store. In September, 1882, this pioneer store in this line passed into the hands of Winkie & Wright, the present proprietors. This house, under the

management of Charles L. Winkie, carry a stock of over \$8,000 worth of heavy and shelf hardware, and are doing the largest business in their line in the city.

J. E. Gharrett was the first to engage in the dry goods trade in Stuart. This store was opened in December, 1869, but in a few years it ceased to exist. In January, 1871, Bates & Adams established themselves in the same line of trade, and continued until June, 1882, when they sold out to C. Egbert, who after a short time moved the goods away.

M. Ryan, the largest dealer in the line of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, etc., in Stuart, was one of the firm of George McCann & Co. that established this business in April, 1871. In September, 1872, Mr. Ryan purchased the interest of his partner, and has since that time ran the store alone. He carries a stock of over \$10,000, and being of an enterprising, go-ahead nature, it is not surprising that he is doing one of the largest trades in the town. In 1876 he, in conjunction with E. H. Savage, built the block now occupied by M. Ryan and P. Ryan. This, which is known as the Opera-house block, is 45x80 feet in size, three stories high. It is built of brick, with stone trimmings, and is the most imposing structure in town, and cost about \$10,000 to build. The opera-house proper occupies the entire upper room the full size of the building, the second story being filled with offices.

One of the most prominent of Stuart's business men is Mr. Michael Ryan, the general mercantile dealer of Stuart. He is a native of Ireland, and was born January 16, 1841. There he was reared at farm life, and attended school. In 1867

he resolved to try his fortunes in the new world, and later in that year found him located in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, where he engaged for a time in clerking and in railroad contracting, his clerking being for his uncle, who was a merchant there. He went to Fagundus City, Pennsylvania, in 1870, where, in connection with Patrick, he started a store. In 1871 he came to Stuart, starting his present business, and has built up the largest business in Stuart. He was married in November, 1874, to Anna S. Murphy, a native of Ireland. They have six children—Annie, Mary, John, Agnes, Patrick J. and Michael F. He is a member of the Catholic church. Mr. Ryan is one of the most public-spirited men in Stuart.

J. B. Grove, dealer in dry goods, boots and shoes, carpets, notions, etc., commenced business in Stuart in October, 1880. He occupies a room 23x60 in size, which is well filled with about \$10,000 worth of goods in his line. J. B. Grove, one of Stuart's prosperous merchants, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, April 11, 1854, and there received his youthful training and education. When he had attained the age of sixteen years he went to Wheeling, West Virginia, and worked at the jeweler's trade something over two years. He then returned to Bellaire, Ohio, on account of poor health, and became a book-keeper for the Ohio Glass company, and remained in their employ, book-keeping and traveling, some two years. He was then engaged in various lines of trade till 1878, when he came to Iowa, clerking one year at West Liberty. He then came to Stuart, and was a member of the firm of Metcalf & Grove for two years. The partnership was then dissolved, and Mr. Grove

started his present store, and within one year became the leading dry goods merchant of Stuart.

J. R. Smull, Sr., a dealer in what is called general merchandise, on the south side of the track, is one of the pioneers of the trade, having established this place in the fall of 1875, and has carried it on since. He carries a stock of about \$3,000 of dry goods, groceries, etc., and is doing a fine business.

J. P. Metcalf, who is an extensive dealer in dry goods, boots, shoes, notions, etc., established this business here in September, 1878, in the Opera-house block, but in October, 1883, removed to his present location in the Bates building. He carries from ten to fifteen thousand dollars worth of choice goods, and has one of the largest trades of this class of goods in the city.

Lindley & Porter were the pioneers in the drug business, starting in that line of trade in the early part of the year 1870. This institution has passed out of existence.

In the fall of 1870 Dr. Leroy built a store here and engaged in the drug trade. In November, 1872, J. R. Dosh & Co. opened in this building a store in the same line. In 1875, after the firm had been changed to Dosh & Herriott, they removed to the brick building now occupied by the enterprising successor to that firm, John Herriott. This gentleman, who has been largely identified with the affairs of this county, carries a select stock of about four thousand dollars worth of select drugs, paints, oils, and all the various articles kept in first-class stores of this kind. The room that he occupies is one of the finest in the town, and is 21x70

feet in size. A sketch of Mr. Herriott will be found in full detail under the head of county treasurer, a position he so ably filled, in the chapter devoted to representation.

Dr. Joseph A. Treat is also a representative of the drug trade of this town, having entered into business in June, 1875, erecting the building he at present occupies. This is 25x60 feet in size, two stories high. In the spring of 1876 he put in a nicely-selected stock of drugs, medicines, and their concomitants, and is now doing a large and increasing business. He carries a stock of about \$5,000 worth of the best drugs and other goods, and is one of the solid men of the town.

Oliver E. Given, one of the principal druggists of the "burg," first entered into business as one of the firm of Phillips & Given, in April, 1875. His present establishment is, however, of later date, having originated in December, 1883. He carries a stock of over \$2,000, and is doing a most excellent business, being a general favorite. His stock consists of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, books, stationery, wall-paper, and fancy articles, and all new and of the best quality.

A Mr. Dixon was the pioneer in the furniture trade, engaging in that line in 1870. In 1872 he admitted W. A. Eustace as a partner, and in January, 1876, sold out entirely to that gentleman, who continued to run it until 1882, when he was succeeded by Jonathan J. Morris. In February, 1884, the present firm of Conger & Morris was formed, by the admission of Mr. Conger to the full honors of a partnership. They carry a stock of

about \$6,000, and are the only house of the kind in Stuart.

C. P. Viele, another one of the parties in the grocery trade, established his business in 1870, among the earliest of the stores. For some years Mr. Viele was out of trade, but in 1877 he built the building he at present occupies. This is 20x60, two stories high, and he carries about \$3,500 worth of fine groceries, crockery and queensware.

George May & Co., a firm composed of George May and M. Hullibarger, was established by them in September, 1883. They carry about \$3,000 worth of groceries, crockery, etc., and do a nice trade.

The first jewelry establishment was opened in Stuart in 1870 by a very peculiar and eccentric genius by the name of Cornish. He remained but a short time, leaving in the spring of 1871. The next was W. K. Lindsay, who, as one of the firm of Lindsay & Campbell, came here from Davenport in 1871.

E. V. Boynton, a present representative of the jewelry trade, came to Stuart in 1875, and has succeeded in working up a most excellent trade. He carries a stock of some \$2,000 worth of jewelry, watches, silver plated ware, etc.

E. V. Boynton, the jeweler, is a native of Canada East, and was born May 14, 1828. In 1840 his father moved to Stephenson county, Illinois. In 1847 the subject of our sketch went to Galena, Jo Daviess county, same state, and apprenticed himself to the jeweler's trade, where he remained until 1853, when he went to California and engaged in mining, following that occupation for two years. He then re-embarked in the jewelry business, which he followed until 1872, when he

came back to Manchester, Iowa, staying one year. He then removed to Falls City, Nebraska, and two years later, in 1875, came to Stuart, Iowa, where he established his present business. He was married in California in 1859, to Miss Anna B. Williams. They have two children—Blanche A. and Wesley E.

Patrick Ryan, one of the largest dealers in the county in his line, carries a stock of \$12,000 worth of clothing, boots and shoes, gentlemen's furnishing goods. This business he instituted himself, in July, 1876, and under his hands has it assumed its present large proportions. He occupies the east half of the opera house block, having purchased the interest of A. H. Savage in that beautiful structure. Patrick Ryan was born in Ireland in 1851, and emigrated to America in 1867, and he followed for a time the occupation of clerking in the oil region of Pennsylvania. In 1870 he entered into business with his brother Michael, in Fagundus City, Pennsylvania, and so continued one year. He then went to Triumph, Pennsylvania, where he remained two years; he then went to Millerstown, staying six months; thence to Parker City, where he continued in business till 1875. He then came to Iowa, and commenced clerking for his brother in Stuart. In July, 1876, he engaged in his present business. He was married February 18, 1879, to Miss Sarah A. McCartin, a native of New Jersey. They have two children—George E. and Kate E. Mr. Ryan is a member of the Stuart city council, and is of the Catholic denomination.

T. J. Hubbard, more fortunate than most men, has two stores, one is a regular grocery store, the other is for the sale of

clothing. They are on opposite sides of the street. Mr. Hubbard has been one of the most prominent men in Stuart, from its foundation was one of the early owners of the town plat, and foremost in inducing settlement. He started the Exchange bank in 1872, and has been engaged in several other enterprises. In February, 1884, he opened his grocery store, and the following month, the clothing store. In both departments combined he carries about \$14,000 worth of goods. Thomas J. Hubbard is a native of Randolph county, Indiana, and was born June 4, 1838. His life was spent there till his eighteenth year, when he came to Guthrie county, and worked out by the month for nine years, till 1867, for others. He then located on a farm in section 31, Penn township, where he farmed till 1870. He then removed to a farm which is now within the limits of Stuart, and tilled the land until it was taken in as a part of the city, under the name of Kenworthy addition to Stuart. In 1872 he established the Exchange bank, and continued his connection with it till 1875, when he engaged in the real-estate and loan business. In March, 1881, he retired from this business to accept the appointment of government store-keeper at the Atlas distillery, Des Moines; he was transferred to Atlantic in December, 1882, and shortly afterward was appointed gauger. In July, 1883, he returned to Stuart, and still holds the appointment of gauger, but without an assignment. In February, 1884, he commenced the grocery and dry-goods business, and in March the clothing business. He was married to Miss Eleanor Leach, a native of Indiana. They have three children—Myrtie A., Boyd

and Josie M. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Fortunatus, and also of camp, and has held all the offices in the I. O. O. F., and encampment. He is also a member of Token lodge No. 304, A. F. and A. M., of Stuart.

Rathman & Berner, cigar manufacturers, are among the most prominent business firms of Stuart. The house was originated by C. Rathman on May 19, 1877, and who ran it until January 1, 1884, when he admitted C. H. Berner to a partnership. They represent a capital of about five thousand dollars, and give constant employment to eleven hands. They manufacture several grades of cigars, among which are the favorite brands of Queen Anne, Tony, R. & B. and Red Star. They make about two thousand cigars per day, and ship to quite distant points when their home trade will permit them to. A business so new and yet assuming the proportions that theirs does is quite creditable to the push and enterprise of this firm.

Christian Rathman, of Rathman & Berner, cigar manufacturers, was born in Germany, January 29, 1846. He was there reared and educated, and there learned and followed the baker's trade. In 1872 he emigrated to America, locating in Chicago, Illinois, where he worked at his trade for six months. He then went to Monmouth, Illinois, where he learned the cigarmakers' trade, there working until 1877. He then came to Stuart and engaged in the manufacture of cigars. In January, 1884, the present firm of Rathman & Berner was formed. He was married November 16, 1872, to Miss Anna Williams, a native of Germany. Mr. Rathman served from 1867 to 1871 in the German army. He is a member of the In-

dependent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Encampment of that order, and he is also a member of the A. O. U. W., and the Legion of Honor. He was one of the city council of Stuart from March, 1881, to March, 1884.

Charles H. Berner, of the firm of Rathman & Berner, cigar manufacturers, of Stuart, is a native of Germany, and was born January 12, 1844. When he was but nine years of age (in 1853) the family emigrated to America, locating in Herkimer county, New York. Here Charles was reared and received his schooling, and when he reached his fourteenth year he learned the tinsmith's trade. In 1862 he enlisted in company B, 1st United States sharpshooters (Colonel Berdan's celebrated regiment), serving till June, 1865, in the army of the Potomac, when he returned to his home. In the fall of 1865 he went to Rome, New York, to work at his trade, and so continued till 1868, when he went to Binghamton, remaining one year, and left there in the spring of 1869, coming to Iowa. He worked at his trade in Manchester till August, 1869, and from that time till October in Council Bluffs. From the latter city he came to Stuart and engaged in the hardware business, together with F. W. Toedt, under the firm name of Berner & Toedt, as mentioned elsewhere. In 1875 Mr. Toedt sold out his interest to his brother, Henry Toedt, and in January, 1881, Mr. Berner purchased his interest, and continued the business alone until September, 1882. In the early part of 1884 he became associated with C. Rathman in the present business of the manufacture and sale of cigars. Mr. Berner was married on the 3d of June, 1873, to Miss Louisa Wol-

finger, of Lancaster, Ohio. They have three children, whose names are respectively—Anna May, Carl A., and Etta. Mr. Berner is a member of the Masonic order, and the secretary of his lodge. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W., and has been treasurer of the independent school district of Stuart for the past ten years.

The pioneer tailor of Stuart was a party by the name of McClane, who came here in 1869.

John F. Reinecke is the oldest resident merchant tailor, commencing business here in September, 1875. He carries a stock of about \$1,000, and is doing a good business. He is a native of Germany, and was born July 26, 1844. He there spent his youth, was educated, and learned his trade in the thorough manner of that country. In 1868 he came to New York City, where he remained three years. He then came to Iowa, and worked for some time as a cutter in Fairfield, afterwards starting in business there for himself. After one year's business in Fairfield he removed to Atlantic, and in July, 1875, he came to Stuart, opening his present business in September. He was married March 13, 1871, to Martha Norton, a widow, the mother of two children by a former marriage. Their names are Mary and Sherman Norton. Mr. Reinecke is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is attached to the Lutheran faith.

Franklin DeFord is also engaged in the merchant tailoring business in Stuart.

The pioneer lumber yard was that of Charles Stuart, opened here in 1869. In 1875 this passed into the hands of Gray & Blanchard, and after operating it for two years, in 1879 sold out to McDaniels &

McCrae, the present proprietors. Their stock of lumber, sash, doors, blinds and building material generally, is full and complete, and will invoice fully \$8,000, and the trade they do is quite an important one.

W. R. Shaw, dealer in lumber, building material, paints, etc., is one of the live representatives of this line of trade, and carries a stock that presents a money value of over \$9,000. This place of business was originated by William Gray in 1875, but afterwards, on his taking in a partner, known as Gray & Stephenson. In 1877 the firm became Gray & Shaw, and in 1879, Mr. Gray retiring, it passed into the hands of the present proprietor. Mr. Shaw is doing the larger share of the trade in his line in Stuart. W. R. Shaw is a native of New Boston, Mass., and was born February 1, 1853. When he was thirteen years of age the family moved to Davenport, Iowa, where he received his education and learned the carpenter trade. In 1877 he came to Stuart, Iowa, and worked at his trade till the fall of that year, when he became interested in the lumber business. He was married on the 12th day of January, 1876, to Miss Maggie Bell, a native of Pennsylvania. Three children have blessed their union—Mabel E., George W. and Sadie B. Mr. Shaw is a member of the A. O. U. W. of Stuart.

Blanchard Brothers, grain and stock dealers, are the successors of the firm of Gray & Blanchard, who commenced business in Stuart in 1875. In 1882 the firm was changed to its present form. They employ a capital of \$10,000, and are the heaviest dealers in this line in the place.

H. Lawbaugh is also owner of an eleva-

tor, having purchased the one owned by W. M. Cady in November, 1878. This building is 24x48 feet upon the ground, three stories high, and has a storage capacity of eighteen thousand bushels.

Randall & Dickey, also engaged in the sale of agricultural implements, wagons, and kindred goods, is the outgrowth of the firm Elliott & Sibley, who established themselves here in March, 1877. The following spring this firm was succeeded by Elliott & Randall, and in April, 1879, by the present one. They carry a stock that will invoice about \$12,000, and are doing probably the largest trade in their line in the city. Their business is under the management of E. S. Otis at this point, and who understands it in all its details.

E. S. Otis, the manager of this business, was born April 15, 1843, in Rutland, Vermont, where he was raised and educated. In 1864 he went to Peoria, Illinois, where he engaged in the grain and stock business till the spring of 1870, when he came to Iowa, locating for a short time in Boone, then going to Cedar Rapids. In 1872 he came to Stuart, and engaged with J. E. Garrett, in the implement business, and was so engaged till 1877, when he took charge of the business for the firm which was the predecessor of the present firm of Randall & Dickey. He was married in January, 1877, to Miss Ortiney Moore, a native of Canada. They have three children living—Willie J., Eddie S., and an infant. Mr. Otis is a notary public, which position he has held since 1879.

William J. Francis opened an establishment for the sale of agricultural implements, coal, lime, etc., in 1877, and is operating the same at present. He has a

stock of over four thousand dollars worth of the various commodities dealt in, and enjoys the fruits of a most excellent trade.

The agricultural implement emporium of Ainsworth, Holmes & Co. was founded by Gould & Holmes, in the spring of 1875, and under that firm it was continued until 1880, when the style was altered to that of Holmes & Williams. After one year the present firm was formed and has continued ever since. Besides their implement trade, they do a large business in coal, ice and seeds. A stock of over five thousand dollars is carried by them, and they are doing the principal business in their line in this town.

F. C. Fritz enjoys almost the monopoly of the sale of sewing machines, pianos, organs and musical instruments generally, although he takes no advantage of that. The only house for the sale of these necessary adjuncts of our higher civilization was opened in March, 1881, by him, and he has made it quite a success. Frederick C. Fritz is a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and was born April 7, 1837, and was there reared and educated. The greater part of his younger days were spent on a farm, and in 1859 he located near Dayton, Ohio, where he resided until spring of 1860. He then removed to Henry county, Illinois, where he remained until 1862. He then enlisted in the war, in company H, 112th Illinois regiment. He was with General Burnside in the East Tennessee campaign, at the siege of Knoxville, etc.; was assigned to the 23d army corps in April, 1864; was with General Sherman in his Georgia campaign until the capture of Atlanta, then returned with his corps to Tennessee. In

the campaign of General Thomas against Hood, took part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville; was then sent with the corps to Fort Fisher, N. C.; thence up the coast to Wilmington and Goldsborough, where he re-united with General Sherman's army, and together marched to Raleigh, where General Johnston surrendered his army; was mustered out of service in July, 1865. In 1870 he came to Stuart, and was engaged at contracting and building for some years, part of the time in mercantile business. In 1881 he established his present business. He was wedded to Miss Hannah D. Birdsell, a native of New York, May 11, 1871. They have three children—Minnie M., Fred B., and Blaine C. Mr. Fritz is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and is adjutant of the Stuart post. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W., and the Iowa Legion of Honor. He is a member of the present school board of Stuart.

Theo. A. House, established the restaurant, bakery and grocery house that he now carries on in 1878. He carries a stock of about \$1,500, and is doing a good business.

The first blacksmith in Stuart was Joseph B. Middleton, who located here in 1869.

Zieger & Huntoon are engaged in the transaction of real-estate, loan and insurance business. This business stand was established in 1877 by Tate & Zeiger. In 1879, Mr. Tate retiring, the business was continued by Mr. Zieger until June, 1881, when the present firm was formed. A large and lucrative business is done by these parties, who are thorough gentlemen, and well posted in their business.

L. F. Zieger, a member of the above firm, is a native of Vermillion county, Indiana, and was born October 4, 1839. When he was three years of age, his parents moved to Benton county, Iowa, remaining there one year, when they went to Hardin county, where he was reared and educated, and learned the carpenter trade. In the fall of 1870 he came to Stuart, where he engaged in contracting and building up to 1876. He then went to Montgomery county, where he engaged in the insurance business, remaining there one year, when he again returned to Stuart, where he has since continued the business in connection with real-estate. He was married June 15, 1876, to Miss Rosa McWilliams, of Ohio. Mr. Zieger is a member of the I. O. O. F.

John L. M. Shetterley, the most prominent of the dental fraternity, has elegantly fitted up parlors for the accommodation of a numerous clientele. He located in Stuart in 1875, entering upon the profession that he has chosen for his life-work, and has grown to be one of the permanent institutions of the city.

John L. M. Shetterley, dentist, is a native of Oswego, Indiana, and was born August 8, 1857. When an infant the family removed to South Bend, Indiana, where John was reared to manhood and educated. In November, 1873, he began the study of dentistry with D. E. Cummins, with whom he remained ten months. He was then a student under R. T. Moore, of Stuart, one year. In 1875 he succeeded that gentleman in the business in that city. He is well known through this county as a scientific workman, and has a good city and country practice. He was united in marriage August 8, 1878,

with Miss Mary A. Downs, a native of Wisconsin. They have one child—John L. M., jr. Mr. Shetterley is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member and a past grand president of the United Order of Honor.

Among the more prominent hardware firms in Stuart, that of Wieneke & Wright leads the van, being the successors of the pioneer firm in that line. They carry an immense stock of everything in this line of business, and do the largest business of the kind that is done in Stuart.

Charles L. Wieneke, managing partner of the firm of Wieneke & Wright, was born in Germany, January 21, 1858. In 1859 his parents removed to America, bringing up at Geneseo, Illinois. In 1861 they removed to Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where they remained till 1865, then returning to Illinois. There they decided to locate, and when Charles was fourteen years of age, he began the trade of tinner, and worked at it until going into business for himself, together with clerking in the hardware business. He worked at Davenport, Kansas City, and numerous places in Nebraska and Iowa, and in the fall of 1881 he came to Stuart and began work with H. A. Smyth, continuing in his employ until September, 1882, when he engaged in his present business—hardware, tinware, etc. He was married February 14, 1882, to Miss Isabella Wright, a native of Ohio. They have two children—Mabel R., and an infant. Mr. Wieneke is a member of the United Order of Honor.

BANKS.

The Exchange bank, one of the pioneer

institutions of the town, was established by T. J. Hubbard in December, 1871, and he operated it until the spring of 1875, when he was succeeded by A. H. Savage. A few months later, in 1875, W. B. Conger was admitted as a partner, with others, and the firm name and style altered to Savage, Conger, Pierce & Co., which continued the business until 1877, when the present firm of E. H. & W. B. Conger purchased the entire business. They have a good brick building, which they occupy, well fitted up in neat style, with all the necessary conveniences for doing an extensive banking business, and have a fire and burglar-proof safe, considered one of the best in the county. The vault has walls two feet thick, arched roof, and solid masonry floor. The doors are of the Diebold and Keunzel pattern, and as there are five doors, with three combinations and two keylocks, safety of funds committed to them is assured.

WILLARD B. CONGER.

Among the younger business men of Stuart is Mr. Willard B. Conger, cashier of the Exchange bank. He is a native of Knox county, Illinois, where he spent his boyhood days. He was educated at Lombard university, Galesburg, Illinois. Leaving college in 1870, he removed to Dexter, Iowa, where he first entered in the banking business. He remained there until coming to Stuart in 1875, when he engaged in his present business. Mr. Conger has education and natural business abilities, and large experience for his years.

The First National bank of Stuart was instituted on the 3d of June, 1882, with the following officers and board of directors: C. E. Bates, president; C. S. Fogg,

vice-president; H. Leighton, cashier; H. Lawbaugh, C. S. Fogg, J. G. Crockett, John Herriott, J. R. Bates and C. E. Bates, directors. This is one of the strongly founded institutions of the state and has a capital of \$75,000, and are doing a most excellent business. They occupy a fine brick building, the room used for their banking business being fitted up in neat and appropriate style.

A man prominent in commercial circles in Stuart, is Mr. Charles E. Bates, president of the First National bank. He is a native of the old Bay State of Massachusetts, having been born in Hampshire county, June 14, 1844, and there spent his youth and received his education. His first business experience was as book-keeper, which was in 1865. He was engaged in the tanning business from 1866 to 1873, and in the latter year he became connected with the firm of Bates, Reed & Cooley, of New York city, dividing his attention between his duties in the house and those as traveling representative of the firm. In 1882 he engaged in the banking business in Princeton, Illinois. In July of that year he came to Stuart, where he engaged in the business of which he is the head. He was married July 4, 1868, to Miss F. E. Leighton, a native of Quebec, Canada. Their only child is Earl L. Mr. Bates is a prominent member of the Masonic order, and is a Knight Templar.

J. R. Bates.—One of the most honored citizens of Stuart, and one who has held a most prominent position among her business men, is Mr. Jacob R. Bates. He is of New England origin, having been born in Cummington, Massachusetts, May 20, 1839, and having lived there until his

nineteenth year. In 1857 he came West, locating at Webster City, Iowa. He had been there but a short time when he enlisted in Captain Martin's cavalry company of state militia, organized for the protection of the frontier from Indians, serving four months. In July of the same year he returned to Massachusetts, and after remaining eighteen months in his native state, he again came West, locating this time in Scott county, Iowa. After spending four years there in school teaching, he went to Princeton, Illinois, to engage in the dry goods trade. In January, 1871, having enjoyed a successful business for seven years in Princeton, he came to Stuart for a permanent location, continuing in the dry goods trade here till November, 1882, when he retired from the business. He is a director of the First National bank, and was the father of that institution. He was elected as a member of the board of supervisors in 1882, to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected in 1883. He has been mayor of Stuart two terms, and a member of the school board for the past ten years. He was married September 28, 1869, to Mary Adams, a native of Massachusetts. Mr. Bates is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is of the Universalist faith.

The first doctor who remained any length of time in Stuart, was Dr. J. R. Dosh, who located here May 4, 1870. The next was Dr. Morgan. The medical fraternity is at present represented by the following disciples of Galen and Esculapius: Doctors J. R. Dosh, J. H. Kersey, J. A. Knox, Dr. Story, J. E. Roper, D. Beach, J. A. Treat, Dr. Couch. A history of these gentlemen may be found in the chapter devoted to the medical profession.

Amasa Martin is one of the liveliest business men in Stuart, and combines the occupations of land speculator, stockman and farmer. He is a native of the Empire state, having been born in Onondaga county, New York, May 14, 1832, where he spent his younger days and received his education. When eighteen years of age he commenced the employment of teaching in winter, working on the home farm the remainder of the year. In 1855 he went to Michigan, where he took a wood contract on the Michigan Southern railroad, making his home at White Pigeon for three years. He then returned to New York, and followed farming and stock-dealing for five years, and then removed to Kankakee county, Illinois, where he was both a merchant and a farmer. In March, 1874, he came to Iowa, and engaged in the general merchandise business with a Mr. Kile, in the town of Mentor, the firm also buying and dealing in grain. In 1881 he retired from the business and came to Stuart, since which time he has dealt in land and cattle. He owns a section of land in Adair county, and tracts of two hundred and forty and one hundred and sixty acres respectively, in that county, besides real-estate in Menlo. He was married December 13, 1852, to Marion F. Wallis, of New York. They have three children—Amelia H., Frances E., and Belle. Mr. Martin was a member of the Stuart city council in 1883.

Samuel J. Wasson, carriage painter, was born in the north of Ireland, June 9, 1835. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (McCann) Wasson, who were natives of Scotland, he of the Highlands and she of the Lowlands. He was reared on a farm in his native country, and there

learned the trade of carriage painting. In 1860 he emigrated to America and there located in New York City, where he worked with G. B. Brewster & Co., with whom he worked until 1868. He then went to Planesville, Ohio, where he was foreman of a carriage shop one year. In 1869 he removed to Muscatine, Iowa, where he remained until 1874. He then went to Cedar Rapids, where he worked until 1876, when he came to Stuart and entered into partnership with his present partner, J. I. Nelson. He is a splendid workman, and commands the better class of work done in this neighborhood. He was married, August 5, 1866, to Miss Eliza McKee, a native of the north of Ireland. They have five children living—Elizabeth, Jennie, Agnes, Sarah, John. He is a member of the Congregational church of Stuart.

Among the most prominent citizens of Stuart, perhaps there is none better known or more thoroughly liked than Rev. James Foley, the Roman Catholic priest, who was born in Tullow, county Carlow, Ireland, on the 15th of August, 1852. He studied from childhood at St. Patrick's monastery in his native town, and having completed a full classical course he entered Carlow college at the age of eighteen years. Carlow college is one of the oldest institutions of learning in Ireland, having been established in 1783, for the purpose of educating young men for the priesthood of home and foreign missions. Here Father Foley remained for six years engaged in the study of moral and natural philosophy, theology and scripture. During the last two years of his collegiate course he filled the honorable position of senior prefect in

Carlow lay college. Having completed his college course, he was ordained a priest on the 10th of June, 1876. Though being a great lover of his native land, he bade adieu to home and friends, and sailed for America on the 15th of September, 1876. He was appointed by Bishop Hennessy to be assistant pastor of Des Moines, where he remained for one year, until he was transferred to Stuart, on the 25th of August, 1877. During his seven years in Stuart, Father Foley has done a great amount of good among his large and constantly increasing congregation. Two Catholic churches and a pastoral residence have been built in the meantime within the limits of his parish, which embraces nearly all of the two counties of Guthrie and Adair. At present his congregation is about to enlarge their church at Stuart, and have just bought a two-thousand-pound bell to be erected within the next month. In making all these improvements Father Foley has been ably seconded by his very generous people, including many non-Catholics with whom he is on the most cordial terms.

James Laird, an enterprising citizen of Stuart, is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born February 19, 1821, in Beaver county, where he received his education, and afterwards engaged in railroad contracting. In 1858 he came to Iowa, first settling in Blackhawk county. Before coming to Stuart, in October, 1877, he made several moves, including Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Kellogg, Des Moines and Earlham, at most of which points he was engaged in railroad contracting. He opened a stone quarry at Earlham, at which point he remained four years, and furnished some stone for

the capitol building in Des Moines. He also furnished stone for a large number of the buildings in the county, and for railroad bridges, etc. Mr. Laird took an active part in building the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, and had the contract to furnish all the bridge-timber and ties between Des Moines and Council Bluffs. He built the first house in Kellogg, Iowa. His marriage with Miss Nancy Barclay was solemnized October 20, 1842, in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. They have six children—George A., Charlie S., John A., Anna, Jane E., and Aggie. In 1880 Mr. Laird was mayor of Stuart, and at present is a member of the school board.

Milton Hollingsworth, a native of Butler county, Ohio, was born November 11, 1825, his parents being William and Mary (Cook) Hollingsworth. When Milton was three years of age his parents removed to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, where he lived on a farm until the 14th of April, 1872. While a resident of that county he attended the academy at Bloomington, Park county, but also attended one in his own county. After he had received his education he taught school for a few terms. He came to Guthrie county and settled on what is now Stuart, buying one hundred and sixty acres of land of Nathan Hill. He sold a portion of this tract, and laid eighty acres out in town lots. He now owns four hundred and twenty-four acres in the county and fifty-six acres in town lots. In 1883 he moved into his elegant residence, about fifty rods west of the corporate limits of Stuart. His residence cost him \$8,000, is heated by steam, and has hot and cold water up and down stairs, and has every conveni-

ence that could be wished for. The building is 51x53 feet and two stories and a basement high. He also has a \$2,500 barn, which is a beauty. Mr. Hill was married October 26, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Binford, who was born near Damascus, Ohio, her parents being Joseph and Margaret (Ladd) Binford, natives of Virginia. They have three children—Joseph E., William, and Clarence B. Joseph E. was educated in Oskaloosa, and William is naturally a trader in stock, and is inclined to study law. The Hollingsworths are members of the Friends church, and are republican in politics. Mr. Hill is extensively engaged in raising grade Herefords, having two hundred at present, and raises and deals in horses, cattle, hogs and sheep.

STUART FLOURING MILL.

In 1872 a proposition was made by Charles Stuart to William Leach, of Neponset, Illinois, that he would give the latter twelve hundred dollars if he would remove his (Leach's) mill from the town of Neponset to Stuart. The offer was accepted and the building torn down, and with its machinery shipped to this point and at once rebuilt. Scarcely had it got in running order, about two weeks after opening for business, when it was set fire to and burned to the ground. The next day two tramps found lurking in the vicinity were arrested, at the instance of Captain Stuart, and tried before "Squire" Moulton, but owing to a lack of sufficient evidence they were discharged. The building thus destroyed was three stories high, and contained two run of buhrs and a forty-horse power steam-engine to provide the motive power. Scarcely had the flames

subsided, ere the ashes had ceased to glow, when the liberal, open-handed, public-spirited citizens of Stuart raised a subscription of four thousand dollars toward the rebuilding of the mill. This was at once erected by Leach and Dodge. After a few years it passed into the hands of Cooke and Drake, and is now owned and operated by H. W. Dorman. This gentleman obtained possession of the place in November, 1881, and has entirely remodeled the inside and rebuilt a portion of the mill building. It is 60x43 feet in size, three stories high, and has a capacity of ninety-six barrels every twenty-four hours, besides grinding two hundred bushels of corn daily. This property is one of the finest in this section of country, and is worth some thirteen thousand dollars.

BREWERY.

The Eber brewery, at one time one of the institutions of Stuart, was established in the centennial year, 1876, and did an immense business for a long time. After the passage of the prohibition amendment it was closed and the machinery taken to Dakota territory.

HOTELS.

The first hotel building in Stuart was opened on Division street about the 1st of May, 1869, by a party by the name of Willis. The next was what was called the Stuart house, put up by A. L. McPherson, on Nassau street, and kept for a time by Elliott & Batchelder. This is now a private residence.

On the 1st of January, 1870, Charles Stuart broke the ground for the erection of a hotel. This was finished by the 2d

of February, and was rented to Charles Dean who christened the house Dean house, and shortly after opened it for the accommodation of the traveling public. Mr. Dean was a native of Monkton, Vermont, and was for several years a railroad man. He afterwards purchased the house, and made extensive improvements and additions. He ran the house for several years, and was succeeded by several parties who could not make it a financial success until April 26, 1879, when it passed into the hands of J. M. Bowlby, the present genial host, who knows how to run a hotel and who has a jolly word for everybody.

The Iowa house, a comparatively new hotel, is run by J. W. Eldredge, and has a fair share of patronage of the traveling public.

MUNICIPAL.

The city of Stuart was incorporated under the general laws of the state of Iowa, in May, 1877, at which time the following were chosen the first officers of the newly made municipality: E. R. Fogg, mayor; H. C. Leroy, recorder; J. B. Blanchard, T. Holmes, W. B. Conger, A. A. Dixon, and W. A. Eustis, council. At the first meeting of this latter body, they elected the following: H. C. Leroy, treasurer; W. B. Hussey, marshal; J. P. Mills, street commissioner. The following is the list of the various officials that have had a hand in the government of the affairs of Stuart, by years:

1878.—C. S. Fogg, Mayor; O. E. Given, recorder; E. G. Chapman, treasurer; George Haden, marshal; D. W. Hayes, George Gray, D. L. Stephenson, William Gray, and J. R. Bates, councilmen. On

the 6th of July, D. W. Hayes resigned his seat, and S. Monahan was elected to fill the vacancy.

1879.—J. R. Bates, mayor; W. K. Lindsay, recorder; O. E. Given, treasurer; James Duffey, marshal; C. H. Berner, C. P. Viele, Patrick Agen, F. McDaniels, William Hench, and J. R. Small, Jr., council. E. Daniels was street commissioner, and Patrick Farrell, night police.

1880.—James Laird, mayor; John L. Little, recorder; O. E. Given, treasurer; J. Hoon, assessor; J. E. Gharrett, marshal and street commissioner, and C. H. Berner, C. P. Viele, F. McDaniels, Patrick Agen, J. R. Small, Jr., and G. J. Zerwick, members of the council.

1881.—J. R. Bates, mayor; James Hoon, recorder; O. E. Given, treasurer; W. B. Hussey, marshal; and Patrick Agen, Charles H. Berner, F. McDaniels, C. Rathman and G. J. Zerwick, council.

1882.—J. H. Applegate, mayor; W. P. Huntoon, recorder; T. E. Crooks, treasurer; R. C. Kennelley, marshal and street commissioner; and the council composed of the following gentlemen: G. J. Zerwick, C. Rathman, F. McDaniels, C. H. Berner, James Hoon and T. Holmes.

1883.—J. H. Applegate, mayor; J. L. Frederick, recorder; Thomas E. Crooks, treasurer; M. Hullibarger, assessor; R. C. Kennelley, marshal and street commissioner; M. F. Blanchard, A. Martin, T. Holmes, James Hoon, C. Rathman and Charles H. Berner, council.

1884.—Isaac H. Twombly, mayor; J. R. Small, Jr., recorder; T. E. Crooks, treasurer; R. C. Kennelley, marshal and street commissioner; J. H. Applegate, solicitor; and a council composed as fol-

lows: P. Ryan, F. R. Neal, J. R. Caldwell, A. Smart, E. D. Sanderson and F. Blackman.

On the 8th of October, 1879, the council let the contract to build the present council-room and jail to J. W. Stevens, for the sum of nine hundred and eighty-five dollars, and it was shortly after finished, occupied and paid for.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

This railroad, as has been mentioned, was built through the lower part of Guthrie and upper part of Adair counties in 1868, and the following year the repair shops of the company were located at this point. We quote the following account from the sprightly little pamphlet of Mrs. Maxwell's, in regard to the same, with such additions and corrections as were suggested in personal interviews with J. G. Crockett, the superintendent:

"These shops were completed and machinery put in, in December, 1869, J. G. Crockett, of Boston, the present very able and efficient foreman, assuming control. They then employed from fifteen to twenty hands. The buildings were constructed of wood, and Stuart and all the surrounding country were in a quandary as to their permanent location here, and many persons sagely shook their heads and refused to 'tarry' with us, because, said they, 'You'll see; these shops will be removed as soon as the company get a good ready.' The old lady *knew* the cow would eat up the grindstone.

In 1874 the present permanent and substantial brick shops were built, and in January, 1875, Mr. Crockett, with his corps of workmen moved in. The dimen-

sions of the machine shop are 100x150 feet. Blacksmith and boiler shop 60x100 feet. The round-house contains some thirty-eight stalls, and the number of workmen under the control of Mr. Crockett is ninety-four machinists and helpers in the shops, forty-five engineers and forty-five firemen. They give some thirty locomotive engines thorough repairs, besides the necessary repairs incidental to railroad shops. The present clerk of these shops is Miss Linda E. Crockett, who was installed in 1882.

When the station was first located here, the first depot was what is now used as the freight room, and stands on the south side of the track, in Adair county. This was erected in 1868. The present brick structure was built shortly after the other, and finished on the 23d of January, 1869. It is 25x90 feet in size, and contains a ladies' and a gentlemen's waiting room, the station or ticket office, and a spacious baggage room. It is the best building of the kind on the line of the Rock Island and Pacific railroad between Des Moines and Council Bluffs. The material of which it was built was taken from the old demolished depot of the company at Rock Island and brought here. The company does an immense passenger and freight traffic, and Stuart is the largest shipping point in the county of Guthrie. The first station agent at this point was George P. Thompson, who came here in 1868, remaining in charge until 1872, when he was succeeded by A. Smart, the present incumbent of the position. This gentleman has entire charge of the passenger, freight, and express business, and is superintendent of the yard.

Alexander Smart, the agent of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., is a native of Scotland, and was born December 4, 1836. He received his education in that country, where he also followed the business of railroad engineer. In 1857 he emigrated to the United States, locating in Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, where he engaged with his brother in the Riverside stereotypy foundry for two years, when he went to Davenport, Iowa, where he engaged in farming, which he followed up to 1861, when he went to Henry county, Illinois. In 1866 he came to Malcomb, Iowa, and took charge of the station for the old Mississippi and Missouri R. R. Co., now the C., R. I. & P. He built the first elevator at that point, and dealt in grain in connection with his railroad business. In 1868 he took charge of the De Soto station, remaining there till 1872, when he took charge of the company's business at Stuart. He is a member of the city council, and has been a member of the school board. He was married to Lucy A. Sanger, who was the mother of two children—Charles S., and George S. After her death he married Mrs. Dr. W. W. Parker, October 16, 1872. Mr. Smart is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Knight, and a member of the A. O. U. W.

POST-OFFICE.

This post-office was established under the name of Mackville, two miles and a half east of Stuart, in 1862, and George B. McPherson appointed postmaster. On the laying out of the town of Stuart, in 1868, the office was removed to that place, and A. L. McPherson became postmaster. In 1869 he was succeeded in

business, and in the post-office by David Tomlinson. The latter gentleman was succeeded in turn by Myron Powers, and Philip Rowell. The latter of these parties dying, H. C. Trout was the next to fill the position. In January, 1882, it passed into the hands of the present incumbent, William P. Moulton. This is now a third-class office, and does a large business.

SCHOOLS.

The pioneer school in the town of Stuart was held in what is called the "old school-house," which was converted into a dwelling during the summer of 1870. This was taught by a young attorney named Foote, who was quite a dissipated man, and who left here for Polk county shortly afterward. In 1875, a second, and more commodious house was built, which is in use at the present time. The gentlemen of the board at this time, and most prominent in promoting the efficiency of the school, building the school-house, and grading the school were the following: W. P. Moulton, J. E. Sidebotham, D. Beach, J. R. Bates, D. Lunt, O. Ward, James Laird, M. Ryan, D. Felger, William Leech, Charles Fogg and Thomas M. Michels. The first principal of the graded school was a Mr. Marvin, and he was succeeded by P. Robinson. In 1880, the high school department of Stuart was originated and Professor F. C. Wildes put in charge, and has continued to hold that responsible position ever since. On the 21st of May, 1884, the first full-course class graduated from this model school. These exercises were held in Bates' hall, and was the largest assemblage ever in that large room. The class of graduates numbered

sixteen, composed of the following named pupils: Frank Woody, Robert Chittick, Wildie McCollum, Clemence Wolfinger, William Caldwell, Myrtie Hubbard, Mamie TenEyck, Thomas Altman, Emeroy Wells, Emma Martin, Ada Stokes, Emma Stokes, Ella Jones, Ellen Woody, Clarence Hollingsworth and Mattie Crockett of the class of '84, entered the hall by the rear door, headed by the Stuart band, and marched up the aisle to the stage. Upon the platform were seated the members of the school board and a goodly number of visitors, among whom were State Superintendent Akers, Professor R. D. Jones, of Des Moines; Professors Ray and Cathcart, of Panora; County superintendent W. L. Miller, of Guthrie Center; Professor Sumners, of Dexter. At nine o'clock the exercises opened with an overture by the band, followed by the invocation by Rev. Reynolds and a piano solo by Miss Carrie Weber. The salutatory was delivered by Miss Emeroy Wells and the balance of the programme, which consisted of essays and orations, interspersed by a cornet solo by Albert Griffin, piano solo by Miss Jennie McGill, vocal duet by Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Kinsey and a vocal solo by Mrs. John Conger, was carried out, each one performing his or part in the most creditable manner. Space forbids the insertion in this place of the essays read, but suffice it to say that the performance of the class as a whole was beyond criticism, and reflected great credit on the pupils and teachers.

Prof. Wildes then came forward and stated that it was his intention, at the time he had the programmes printed, to have addressed the graduates, but his time had been so occupied that he had been unable

to prepare anything. However, he briefly reviewed the history of the high school, calling attention to its work the past year; spoke of the excellent encouragement he had received from the school board, and closed by introducing Prof. J. W. Akers, state superintendent of the public instruction, who addressed the graduates, praised them highly for the excellent manner in which they had acquitted themselves, and gave them some good advice for the future. Then followed the presentation of diplomas, which was done in a very neat way by the president of the school board, W. B. Conger. His remarks were well received by the graduates, who, as they stepped forward to receive their diplomas, were visibly affected. The exercises closed with the benediction from Rev. A. C. White.

After the close of the entertainment the alumni, with the teachers and visiting profession repaired to the residence of M. Hollingsworth, where a sumptuous banquet had been prepared by Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth, who spared nothing that would contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of the guests. After supper the following toasts were presented and enjoyed: "Our Professor," responded to by William Kersey, of the class of '82; "The Stuart Schools," with response by superintendent Akers, of Des Moines, and "Our Graduates," neatly responded to by M. Hollingsworth.

The Alumni society was then organized, with William Kersey as president, and Miss Myrtie-Hubbard and C. A. Hollingsworth as vice-presidents; Emma Martin, secretary, and F. C. Woody, treasurer. Professors Akers, Jones and Cathcart, with Mrs. F. C. Wildes and Misses Flora

Cottrell and Carrie Weber were made honorary members.

The remainder of the evening was passed most pleasantly to all, music being one of the principal features of entertainment. It was a day well spent and will ever be cherished and remembered by the participants, and especially the class of '84, as one of the utmost pleasantness and enjoyment.

The present board of education are—W. B. Conger, president; J. R. Smull, Jr., secretary; Charles Berner, treasurer; J. R. Smull, Sr., J. H. Haver, James Laird, F. C. Fritz and M. Ryan, directors.

Stuart was made an independent district in the spring of 1872, and the first school board elected consisted of the following gentlemen: J. W. Hayes, president; J. E. Gharrett, J. Wolfinger, C. Green and William Leach. The present school-house was erected at a cost of eleven thousand dollars. It is 48x54 feet in size, two stories high, besides a basement, and contains five school-rooms and two for recitations. It is one of the best in the county, and in fact in this part of the state, and the contractor for the building was a Mr. Corry.

CHURCHES.

Stuart has seven church societies of which the following is a list:

Congregational Church.—Sunday-school 10 a.m. Sunday morning service, 11 o'clock. Evening service, 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. George W. Reynolds, pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Sunday-school at 10 o'clock a.m. Sunday morning service, 11 o'clock. Evening service, 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Thurs-

day evening at 7 o'clock. J. D. Moore, pastor.

Catholic Church.—Services second and fourth Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock a.m. Sunday-school 3 o'clock p.m. Rev. Father Foley, pastor.

Friends Meeting.—Sunday morning service at 11 o'clock; Sunday-school immediately after. Evening service 7 o'clock. Meeting Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

Baptist Church.—Sunday morning service at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school at 12 m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Dr. Welcher, pastor.

Universalist Church.—Sunday morning service 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday-school at 10 a.m. Rev. A. C. White, pastor.

Christian Church.—Services first and third Sunday of each month.

For the history of these societies, the reader is respectfully referred to the chapter devoted to ecclesiastical matters.

SABBATH-SCHOOLS.

Mrs. Maxwell gives the following history of the first school of this kind in Stuart, which we copy: "The first building erected after the town was laid out, was used as a grocery store and post-office (as spoken of in the beginning of this chapter). A Sabbath-school, under the direction of William Crow, and numbering as many pupils and teachers as could crowd in, was held in this building. Captain Stuart happened in one morning as they were trying to get ten dollars subscribed for a library. He told them if they would buy a thirty dollar library he would give them fifteen dollars. He also promised them a better place wherein to hold their school in three weeks, and in three

weeks from that day the school was held in the Stuart house.

Nearly all the churches now have Sabbath-schools attached, as nurseries of the church, which are well attended.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In June, 1877, a movement was put on foot to provide efficient means to extinguish any and all fires that might occur in the city. With this end in view the city council appointed Messrs. Blanchard and Holmes as a committee to ascertain the cost of purchasing a hook and ladder truck and the necessary equipments. This committee duly made report, and the council appropriated the sum of \$250 to buy the apparatus. A fire company was at once organized, and upon the 25th of June W. A. Eustis was elected fire marshal. In 1878 A. C. Harroun was appointed fire marshal, and served for three years. On the sixth of August, 1879, the city fathers, thinking that their fire department was much behind the growth of the town, purchased an engine of the Caswell supply company for \$850, and a hose reel and hose, and added them to the fire brigade. In September, 1879, two wells were put down—one at the intersection of Nassau and Division street, the other at Main and Nassau. Others were afterward built. The engine house at present in use was built during the year 1883. At this time the fire department has ninety members—forty in the engine company, twenty in the hose company, and thirty in the hook and ladder. The present fire marshal is F. R. Neal.

CONFLAGRATION.

On Friday night, April 25, 1884, just

before ten o'clock the alarm of fire sounded, and the hour being early, hundreds of people were in a few minutes at the scene of the fire. This was discovered to be the large elevator belonging to Blanchard Brothers. The fire department was prompt in responding, but owing to the side tracks near the elevator being filled with cars, and the dirt embankment being so high, making it difficult to cross, they were detained some time; but once at the fire they worked with such a will that they soon had control of the fire, and also saved Lawbaugh's elevator and Dorman's mill, which were in great danger, and would have undoubtedly been burned had not the water held out. The houses north as far as J. F. Reineck's and W. B. Conger's were also in imminent danger, as large pieces of burning shingles were carried by the wind onto the roofs, and the houses were saved only by the utmost watchfulness and work of those who had been thoughtful enough to look after them. The origin of the fire is unknown, but the impression is that it must have been the work of somebody, perhaps a tramp, as there had been no fire in the building for a week. The elevator was valued at between seven and eight thousand dollars, and was insured for forty-five hundred dollars. It was built by Captain Stuart in '72 or '73, and for a long time was our only elevator. The loss to the town is no slight one, but it falls with all its force on Blanchard Brothers, and in its destruction the savings of years of labor and careful management are swept away in an instant.

SOCIETIES.

Stuart Lodge, No. 214, Independent

Order of Odd Fellows, was organized under a dispensation in October, 1870, with the following members: T. M. Newby, J. G. Zerwich, D. Hardy, S. J. Tennant, W. P. Moulton, W. B. Hussey, H. P. Shield, Mr. Hobson and W. A. Eustace. The following were chosen the first officers of the lodge: T. M. Newby, N. G., W. A. Eustace, V. G.; W. B. Hussey, secretary; D. Hardy, treasurer; W. P. Moulton, conductor. The present magnificent hall in which they meet was built by this lodge in the summer of 1879, and was dedicated by them, with appropriate ceremonies, in December of the same year. It is a beautifully decorated room, 20 x 60 feet in dimension, with ante-rooms to match. The hall is most elegantly and tastefully fitted up with all the paraphernalia of the order, and fine furniture, including a superb parlor pipe organ of exquisite tone. This room is rented to and used by the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias and A. O. U. W.

Stuart Encampment, No. 81, I. O. O. F., was organized on the 18th of October, 1876, with the following charter members: John S. Little, James E. Roper, M. W. Miller, W. P. Moulton, J. L. Williams, S. J. Tennant, Benjamin S. Adams and John Leonard. It has now a membership of ninety, with the following officers: T. J. Hubbard, C. P.; James E. Roper, H. P.; T. C. Gibbs, S. W.; George Hamlin, J. W.; David Beach, T.; S. C. Gibbs, S.

The Odd Fellows' organization is wonderfully strong in Stuart and that city was chosen as the scene of the annual reunion of the I. O. O. F. anniversary association, of central Iowa, in April, 1884, of which the following is a condensed report, taken from the *Locomotive* of the 2d of May:

The sixty-fifth anniversary of the successful establishment of American Odd Fellowship was duly celebrated by the lodges and encampments of the order belonging to the anniversary association of central Iowa, in Stuart, on Friday, the 25th of April, but a meeting of the delegates to the association from the various lodges and encampments had been arranged for the 24th. The officers and delegates assembled at the hall of Stuart lodge at four o'clock, and the regular business of the association was transacted. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, S. F. Gibbs, Stuart; vice president, T. B. Robinson, Des Moines; secretary, J. H. Maley, Des Moines; treasurer, L. Stults, Des Moines; executive committee, John McClain, Polk City; John Henryson, Adair; R. Lyon, Des Moines; C. Rathman, Stuart; G. C. Miller, Guthrie Center; chaplain, Rev. S. S. Hunting, Des Moines.

In the evening the visiting brothers attended the regular meeting of Stuart lodge. During the meeting the Guthrie Center band and Stuart cornet band serenaded the assembled fraternity and regaled them with some very choice music.

Friday morning dawned clear and bright, and everything betokened a large gathering of the fraternity and a pleasant enjoyable anniversary celebration. The 8:20 train from the west brought Atlantic lodge, No. 175, Atlantic encampment with the silver cornet band; Summit lodge, No. 348, accompanied by the Adair band and delegates from Guthrie Center lodge, No. 113, their band having preceded them the evening before, and delegates from Casey lodge, No. 256, besides scattering members from other points. Delegates from Green-

field lodge, No. 375, came across the country. Some came the preceding evening and continued to arrive until Friday noon. At ten o'clock a special train from the East brought Des Moines lodge, No. 25; Capital lodge, No. 106; Ebenezer encampment, and members of Jonathan lodge, No. 137; Sevastopol, No. 65. Des Moines lodges and encampments were accompanied by Tompkins' great western band and the Union cornet band. The Des Moines Odd Fellows were in full regalia, and their two bands splendidly uniformed, which added greatly to the appearance of the procession. On the same train were delegates from Dallas Center lodge, No. 248; Polk City lodge, No. 300; De Soto lodge, No. 400, and Dexter lodge, No. 215; all of whom were marshaled in procession and accompanied by other visitors. Lodges, that had assembled at the depot to receive them, were escorted under the leadership of the Stuart cornet band to opera hall, where the Great Western and the Union cornet bands entertained the audience with some choice music until the crowd was gathered and seated. Mayor Twombly, accompanied by the other members of the city government, were present on the platform, and being formally introduced, the mayor in a very appropriate speech, welcomed the members of the fraternity in behalf of city government, and the citizens generally. After the speech delivered by the mayor, S. F. Gibbs, the president of the central association delivered his annual address, in which he reviewed the work of the association, its organization, pointed out its object and aims, and made many valuable suggestions, that if adopted would add to its future usefulness, and

closed with an eloquent presentation of the principles and objects of the order. Brother S. S. Hunter, of Des Moines, being called for, favored the audience with a short speech in which he pointed out the necessities in society, which years ago while man was grouping his way toward a higher and better civilization, led to the organization of the Odd Fellows lodge from which the American branch of the fraternity has grown since April 26, 1819. Brother J. H. Maley, of Des Moines, secretary of the association then read his annual report, from which it appears that the following lodges have joined the association, with an encouraging prospect of the number increasing greatly before another annual celebration.

Fort Des Moines, No. 25, 143 members; Sevastopol, No. 65, 31 members; Capital, No. 106, 156 members; Guthrie, No. 113, 34 members; Jonathan, No. 137, 93 members; Stuart, No. 214, 99 members; Dexter, No. 215, 57 members; Dallas Center, No. 248, 40 members; Polk City, No. 300, 97 members; Summit, No. 348, 40 members; Greenfield, No. 375, 78 members; St. Charles, No. 416, 50 members. Total lodges, 12; total members, 910. Stuart Encampment, No. 81, 59 members. The hour for dinner having arrived the meeting was dismissed. At two o'clock the procession was formed by various lodges, encampments and delegates under the marshalship of Capt. S. R. Stanly chief, and Charles Kahler and Adam Hafner of Des Moines, assistant marshals for the grand parade. The following is the order of procession; Stuart cornet band; Stuart Lodge and Encampment; carriages containing mayor, president and officers and orator of the day, Hon. S. P. Leland

of Chicago; Tompkin's Great Western band; Fort Des Moines Lodge, No. 25; Sevastopol Lodge, No. 65; Guthrie Center band; Guthrie Center Lodge, No. 113; Adair band; Summit Lodge, No. 348; Atlantic band; Atlantic Lodge, No. 175; Atlantic Encampment; Union cornet band; Capital Lodge, No. 106; Ebenezer Encampment, of Des Moines.

The appearance of the procession as it paraded our streets was magnificent. Never before has there been such an array of brilliant uniforms, regalias and bands in our city, and as they marched through the crowded streets to the lively strains of music from six bands its appearance was grand and imposing. The route of the procession to the fair ground was through our principal streets and all along the line of march banners and buntings were displayed by the citizens. Nassau street showed one continuous line of decoration, mottoes and emblems of welcome. The universal decoration of our city in honor of our guests expresses more distinctly the sincerity of the welcome extended them than any words of ours can. At the fair ground the amphitheater was soon filled and the exercises arranged for this part of the celebration commenced. After music by the Stuart cornet band, Rev. S. S. Hunting, of Des Moines, chaplain of the day, invoked divine blessing, which was followed by music from the bands, after which brother S. P. Leland was introduced and delivered one of the finest orations the assembly ever listened to on this theme. From the fair grounds the procession returned to the city and was dismissed by the marshal. In the evening those who preferred dancing found a splendid opportunity to

indulge at the opera hall, where a large crowd gathered and under the enlivening influence of the Northwestern band's choicest music pleasantly passed the time away until interrupted by the fire alarm. At Bates' hall the Hon. S. P. Leland discussed in an able and interesting manner the question involved in the conflict between England and Ireland. With these entertainments closed the Odd Fellows' anniversary celebration.

Lincoln Lodge, No. 59, Knights of Pythias, was organized in Stuart, under charter, on the 26th of October, 1882, with the following list of members: James E. Roper, J. E. Lahman, J. R. Smull, Jr., Frank Doud, J. L. M. Shetterly, F. L. Gregg, W. H. Vehon, J. S. Dennis, W. F. Gould, J. M. Crockett, R. Van Harten, H. E. Long, J. M. Warren, J. P. Belknap, O. L. Pennell, J. M. Jones, J. J. Long, H. P. Johnson, J. W. Russell and H. S. Fulkreth. The first officers were: James E. Roper, P. C.; H. E. Long, C. C.; F. Doud, V. C.; J. E. Lahman, P.; J. L. M. Shetterly, K. of R. and S.; F. L. Gregg, M. of F.; R. Van Harten, M. of E.; J. P. Belknap, M. of A.; J. W. Warren, I. G.; H. P. Johnson, O. G. The lodge has now a membership of thirty, and is in a fine healthy condition. The present officers are the following mentioned: J. L. M. Shetterly, P. C.; J. R. Smull, Jr., C. C.; R. Wareham, V. C.; Charles Andrews, P.; A. Swartz, M. of E.; Franklin DeFord, K. of R. and S.; J. S. Weaver, M. of A.; R. C. Kennelley, I. G.; J. M. Crockett, O. G. and D. D. G. C.

Protection Lodge, No. 93, A. O. U. W., was organized January 29, 1877, with the following charter members: James L.

Tait, Isaac Gray, H. C. Trout, J. R. Dosh, J. B. Blanchard, A. A. Dixon, W. B. Conger, William B. Gray, B. S. Adams, James P. Mills, Leonard Pershing, Charles Wright, James Horn. The first officers chosen were the following gentlemen: J. L. Tait, P. M. W.; J. R. Dosh, M. W.; W. B. Conger, foreman; H. C. Trout, O.; J. B. Blanchard, recorder; W. B. Gray, financier; A. A. Dixon, receiver; B. S. Adams, G.; J. P. Mills, W.; Isaac Gray, O. U. The lodge has had but one death in its membership, that of A. A. Dixon, and now numbers about fifty members. The following is a list of the present officers: John Herriott, P. M. W.; John Reed, M. W.; Carl Schultz, F.; W. Gedge, O.; C. G. Thomas, recorder; William Gray, financier; J. R. Dosh, receiver; W. P. Huntoon, G.; W. R. Shaw, I. W.; L. Zeiger, O. W.

Maxwell Post, G. A. R., was organized May 31, 1879, with the following "boys who wore the blue" as charter members: Franklin De Ford, Thomas Godson, Thomas Harris, James Duffy, H. F. Rogers, J. C. Stephens, W. B. Hussey, J. H. Kersey, C. D. Morris, Warren Daniels, S. R. Stanley, Thomas Dowdle, H. C. Trout, Aaron Hougham and F. C. Fritz. The following officers were chosen on the formation of the post, and at once entered upon their respective duties: S. R. Stanley, P. C.; Thomas Harris, S. V. C.; H. F. Rogers, J. V. C.; C. D. Morris, Adj.; Warren Daniels, Q. M.; Z. Plumb, Chap.; Frank De Ford, O. D.; F. C. Fritz, O. G.; J. C. Stephens, S. M.; Thomas Dowdle, Q. M. S.; The commanders of this post have been: Samuel R. Stanley, two terms; Franklin De Ford, H. F. Rog-

ers and James Horn. The present officers are: John Herriott, P. C.; T. M. Newby, S. V. C.; J. R. Lupton, J. V. C.; J. R. Martin, Q. M.; R. C. Kennelley, O. D.; Z. Plumb, Chap.; C. L. Hench, O. G.; F. C. Fritz, Adj.; S. R. Stanley, S. M.; J. Yeager, Q. M. S. The present membership is about seventy.

Token Lodge, No. 304, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons was organized under a dispensation June 14, 1871, with the following members: Harvey Hunter, Benjamin Crofoot, H. O. Hall, J. W. McPherson, C. E. Dean, H. L. Hoisington, James W. Nation, E. Lindley, J. G. Crockett, J. R. Dosh, T. J. Hubbard, J. B. Middleton, Henry Clay, R. Stearns, and George Biles. The officers chosen and appointed were the following named: J. G. Crockett, W. M.; Harvey Hunter, S. W.; Benjamin, J. W.; C. E. Dean, secretary; E. Lindley, treasurer; J. A. Dunham, S. D.; T. J. Hubbard, J. D.; J. McPherson, C.; and James Middleton, Tyler. The lodge was granted a charter the following year, which bears the date of June 5, 1872. On the 19th of that month the first officers of the lodge, under the charter were elected, and were as follows: J. R. Dosh, W. M.; C. Strong, S. W.; B. Crofoot, J. W.; J. B. Blanchard, S.; T. J. Hubbard, T.; J. W. Pascal, S. D.; A. C. Baxter, J. D.; H. Hunter, Tyler. Token Lodge hold their regular convocations on the first Tuesday before the full moon, in the Odd Fellows' hall, and have a membership at present of seventy-five. The officers for the present year are the following brothers: C. W. Neal, W. M.; J. A. Platt, S. W.; J. R. Bates, J. W.; Charles H. Berner, S.; J. W. Conger, T.; T. E. Crooks, S.

D.; J. W. Pascal, J. D.; A. Anderson, tyler.

Damascus Chapter, No. 97, R. A. M., was organized with the following charter members: J. A. Treat, A. Smart, S. Stewart, A. H. Savage, E. P. Diggs, J. A. McBride, D. A. Jones, E. J. Snow, E. Martin, A. Hain, J. E. Roper, J. N. Main, J. W. Hill, J. R. Thompson, R. C. Gibbs, A. McIvor, J. H. Applegate and F. A. Doud. The officers elected at the first election were: J. A. Treat, M. E. H. P.; A. Smart, E. K.; S. Stewart, E. S.; J. H. Applegate, scribe; J. N. Main, C. H.; J. R. Thompson, P. S.; J. W. Hill, R. A. C.; R. C. Gibbs, G. M. 3d V.; J. A. McBride, G. M. 2d V.; D. A. Jones, G. M. 1st V.; A. McIvor, sentinel. The chapter has now a membership of forty-one companions, and like all the branches of the order of the "mystic tie," is in a flourishing condition. The present officers are as follows: S. Stewart, M. E. H. P.; J. A. Treat, E. K.; J. E. Roper, E. S.; A. H. Savage, treasurer; J. W. Conger, secretary; A. Smart, C. H.; S. W. Neal, P. S.; J. B. Blanchard, R. A. C.; Charles Crane, G. M. 3d V.; D. Beach, G. M. 2d V.; W. B. Conger, G. M. 1st V.; A. Anderson, sentinel.

Mutual Lodge No. 94, Legion of Honor, was instituted with the following charter members on the 8th of October, 1880: F. C. Fritz, R. B. Ross, J. P. Mills, Jacob Van Pelt, C. G. Thomas, William Hench, J. R. Caldwell, John Chapman, J. T. Yerkes, O. L. Pennell, O. G. Olafson, O. E. Gwen, J. R. Dosh, J. H. Kersey, S. R. Stanley, J. L. M. Shetterley, Walter France, Franklin DeFord and S. J. Dewey. The following gentlemen were chosen to fill the various offices for the first term:

F. C. Fritz, president; J. R. Caldwell, vice-president; R. B. Ross, recording secretary; C. G. Thomas, financial secretary; J. R. Dosh, treasurer; John Chapman, chaplain; F. DeFord, usher; S. R. Stanley, door-keeper; J. P. Mills, sentinel; William Hench, O. E. Gwen and J. H. Kersey, trustees. This lodge has had some growth, but of late has fallen off considerably until it contains but eighteen members in good standing. It is of the insurance or benevolent order, but reports no death within the lodge since its organization. The officers at present are: J. R. Dosh, president; J. R. Caldwell, vice-president; F. C. Fritz, recording secretary; C. Rathman, financial secretary; C. G. Thomas, treasurer; J. H. Kersey, chaplain; J. Piner, usher; E. Hartzell, door-keeper; J. R. Caldwell, F. C. Fritz and C. Rathman, trustees; and Doctors J. R. Dosh and J. H. Kersey, medical examiners.

Stuart Lodge No. 18, United Order of Honor, was organized May 31, 1882, with the following list of charter members: J. L. M. Shetterley, Richard Wareham, H. B. Kirkendall, A. E. Kennedy, H. J. C. Dorman, H. F. Johnson, R. C. Kennelley, J. A. White, James Vowels, C. L. Wieneke, J. H. Couch, T. E. Dougherty, J. M. Crockett, S. C. Burchard, Jacob Yeager, J. W. Dagner, J. O'Hara, William Dorman, D. M. Reynolds, H. E. Wade, C. Andrews, O. L. Alton, J. M. Danner, Thomas Harris, J. Shields, J. A. Treat, J. S. Weaver, Caroline Dorman, T. S. Townsend, G. H. Detwiler, John Piner, James E. Roper. The following were chosen to fill the respective offices at the time of the first meeting: J. L. M. Shetterley, past president; Joseph A.

Treat, president; J. O'Hara, vice-president; C. Andrews, recording secretary; A. E. Kennedy, financial secretary; H. J. C. Dorman, treasurer; William Dorman, chaplain; Thomas Harris, instructor; J. M. Danner, conductor; H. E. Wade, inner guard; C. L. Wieneke, outer guard. The lodge has a membership of twenty-seven at present, and has had but one death since its institution—that of John W. Dagner, who was a brakeman, and was killed in the tornado of June, 1882. The order is a new one, and Mr. Dagner's was the first death that occurred after the foundation of the same.

In the city there is also a lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, known as Stuart lodge, No. 20.

Division No. 184, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is also located in Stuart, and is a strong lodge of that powerful fraternity.

CORNET BAND.

A silver cornet band was first organized in 1872, and the citizens subscribed something like two hundred dollars to help defray the expense of procuring the necessary instruments. These were all brass, but, in 1875, the band bought a fine set of silver horns at an expense of nearly seven hundred dollars. Upon the organization of the band, J. T. Montgomery was elected leader, which position he held for a long period of time. From some cause or other this band suspended operations and disbanded, but in October, 1882, it was re-organized, or rather, a new cornet band came into existence, with the following members: H. W. Dorman, solo b flat; A. Griffen, first b flat; G. W. Morrison, second b flat; Carl Schultz,

solo alto; T. K. Elliott, first alto; William Downs, second alto; William McNeal, baritone; F. Martin, tenor; T. Martin, e flat; A. A. Montgomery, tuba; G. W. Weaver, tenor drum; T. C. Gibbs, bass drum. Swain Beaty is the manager, and Carl Schultz, one of the ablest instructors in the West, holds the position of teacher. The cornet band of Stuart has one of the finest uniforms of any in the State, and holds a high rank among its peers in the Western part of Iowa. Wherever it goes it wins laurels for the high class of its music, the thorough execution of its concerted pieces, and the gentlemanly conduct of its members.

MILITIA.

Stuart can boast of a fine company of citizen-soldiery, that is known as Company H, 3d regiment of Iowa national guards. This was organized on the 7th of June, 1877, with the following officers: Captain H. F. Rogers, now the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment; Charles Morris, first lieutenant; C. Rhodes, second lieutenant. The following is the roster of the company, at the present writing (May 1884): Captain Franklin DeFord; first lieutenant, George W. Hackthorn; first sergeant, A. Montgomery; second sergeant, S. F. Gibbs; third sergeant, L. Parris; fourth sergeant, Charles Windowmaker; fifth sergeant, B. M. Reynolds; corporals, Thomas Martin, Alexander Armstrong, A. C. Heffelfinger, and J. J. Brown; privates, C. Alton, George Atkinson, Martin Chittick, F. M. Copeland, Charles Crooks, J. Collins, Henry Dorman, John Hibbard, William Kersey, W. A. Kennelley, M. Lahner,

Charles Laird, L. Moler, W. E. Macy, H. Pines and B. A. Taylor. J. R. Small, Jr., commissary sergeant, and W. H. McNeal, chief bugler, of the regimental non-commissioned staff, are also residents of the city of Stuart.

CEMETERY.

This lovely "Gott's acre," as the German poetically calls it, is located one mile northeast of town, in a beautiful grove of oak trees, high and dry, and a most lovely location for the purpose for which it is designed. Here in winter the scraggy boughs, with their brown leaves, hold the pure mantle of snow from "trailing" in the earth, and when spring-time comes the wild flowers spring up and teach us a lesson of the universal resurrection. The cemetery was named Oak Grove, from the oak trees which cover its gently sloping knolls. The first interment was that of Mr. A. P. Booth, who died in August, 1874. Mr. Booth was a native of England, and had been for several years, previous to his death, employed by the C., R. I. & P. railroad company. In a short time after this, the first grave, was made in Oak Grove, another grave was made, and one of nature's loveliest children rests therein. Mrs. Clara, wife of Thomas Holmes, in her beauty and purity, with her life-work just begun—was called from love and duty, from wifehood and motherhood, from all that makes life grand and noble—and mourned and beloved by all who knew her, she rests in peace in her beautiful home. There are a great many graves here now.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

BEAR GROVE TOWNSHIP.

When this township was first organized, in 1858, it embraced nearly, if not quite, the western half of the country. But, under later administrations it has been cut down until it comprises now only the congressional township, 79 north, range 33 west, of the fifth principal meridian. It is bounded on the north by Union township, on the east by Baker, on the south by Grant, and on the west by Audubon county. It is beautiful undulating prairie, with considerable timber along the line of the streams. The principal watercourses are Troublesome, North Branch, Bear Creek and several others known by local names. These, running in all directions, thoroughly water these fruitful acres, and as the grand divide of the state of Iowa traverses this township, empty their waters, after long and devious coursing, into both the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

The farms are, as a general thing, most finely developed and kept up in elegant shape. The inhabitants, mostly of the American type, bold, enterprising and industrious, and largely given to a utilitarian view of matters, and comfortably off in this world's goods.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

According to the most authentic traditions Nathan Davis was the first to make a settlement in what is now Bear Grove

township. In the fall of 1853 he came to this locality and put up a small log-cabin, wherein he lived that winter. He and several of those nomadic roamers of the forest and prairie who precede actual settlement, hunted and trapped here all that winter, but in the following spring he settled down to actual farming, the others going off, following their calling elsewhere. This pioneer left this county and moved to Oregon years ago.

The next was Thomas Seeley, who came here in March, 1853, and located near where Bear Grove post-office is now found. This gentleman is now a resident of Guthrie Center, where he moved in 1855.

In April of the same year S. R. Saxton made a settlement upon section 13, and built a log cabin 16x20. He is still a resident of the old homestead, although the primitive cabin of early days is now replaced by a neat frame cottage. Sanford R. Saxton, who is a native of Sherburne, Chenango county, New York, was born on the 17th of February, 1815, and is the son of Joseph and Jeannette (Wallis) Saxton. Sanford came to Michigan in 1835, where he remained until 1851, when he went to California. He remained there about a year, when he made a voyage to Australia. He returned to Michigan two years later, and there meeting his family, brought them to Iowa, and settled on section 13, Bear Grove township, Guthrie

county, in the spring of 1854. He was married in 1841, in Jackson county, Michigan, to Miss Sarah Miner. They have had five children—Almeda, Joseph, Eleanor, Grant and Jessie. Joseph M. was a member of Company I, 29th Iowa volunteer infantry, and died in Helena. Luther G., died some seven years ago, at the old homestead. Mr. Saxton owns one hundred acres of land, forty acres of which are improved, and the rest are timber lands and orchards. He has raised some fine blooded horses, and graded cattle, but of late years has abandoned it. In 1854 he built a small log-cabin, on the southwest corner of eighty acres, and some years after built his present residence, which was completed in 1867. This is a handsome residence, and is the resort for all the traveling public.

George Worden, about the same time, settled in this township, and built the hotel known as "Middle River Station," which was kept by Nathan Davis. This was the regular stopping place for the stages of the Western Stage Company, and for such other travelers as came through this part of the country on foot or by private conveyance. Previous to the opening of this road in 1853 by E. B. Newton, the commissioner appointed for the purpose, the stages ran from Morrisburgh to Hamlin's Grove, in Audubon county, a distance of thirty-five miles, without a single house to break the tiresome monotony of the "boundless contiguity" of prairie, or relieve the tediousness of the journey. Owing to this, travelers and drivers were obliged to carry their lunches as well as feed for their horses. After the building of "Warden's

Station" this was changed, and all could find refreshment here, and the route of the stages was changed in accordance. A story is told that will illustrate the accommodations afforded by this primitive hospitality and the simplicity of life among the pioneers as well as a long descriptive article. Two friends of the landlord came up to visit him and his family. The bed provided was of the sapling variety and double, extending entirely across one end of the house. They slept feet to feet, the guests in one end of this bed and the host and hostess in the other. One of these visitors in after times, in relating the story of this trip, said: "When we stretched out we lapped knee-deep, but with all the inconvenience I enjoyed the visit more than some I've made in more pretentious style."

Though the pioneers were always civil to strangers, and ready at all times to render any assistance possible, yet some of them were rather laconic in their answers to the questions put to them; and when they meant what they said, wanted to be believed. One day two men drove up to Mr. Davis' and asked him how far it was to the next stopping place. "Fourteen miles," replied he. "Mercy!" cried one of the men; "is there *no* place this side where we can stop?" "Yes, hang it! you can stop on the side of that hill if you want to." They drove on without more questions. A few years later, when these primitive hotels assumed an "upper story," P. Gad Bryan, a leading attorney who had been up to Audubon county, holding court, stopped at one of them, and, out of respect to the dignity of his profession, the landlord gave him the best room in the house, said

room being directly over the office. To make it more comfortable, the pipe of the stove in the office extended up through the ceiling and through his room, "so as to take off the chill, you know." Whenever a fire was made in the stove, the smoke would come puffing out through the leaky pipe in the "best room," almost suffocating the distinguished guest. In the morning, after a smoky evening, when the first fire was made, the smoke, being no respecter of persons, came, in all its impudence, to the eyes, nostrils and throat of Mr. Bryan. He stood it as long as was agreeable (?), and, being considerable of a philosopher, concluded to have some fun out of it. He sprang out of bed, yelling "*fire, FIRE, FIRE!*" Everybody in the house, including landlady and children, came to the rescue. The landlord rushed frantically into the room, inquiring, "Where's fire? Quick! where's there any fire?" "I don't know," coolly replied the lawyer. "What the d—! did ye yell fire for, then?" "Where there is smoke there is fire, and as there is so much smoke here, I supposed there must be a little fire somewhere," was the philosophical reply. The landlord's chagrin can better be imagined than written. As he hurried down stairs he relieved himself of this little speech—"sold," adding a few expletives by way of emphasis. Finally they all had a good laugh over the little scene, and parted good friends.

In the spring of 1855, E. L. Prior, still a resident of this township, made a settlement where he is still living. A sketch of Mr. Prior is found under the head of County Recorder, in the "Representation" chapter of this book.

Henry North, a son of Martin and Nancy North, and a native of Litchfield, Connecticut, came to Bear Grove, September 24, 1854, and settled. He at first went to work for Crooks & McEwen, in putting up the mill. He was shortly afterward married to Miss Mary Betts, and settled down upon a farm on section 21. Here he lived for two years, when he removed to Dalmanutha, and entered upon a mercantile career in that town. He is now engaged in the drug trade in Casey.

In June, 1855, Perry Crooks and family, followed in a short time by his nephew,—Captain John McEwen—landed on Bear Creek (which romantic name was given it on account of several bears having been killed on its banks by a "band" of government surveyors), where the first thing they did was to mow the grass from out a shed, the size of which was nine by fourteen feet, the shed having been moved up from Dalmanutha, a few weeks previous. This one shed, constituting the various apartments of the family, excepting the kitchen, which was out of doors, under the blue canopy, they commenced roughing it in earnest. Though their house could not be called a mansion, yet the characteristic hospitality of the family discovered itself, even here, as a little incident will illustrate. One night, after the family had retired, two men, who had lost their way, stumbled on this habitation, and asked for shelter. Of course with the limited space at their command, the spare bed was lacking. There were two or three, all filled with members of the family. Captain McEwen's generous heart at once suggested a way to provide for the wan-

derers. He called out, "Aunt Mary, make me a bed *under* the bed, and they can have mine." And in the dispensation of true hospitality, the noble-hearted man crept under the bed, that two fellow-mortals might have shelter and rest. Ever thus the Crooks home, from the shanty to the good, substantial dwelling, continued to be a beacon light to weary travelers through the Grove. After residing fourteen years on his place in this township, in 1869 Perry Crooks removed to the town of Menlo, or Guthrie, as it was then called, where he died in 1874, mourned by a large circle of friends, and missed by every one who knew him. John McEwen is now a resident of his old home in Ohio.

W. R. Grow came to Bear Grove in 1855 with his family, and settling down to the privations and hardships of a pioneer's life, lived here until March, 1875, when he was called hence to a brighter home beyond the dark river.

Among the earlier settlers of 1856 may be mentioned William P. Welch, still a resident of this township.

G. W. Merrill, a resident upon section 26, came here in 1857 and made a settlement, where he has since remained.

OTHER PROMINENT MEN.

G. W. Brott was born in New York on the 12th day of April, 1836. He is the son of John A. and Sarah (Green) Brott, both of whom are now dead. George W. moved to Ohio in 1838, where he remained about eighteen years, after which he went to Michigan, and while there was married to Miss Mary McNaught. He then moved to Illinois, where he staid a short time, when he came to Iowa and settled in Colfax. Seven years later he came to Guth-

rie county, and located at North Branch in 1883. He enlisted in the army three times, but on examination was refused on account of disability. When quite young he learned the blacksmith's trade, and now follows that trade. His father was over ninety-nine years of age, and in the forenoon of the day of his death walked fourteen miles, and over-doing his strength died early in the afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Brott have four children—Emma D., George A., William M. and Freddie M.

Richard Hopkins, one of the prominent men of Bear Grove township, is a native of England, having been born in Hampshire on the 25th of July, 1830. His father died in England, in 1844, and his mother in 1865. Richard came over the sea to this country in 1849, and settled first in Illinois, where he remained nine years, after which time he removed to Iron county, Missouri. He staid there several years, when he was driven from that section by the rebels, and returned to McHenry county, Illinois. Here he made his home until 1864, when he came to Bear Grove township, while in the employ of French & Skillman, and bringing with him a thousand head of sheep, belonging to those parties. He was united in marriage, in March, 1857, to Miss Emma J. Ladd, at Elgin, Illinois, and by whom he has had three children—Mary E., Edward A. and George M. Mr. Hopkins was taken prisoner while forming a company of soldiers, in Iron county Missouri, in 1860, and was placed in the Bloomfield prison, where he was kept about three months as a hostage, by General Jeff. Thompson, to be shot in case General John C. Fremont enforced his order to shoot any man found in arms

north of a described line. He has held the office of justice of the peace for some twelve years, and is a member of the Masonic order. He owns two hundred and eighty-five acres of land, one hundred and twenty of which are under a high state of cultivation. He has just completed his fine barn and makes a specialty of general stock-raising. He has a comfortable residence, and has held the office of school treasurer since March 1, 1869.

Benjamin F. Wire, an enterprising farmer of this township, lives upon section 17. He was born in Canada, on the 21st of January, 1839. In 1848, in company with his stepfather, he came west to Dodge county, Wisconsin, and in 1852 removed to Ward's Grove, Jo Daviess county, Illinois. Here he was married on the 10th of November, 1857, to Miss Mary A. Davis, who was born in Kent, England, on the 23d of December, 1838. The year following their marriage they moved to Stephenson county, Illinois, where they resided until 1879, when they came to Guthrie county, locating on the farm which he now owns. During the late civil war, Mr. Wire enlisted in Company G, 147th Illinois volunteer infantry, and was mustered with the company into the service of the United States, on the 18th of February, 1865, and moved direct to Dalton, Georgia, then the extreme front of our lines. Until the surrender of the rebel forces this regiment was actively engaged in scouting and fighting the guerrillas in Northern Georgia. After the surrender the regiment moved to Resaca, Calhoun, Americus, Hawkinsville, Augusta and Savannah, protecting the Union interests of the people. Previous to this, in 1860, Mr. Wire made a visit to

Pike's Peake, where he engaged in mining and prospecting for the precious minerals in the neighborhood of Blackhawk, Central and Nevada cities. He has always been a republican in politics, independent in religion, and a strong and earnest advocate of temperance and prohibition. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and an active worker in all good and righteous causes. Mr. and Mrs. Wire have seven children, named as follows—Orpha V., Lydia A., Cora M., Æschylus B., Florence L., Matta A. and Chloe B. G.

John C. Parsons was born on the 10th of September, 1821, in Connecticut, being the son of Oliver and Vena (Pascoc) Parsons. His mother died in 1826, in Connecticut, and his father died in the same state in 1830. When young the subject of this sketch was cast on his own resources, and had no permanent residence. He was married in Connecticut in 1846, to Miss Emily Fenton, Rev. Walker officiating. In 1846 he removed to Munson, Massachusetts, and came to Benton county, Iowa, 1857, where he remained until 1869, when he came to Guthrie county, locating on section 10, in Bear Grove township. His first wife having died, Mr. Parsons was married in Connecticut in 1852, to Miss Julia E. Fenton, a sister of his first wife. In all they have four children—Oscar C., Edgar F., Adel E. and John W. He is a member of the Methodist church, and in politics is a republican. His farm contains eighty acres of cultivated land, and has a fine three-acre orchard.

R. R. Kirkwood, a prominent citizen of Bear Grove township, is a native of Richland county, Ohio, where he was

born March 2, 1851, his parents being Charles and Elizabeth (Hickman) Kirkwood, both of whom still reside in Ohio. Mr. Kirkwood came to Bear Grove township in 1873, and settled upon section 21, where he still resides. He is the owner of six hundred and forty acres of improved land, and in addition has twenty acres of timber. On his farm he has a bearing orchard containing two acres and also has one and a half acres of shrubbery. He was married in 1878, in Bear Grove township, to Miss Mary Stonebraker, Squire Hopkins officiating. They have three children—Edward, Burt and Clarence. In politics Mr. Kirkwood is a democrat.

John W. Rauts, a farmer and stock dealer on section 10. The subject of this sketch was born in Will county, Illinois, on the 12th of September, 1841. He moved from Illinois in 1869, and came to Iowa, where he settled on his present location in Guthrie county. He has never been married, but lives a bachelor's life upon his farm. He owns eighty acres of improved land, and has a nice bearing orchard of about two acres, and deals in the celebrated Duroc hogs. Mr. Rauts enlisted in Company E, 100th Illinois infantry, and served in that capacity for one year. He was in the battle of Perryville and Stone River. He was discharged on account of disability. Mr. Rauts is a republican.

Richard Baker, a native of England, was born on the 9th of January, 1825, being the son of William and Nancy (Hassell) Baker. He emigrated to America and settled in Illinois, where he remained about twenty-four years, when he came to this township, and settled upon

section 18, where he now owns three hundred and seventy-five acres of land, all improved, and raises considerable stock. He was married in 1852, to Miss Fannie Shoesmith. They have been blessed with twelve children—Nelson, Eliza, Nancy, Amos, Luke, Anna, Warren and Agnes, all of whom are living, and Abraham Lincoln, Isabella, Luella and Alonzo, dead. Mr. Baker is a prominent member of the Methodist church, and is one of the most successful men in the township.

TOWN OF BEAR GROVE.

The name was originated by Thomas Seeley and Sanford R. Saxton, and was taken from the fact that bear had been found in the woods adjoining. It was named during the spring of 1854. During the same year the post-office was established, with Nate Davis as postmaster. In 1860 he resigned and Mrs. Saxton was appointed, which position she filled with credit up to the time when President Buchanan appointed her successor.

The town contains two general stores which are kept by Olearchus Reed and John Headlee, respectively.

Olearchus Reed, general merchant, is a native of Wyandotte county, Ohio, and was born August 13, 1846, being the son of Sanders A. and Caroline (Teller) Reed. He was raised and educated in Little Sandusky, where his father followed the carpentering business. When fourteen years of age Olearchus enlisted in Company D, 15th Ohio infantry, and was mustered in and served nearly four years, his enlistment dating December, 1862. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Murphysboro, Mission Ridge, and Kennesaw mountains, being wounded in the leg

during the latter engagement, June 23, 1864. He was with Sherman in his march to the sea, and was mustered out in January, 1866. At the end of his service he returned to Ohio, and went into the grocery business, which he afterward sold and removed to Carroll county, where he farmed till the spring of 1869, when he came to Guthrie county and settled in Union township. In 1871 he removed to Bear Grove township, buying one hundred and twenty acres of land on section 11, which he afterward sold, and then traveled through Nebraska and Colorado, going to the Black Hills. He returned to Guthrie county and bought four hundred and twenty acres in Baker township. He also owns a house and lot in Bear Grove, where he is engaged in general merchandising, having a commodious building, and always carrying a full and complete stock of everything in his lines. By honesty and good business ability he has succeeded in building up a fine trade. He was married March 15, 1873, in Audubon county, to Miss Jennie Eby, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Moore) Eby. They have two children—Dana and Mason. In politics Mr. Reed is a republican.

NORTH BRANCH.

North Branch was named after the north branch of Troublesome creek, in 1873—the name being proposed by Stephen Shoesmith, and was voted upon in a Sunday-school and adopted. The post-office of that name was established in 1874, and mail is received there daily from Adair and Guthrie Center, and from Exira three times a week. Thomas Rodda is the postmaster, and also runs a general store and deals in agricultural imple-

ments. By honesty and strict attention to business he has succeeded in building up a fine trade.

Thomas Rodda, general merchant and dealer in agricultural implements, is a native of England, having been born there October 14, 1842, and is the son of John and Anna (Tonkin) Rodda. His mother died in England, in 1880. Thomas emigrated to the United States in 1865, settling in Michigan, where he remained about one year, when he went to Connecticut, remaining only one year. From there he went to Davison county, North Carolina, where he stayed about seven months and then returned to Connecticut, and in a short time he went to Michigan, where he engaged in copper mining, near Lake Superior. While there his marriage with Miss Sarah E. Davis was solemnized, in 1869, after which he moved to LaSalle county, Illinois. In 1871 he moved to Whitesides county, in the same state, where he engaged in farming. He came to Adair, Iowa, in 1876, where for three years he kept a hotel. At the expiration of that time he came to Bear Grove township, where he has remained ever since. In 1882 he engaged in general merchandising at North Branch, and in connection therewith deals in agricultural implements. Mr. Rodda is also the postmaster, the post-office being in his store. He is a republican in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Rodda have had seven children, four of whom are dead. Those dead are—Thomas E., Martha M., William G., and Mabel M. Those living are—John H., Justin A., and Thomas J.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first birth was that of a son of Ezra

Stratton and wife, born during the year 1856. In 1866 he in company with his parents removed to Oregon.

The pioneer death in Bear Grove township was that of Joseph Strickland, who died in the autumn of 1863.

The first religious services were held at the cabin of S. R. Saxton, by "Father Knott," in 1857. At the same time a church of the Methodist denomination was organized.

The first store in the township was opened by D. B. Moody, now of Casey, in 1871.

EDUCATIONAL.

The pioneer school was taught at the house of Sanford R. Saxton, on section 13, during the summer of 1855. The teacher was the wife of Mr. Saxton. In the fall of 1856 the first school-house was erected near Bear Grove. This was built of lumber sawed at the new mill, put up by Crooks and McEwen. Miss Mary Cram was the first preceptress in this school, teaching the first term during the winter of 1856-7. The seats were rough slabs, taken from the saw-mill, with legs placed under them, making the road to knowledge rougher than common. There are now ten school-houses in the township, costing about five hundred dollars each.

ORGANIC.

On the 2d of March, 1858, Aaron

Hougham, the county judge, issued an order for the organization of a township, to be called Bear Grove, which was to include the following territory: Commencing at a point on the southeast corner of section 33, township 79, range 32; thence north six miles to the northeast corner of section 4, 79-32; thence west nine miles to the northwest corner of section 6, 79-33; thence south six miles to the southwest corner of section 31, 79-33; thence east nine miles to the place of beginning. The election was held on the first Monday in April, 1858, which occurred on the 5th of that month. Joshua Prior, S. H. Phillips and W. R. Graw were appointed judges of the election, but the latter not appearing, D. P. Bailey was appointed in his place. These judges being duly sworn, appointed Nathan Davis and Homer Phelps, clerks of the election. Perry Crooks, S. H. Phillips and William Sheeder, were elected township trustees; Nathan Davis, clerk; Gurden Prior, justice of the peace; N. Davis, R. Shultch and J. J. Grooms road supervisors. The present officers are the following named: C. F. Allen, O. J. Rathburn and Charles Owen, trustees; Oscar Parsons and E. L. Prior, justices; John Dunn and James Stannard, constables; P. J. Long, R. R. Kirkwood, W. N. Millholland and Henry Washburn, road supervisors; Thomas Taylor, clerk.

HISTORY OF ADAIR COUNTY, IOWA.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

TO enter upon the work of writing up a history of Adair county, to detail its early settlement, its gradual growth in all its detail up to the present time, to give the annals of each town and village, each body or corporation, and the history of its more prominent men, both of the past and present, is no light task, nor to be approached in any spirit of levity. That, which in the columns of a local newspaper, might sound both witty and pertinent, should not adorn the sober pages of history. Much that is suited to familiar gossip and general yarn-spinning, and is really entertaining, must be strictly kept out of these annals, or else the dignity of history be confounded.

Let us then soberly and calmly approach the work and conscientiously discharge our task, without fear or favor, for posterity must be the judge as to its merit, if such it have.

For countless ages, prior to the advent of white men in this section of the Great

Republic, these virgin prairies lay untilled, the abode of savage beasts, wild game, both four-footed and winged, and scarcely less savage man, the red man of the aboriginal race. For years he roamed and hunted over these plains and hills, caring only for to-day, and casting thoughts of the future to the winds. Here he built his frail teepee and brought his little family. We are told by those who have studied upon the subject, that the Indian, especially of the valley of the Mississippi, were not, as a general thing, gregarious in their habits, preferring to live in single families, or small knots of kindred at the most. Sometimes, to be sure, they were found in considerable villages, but a close observation leads to the belief that where this occurred it was when they did so for defense, or some of the ideas that a community of interests drew them together temporarily. Be that as it may, there is no record of any extensive village or permanent abiding place of these savage

nomads to be found within the boundaries of what is now Adair county. Indians there were, and sometimes a collection of three, four or five tepees were seen by the pioneers, but nothing that would lead to the belief of this being anything more than a hunting place. Game abounded on all sides. Wapiti, sometimes called elk by the old settlers, but which is of a different species from the true elk, red deer, bear, and sometimes a stray buffalo, wandered over these rich pastures, singly, in groups, or in large herds. Beaver, mink, sable and other fur-bearers disputed the possession of the streams with myriads of finny tribes, and the Indian was in Paradise. But soon a change came over all this, upon the advent of that bold, hardy, Anglo-Saxon race, in its march from the shores of the Atlantic westward, to found new empires—new states of this glorious confederacy. The white tilted wagon that has marked the downfall of the native race and the dawning of a new era for the country in so many states, began soon to show themselves within our boundaries, and soon the aborigine, feeling the incompatibility of the two races, took up his march toward the sunset, fleeing before the march of civilization, faintly shadowed forth by the pioneers who first stuck their stakes in this, then, wilderness.

The pioneers! how that word strikes a responsive chord in every bosom—how at its sound we conjure up the bold, hardy and adventurous father of a family packing up a few indispensables and turning his back upon the parent roof-tree, all its conveniences and luxuries, and plunging into a savage and untried wilderness, far in advance of the hosts of civilization,

there to carve him out a new home. Rugged men, with nerves and muscles of steel, and hearts bold as the vikings of old, they merit our fullest admiration of their heroism, for heroic it was, this defying of nature in her wildest moods. Let, then, the tablets of history bear their honored names, that when, in a few short years, they have been called to the land of the hereafter, their deeds and actions perish not with them, and that coming generations may have ever before them the bright examples of these noble men.

Rough were they in many cases, and uncouth, yet in them lies the true nobility that lifts a man from an ignominious position and places him upon a high pedestal. Burns, the Scottish poet, truly says:

“ The rank is but the guinea’s stamp,
The gold the gold for all that.”

And although in many cases these bold pioneers were men of limited educations and little social training, men who would be out of place in the gilded salons of society, or the silken boudoir of beauty, still they were possessors of a noble manhood that is the monopoly of no race or caste. Then honor to these noble men, and women, too, that first broke the way for civilization into the wild prairies of Adair county; that here planted the seeds that have grown into such a flourishing community; that have had a prominent hand in making it what it is.

When these argonauts first came here they were completely isolated from their kind. No railroads and, in fact, no roads of any kind, connected them with the far away land of their kin. No house in which to dwell, until they could rear their

humble log cabin, no neighbors to render aid in sickness or trouble, no one to close their eyes in death—alone. Life with them was not all a rosy dream, but a hard and bitter struggle with want, penury and privation, and the wonder is that they should still be spared to us, after almost a life-time of toil and conflict, but still many of them linger this side of the grave. Let us then hasten, and inclining the ear, listen to their tales of by gone days, the story of their lives, the description of their acts during the heroic age, that history may inscribe them upon her tablets, a monument, when they are gone, more enduring than stone or bronze.

The men of to-day, hardy sons of heroic sires, prominent in official or in commercial circles, also deserve a place in history, for "each day we live, we are making history," and the details of the rise and growth of the business interests of the county are not without their value in observations on the gradual rise of this section from barbarism and a wilderness to the teeming farm-lands, interspersed

with cities, towns and villages, as we now find it. These and many other things will engage attention, but yet the keynote of the whole, under-running the whole, like a minor chord in music, will be found the sorrowful thought that all this must pass away. These old settlers must be gathered to their fathers; the men so full of business and activity to-day, must go down into the grave; the youth and budding maiden, rise to manhood and womanhood, linger and decay, and even children that now linger 'round their parents' knee, give place to other people and other things. Then the value of history will be better understood, when all these actors upon the stage of life have lain down,

"With patriarchs of the infant world,—with
kings,
Fair forms, and hoary seers of ages past,
All in one mighty sepulchre."

Then posterity will hail with gladness these annals of the times and deeds of their forefathers, that they may pattern after their noble sires.

CHAPTER II.

THE BEGINNING.

To the readers of local history the chapter relating to the early settlement, the first events and beginning of the history of a country is of general interest. Especially is this the case with pioneers them-

selves; those who have witnessed the changes that have been made, who have seen a trackless wilderness or prairie transformed into a beautiful country, and filled with an enterprising and happy people.

He reads here slowly and critically, every word recalling memories of the past, which for a generation have been buried among a host of recollections which now arise before him like a dream. His old associations, the deeds, the trials and battles against hunger and cold, while settlers were few and far between, and wolves howled about the little log cabin, sending a chill to his heart, and the wind driving the sifting snow through the crevices—all arise now vividly before him. Often it is with pleasure he can recall these recollections, viewing with satisfaction the thought that he lived through it all to see a thrifty and wealthy land, dotted with school-houses and churches, and villages and cities.

But again it will be with sadness that the past is recalled, as thoughts spring up of the dark and painful side of weary days. How a wife, whose virtues, bravery and simplicity will always be remembered, or a child, prattling in its innocence being called from earth to its eternal home, was laid away under the cruel sod in solemn quietude, by the rough but tender hands of hardy pioneers. Time had partially allayed the sting, but the wound is now uncovered by the allusion to days gone by, and the cases are not a few, where a tear of bitter sadness will course down the cheek in honor of the memory of those who have departed.

• Notwithstanding the many disadvantages, and even sorrows attended upon the first steps of civilization, and the adversities to be encountered, the pioneer led a happy life. The absence of the aristocratic and domineering power of wealth and position must have been a source of comfort and satisfaction. Merit alone in-

sured equality, and this could not be suppressed by tradition. The brotherhood of man was illustrated in a sincere and practical way, and hospitality was not considered so much of a christian trait as a duty to humanity.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

To learn with any degree of accuracy the first actual settler of a locality that has been settled for a generation is a more difficult task than would be imagined. There is only one rule which can be adopted, and that is to state the arrivals in the order in which they came, giving the dates as given by the parties themselves, and let the reader judge for himself. For years past there has been controversy over the question as to who was really the very first settler in Adair county. The historian does not dispute a single claim, but presents the statement of each claimant.

Early in the spring of 1849, Thomas Johnson, a native of Indiana, came from Page county, Iowa, whither he had gone in 1841, and seeing the fairness of the land, made a settlement on section 4, in what is known as Washington township, on the David Coffeen farm of the present. Here he built his cabin, the first permanent habitation erected upon the soil of Adair county, and broke up a small patch of ground and raised thereon a small crop of grain and vegetables for the support of his family. In 1850 he, growing tired of going long distances to mill, erected a primitive grist-mill upon his farm, and in 1854 he built a saw-mill upon the same stream. In 1853 a mail route was established through Washington township, on the road from Afton to Lewis, and the

house of Thomas Johnson was made a postoffice, with that gentleman as custodian of the mails, and was thus the first postmaster in the county. After living here for about twelve years, in 1861 Mr. Johnson emigrated to Oregon, where he now resides. The first school in this county was taught in Mr. Johnson's house in the winter of 1851 and 1852, by Miss Dianthe Richardson, of which further on.

In April, 1850, James R. Campbell built a cabin on section 3, in what is now Washington township, and on the 11th of May, of the same year, he removed into it with his family. He afterwards removed to section 33, where he still resides, the oldest living resident of the county. The points at which Mr. Campbell traded until the year 1856, when several stores were established at nearer points, were Savannah, the county seat of Andrew county, Missouri, one hundred and twenty miles away, or St. Joseph, still farther away. He had his grinding done at Cox's mills, on river One Hundred and Two, so called, it is said, because it is the one hundred and second stream crossed in traveling from the Mississippi river west. This mill was seventy-five miles from Mr. Campbell's house, and the journey there was often long and dreary.

James R. Campbell resides on section 33, Washington township, where he owns five hundred and sixty acres of land, and carries on farming and stock-raising. He was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 28th of March 1822, and is the son of James and Polly (Lock) Campbell, natives of Kentucky. He remained in Kentucky until seventeen years of age, when he moved to Lawrence county, Indiana, and remaining there one year he

moved to Putnam county, and there remained until 1841, when he settled in Page county, Iowa. In the spring of 1850 he came to Washington township, Adair county, where he has since resided. He first settled on section 3, where he lived until 1853, when he went to Page county to spend the winter, and in the spring of 1854 he came to his present farm. Mr. Campbell was married on the 14th of March, 1850, to Miss Susanna Johnson, of Lawrence county, Indiana. By their union four children have been blessed—Emily, Horant, James H. and Robert. Mr. Campbell has been very successful in all his undertakings, and has secured the respect and confidence of the community.

In the fall of 1849, William McDonald, or "Uncle Billy," as he is so familiarly called by all, came from Missouri to Adair county in search of a home. In the following spring he removed here and settled upon section 26 in Harrison township. William McDonald is a native of Pike county, Ohio, and was born April 20, 1809. He is the son of Charles and Nancy (Tubbs) McDonald. His first remove was to Peoria, Illinois, but that place not proving a satisfactory location, he returned to Ohio, but again went to Illinois and made a trial of Sangamon county. From there he went to Missouri, and in 1849 he came to this county. The appearance of the country to his eye as he came into the county at that early day gave little promise of the Adair county of to-day with its splendid farms, flourishing towns and villages, and valuable improvements in all departments. But it offered as good a field at least as the average land in the wild west, and here he decided to

cast his lot. When the county was organized he was chosen as its first recorder, and gave satisfaction to his fellow-citizens who placed him in the position. He was also one of the first trustees of the township, and has held the office of school director. Mr. McDonald has been married three times. April 2, 1829, he was married to Miss Maria Kirkendall, a daughter of George and Mary Kirkendall; no children by that marriage are living. On November 5, 1836, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Dixon, daughter of John Dixon; by this marriage he had two children—Emily and Elizabeth. He was married in 1869 to Letitia McAferty. He owns two hundred and twenty acres of land in section 26, Harrison township, besides the town property on which he resides. He has the honor of being one of those who paved the way for the present prosperity of Adair county. Mr. McDonald is a member of the Christian church.

In the early spring of 1850 there appeared upon the scene of action in Adair county, a man by the name of William Alcorn, who made a claim on section 27, in Jefferson township, and putting up a cabin settled down to the hard life of a pioneer. He resided on this place until 1852, when he sold the claim to John Febus, and took up another on section 33. In 1854 he left Adair county, and now lives in Dallas.

With Mr. Alcorn came John Gilson, who made a settlement in the same township, on what is now the McGinnis farm. A sketch of him will be found under the heading of county clerks, he having been the first to occupy that position in the county.

Daniel Vancil came to Adair county

about the same time and made what is now Jefferson township his headquarters. He made no claim, and was what is called "a claim jumper," and not finding the climate congenial to his disposition, in 1853 returned to his native state, Illinois, where he afterward participated in a "hanging bee," figuring quite prominently on the end of a rope, as a reward for some little pleasantry on his part.

Among the first settlers of Jefferson township was George M. Holaday, who made a settlement on section 26, in 1853. Here he built his cabin and resided for a time, but on the organization of the county was elected county judge, and after the expiration of his term of office, left the county under a cloud. A fuller sketch of him may be found under the caption of county judges.

Azariah Root, afterward county judge, was one of the early settlers of this county together with his son Abner. In 1853 he made a settlement upon section 11, in Jackson township, where he resided for some time, when he removed to section 12, and later to the village of Fontanelle. Both these gentlemen having served in an official position, sketches in detail of them may be found in that connection.

Charles Wilson, in the spring of 1853, made the first settlement in what is now Union township, on section 12, where he still resides. A memorial of pioneer days.

Christian Gerkin, a native of Germany, made a settlement on section 2, in the same township in the latter part of July, 1853. He came here directly from his German home across the sea, and is still a resident of the same place.

Charles Wilson, a native of England, was born in 1816, and is the son of Robert

and Sarah Wilson. He resided in his native land until eighteen years of age, when he came to America, first settling in Rochester, New York, and a year later he moved to Allegany county. He then moved to Genesee county, Indiana, and then to Lake county. He remained there until the fall of 1852, when he came to Iowa, spending the winter in Mahaska county, on the Des Moines river. In the spring following, he came with his family to Madison county, and began to work on his claim, his family living in a tent. He came to Adair county soon after, and began cultivating his farm. He was obliged to go ninety miles to a mill, with but few houses between his farm and Winterset. He owns four hundred and thirty acres of good land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in October, 1838, to Miss Sarah Brough, a native of England. They have been blessed with eight children—Thomas K., George, William, Lewis K., John, Mary, Lizzie and Harriott. Mr. Wilson has held the offices of township assessor and justice of the peace.

John Cears, one of the representative old settlers of this county, came here in the year 1854, and taking up a claim upon section 3, in Jackson township, has lived there ever since. John Cears, one of the prominent men of Jackson township, was born in Switzerland on the 18th of October, 1820, and in 1823 the family moved to America, locating in Alleghany, where he remained until 1832, when his father died, and his mother and children went to Monroe county, Ohio, and there remained until 1850, when he came to Platt county, Missouri, and one year later he came to Des Moines county, Iowa, and

there remained until 1853. He then came to Dallas county, Iowa, and in several months he came to his present location, and his house was stage station for some time. He now has a farm of four hundred and forty acres, and three hundred and twenty acres in Eureka township, and his farm is known as one of the best farms in the township. He was married in January, 1844, to Miss Phœbe Tucker. They have two children living—Frederick H. and Anna. He was married to his present wife, Miss P. J. Perry, in March, 1858, by whom he has had eight children—William P., Joseph H., Martha C., George B., Jennie I., Frank E., Thomas J., and Albert W. Mrs. Cears' mother was a native of Vermont, died in 1861, and her father, a native of New York, died in 1872.

John Febus made a settlement in Jefferson in 1853, where he remained until the fall of 1855, when he removed to Winterset. He is now numbered with "the great majority" that have passed death's portal.

John Gilman, another of the hardy band of pioneers who opened up this beautiful country to the uses of civilization, came here in 1853, and made a settlement on section 5 in the Richland township of to-day.

With him came Harvey Fortner. He shortly afterward left the county, and his present whereabouts is unknown.

Jefferson township received another settler in the year 1853 in the person of Jacob Bruce, who located upon section 33, where he now lives. In giving the biographical sketches of the most prominent men of this township, we must not fail to mention Jacob Bruce, who is one of the most

substantial citizens. He was born on the 27th of October, 1825, in Union county, Pennsylvania. In 1835 he moved with his parents to Sandusky county, Ohio, and there remained until the fall of the same year, when he went to Fulton county, Indiana, where he was married in October, 1850, to Miss Catharine Hoch, a daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Kline) Hock. They have been blessed with two children—Barbara and A. Bruce. In 1853 Mr. Bruce came to Adair county, and settled on section 33, Jefferson township, in the spring of 1854. He owns four hundred acres of good cultivated land, fine meadows and a good pasture, all being under fence. There were large numbers of deer here when he first came to this county, having known a man who killed fourteen in one day. He was in the service of the Mexican war, having enlisted in 1846, in Peru, Indiana. He had charge of a train of twenty-five teams, and was in several skirmishes. He was one of the bravest soldiers, and was always at the front when any fighting was to be done. Mr. Bruce owns the finest orchard in the township, having now six hundred and fifty trees, and intends planting one hundred and fifty more next spring. He has been township clerk, road supervisor, and one of the first trustees of the township, and township supervisor for the term of four years.

Titus, Elijah and J. B. Sullivan located upon section 16, Washington township, in the fall of 1853, where the two first named took up claims, and the latter worked for them. In 1856, J. B. removed to Jackson township, where he still resides.

Jahn Sullivan, a native of Monroe

county, Indiana, was born on the 11th of November, 1836, and is the son of Henry S. and Sarah Sullivan, who were early settlers in Indiana. John's parents died when he was quite young, and he went to live with some relatives and friends until old enough to do for himself. He was raised on a farm where he lived until 1853, when he removed to Clarke county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming until 1855, when he came to Washington township, Adair county, where he worked with his brothers T. H. and E. B. Sullivan. In 1856 he built his present farm house in Jackson township, where he owns seven hundred and ninety acres of land, and a small orchard. He was married on the 16th of October, 1856, to Miss Margaret J. Roberts, a native of Indiana. They have five children—Eli H., Mary A., Pleasant P., Ida B. and Oscar J. Mr. Sullivan is a member of the Christian church, and has been a member of the school board almost ever since the township has been organized, and has been township trustee for seven years.

Alfred Jones, Sr., a native of the state of North Carolina, made a settlement in what is now Jackson township, on the 3d day of June, 1852. This was on section 4. Here he made him a home, and resided until he died, October 18, 1881.

Willis Lyons, in the middle of June of the same year, "squatted" upon a portion of section 12, in Jackson township, and erected a cabin. A fuller account of him will be found in the history of that township.

At this date the settlement of the county began quite rapidly. For a more minute and detailed description of the many who came to seek homes in Adair county, the

reader is referred to the several township histories, which are as complete in every particular as could be secured with persistency by our conscientious historians.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first white child born in what is now Adair county, was Margaret Johnson, daughter of Thomas and Rosa Johnson, the pioneers of the county, who first saw the light of day in May, 1850, in the cabin of her parents in what is now Washington township. She is now a resident of California.

The first death was that of a child of John Gilson, prænomen now unknown, that was chilled in the icy arms of death, in the fall of 1850, in the territory now known as Jefferson township.

The first marriage of residents of the county was that of Joshua E. Chapman and Miss Dianthe Richardson, in 1853. These parties were married in Tremont

county, but lived in this county at the time of their marriage.

The first marriage within the bounds of Adair county was the ceremony that united the destinies of William Stinson and Elizabeth Fredonia Crow, and who were made one upon the 7th of May, 1854, by Judge George M. Holaday.

The pioneer school was taught at the house of Thomas Johnson, on section 4, in what is now known as Washington township. The teacher was Miss Dianthe Richardson, who afterwards married Joshua E. Chapman as above related. This school was taught in the winter of 1851-2, and had but a small attendance.

The first mill in the county was a small grist-mill, built by Thomas Johnson on the stream that ran through his land on section 4, in Washington township. This was a simple affair, of but rude construction, and would grind corn without bolting it, making but a coarse meal at best.

CHAPTER III.

PIONEER LIFE.

One of the most interesting phases of national or local history, is that of the settlement of a new country. What was the original state in which the pioneer found the country, and how was it made to blossom as the rose?

Pioneer life in Adair county finds its parallel in almost every county in the

state, and throughout the entire West. While some of the customs here given may not be entirely applicable to pioneer life in Adair, they are a truthful representation of pioneer life in general, and are thus worthy a place in this volume. When William Johnson, William McDonauld and others of that noble band of pio-

neers settled here, they found an unbroken wilderness. Wild beasts, and but little less wild savages, roamed at will over the prairie, through the forests, and along the waters of the Middle and Grand rivers, and their numerous tributaries. Forests were to be felled, cabins erected, mills built, and the river and creeks made to labor for the benefit of mankind. The beautiful prairies were to be robbed of their natural ornaments, and the hand of art was to assist in their decoration. Who was to undertake this work? Are they qualified for the task? What will be the effect of their labors upon future generations?

The Adair county pioneers had many difficulties to contend with, not the least of which was the journey from civilization to the forest homes. The route lay for the most part through a rough country; swamps and marshes were crossed with great exertion and fatigue; rivers were forded with difficulty and danger; nights were passed on open prairies, with the sod for a couch and the heavens for a shelter; long, weary days and weeks of travel were endured, but finally the "promised land" was reached.

EARLY MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The young men and women of to-day have little conception of the mode of life among the early settlers of the country. One can hardly conceive how so great a change could take place in so short a time. The clothing, the dwellings, the diet, the social customs have undergone a total revolution, as though a new race had taken possession of the land.

In a new country far removed from the conveniences of civilization, where all are

compelled to build their own houses, make their own clothing, and procure for themselves the means of subsistence, it is to be expected that their dwellings and garments will be rude. These were matters controlled by surrounding circumstances and the means at their disposal. The earliest settlers constructed what were termed "three-faced camps," or, in other words, three walls, leaving one side open. They are described as follows: The walls were built seven feet high, when poles were laid across at a distance of about three feet apart, and on these a roof of clapboards was laid, which were kept in place by weight poles placed on them. The clapboards were about four feet in length and from eight inches to twelve inches in width, split out of white oak timber. No floor was laid in the "camp." The structure required neither door, window or chimney. The one side left out of the cabin answered all these purposes. In front of the open side was built a large log heap, which served for warmth in cold weather and for cooking purposes in all seasons. Of course there was an abundance of light, and, on either side of the fire, space to enter in and out. These "three-faced camps" were probably more easily constructed than the ordinary cabin, and was not the usual style of dwelling houses.

The cabin was considered a material advance for comfort and home life. This was, in almost every case, built of logs, the spaces between the logs being filled in with split sticks of wood, called "chinks," and then daubed over, both inside and outside, with mortar made of clay. The floor, sometimes, was nothing more than earth tramped hard and smooth, but commonly made of "puncheons," or split logs,

with the split side turned upward. The roof was made by gradually drawing in the top to the ridgepole, and, on cross pieces, laying the "clapboards," which, being several feet in length, instead of being nailed, were held in place by poles laid on them, called "weight poles," reaching the length of the cabin. For a fire-place, a space was cut out of the logs on one side of the room, usually about six feet in length, and three sides were built up of logs, making an offset in the wall. This was lined with stone, if convenient; if not, then earth. The flue, or upper part of the chimney, was built of small split sticks, two and a half or three feet in length, carried a little space above the roof, and plastered over with clay, and when finished was called a "cat-and-clay" chimney. The door space was also made by cutting an aperture in one side of the room of the required size, the door itself being made of clapboards secured by wooden pins to two crosspieces. The hinges were also of wood, while the fastenings consisted of a wooden latch catching on a hook of the same material. To open the door from the outside, a strip of buckskin was tied to the latch and drawn through a hole a few inches above the latch-bar, so that on pulling the string the latch was lifted from the catch or hook, and the door was opened without further trouble. To lock the door, it was only necessary to pull the string through the hole to the inside. Here the family lived, and here the guest and wayfarer were made welcome. The living room was of good size, but to a large extent it was all—kitchen, bed-room, parlor and arsenal, with fitches of bacon and rings of dried pumpkin suspended from the rafters. In one corner were the

loom and other implements used in the manufacture of clothing, and around the ample fire-place were collected the kitchen furniture. The clothing lined one side of the sleeping apartment, suspended from pegs driven in the logs. Hemp and flax were generally raised, and a few sheep kept. Out of these the clothing for the family and the sheets and coverlets were made by the females of the house. Over the door was placed the trusty rifle, and just back of it hung the powder horn and hunting pouch. In the well-to-do families, or when crowded on the ground floor, a loft was sometimes made to the cabin for a sleeping place and the storage of "traps" and articles not in common use. The loft was reached by a ladder secured to the wall. Generally the bedrooms were separated from the living-room by sheets and coverlets suspended from the rafters, but until the means of making these partition walls were ample, they lived and slept in the same room.

Familiarity with this mode of living did away with much of the discomfort, but as soon as the improvement could be made, there was added to the cabin an additional room, or a "double log cabin" being substantially a "three-faced camp," with a log room on each end and containing a loft. The furniture in the cabin corresponded with the house itself. The articles used in the kitchen were as few and simple as can be imagined. A "Dutch oven," or skillet, a long handled frying pan, an iron pot or kettle, and sometimes a coffee pot, constituted the utensils of the best furnished kitchen. A little later, when a stone wall formed the base of the chimney, a long iron "crane" swung in the chimney place, which on its "pot-

hook" carried the boiling kettle or heavy iron pot. The cooking was all done on the fire-place and at the fire, and the style of cooking was as simple as the utensils. Indian, or corn meal, was the common flour, which was made into "pone" or "corn-dodger," or "hoe-cake," as the occasion or variety demanded. The "pone" and the "dodger" were baked in the Dutch oven, which was first set on a bed of glowing coals. When the oven was filled with the dough, the lid, already heated on the fire, was placed on the oven and covered with hot embers and ashes. When the bread was done it was taken from the oven and placed near the fire to keep warm while some other food was being prepared in the same oven for the forthcoming meal. The "hoe-cake" was prepared in the same way as the dodger—that is, a stiff dough was made of the meal and water, and taking as much as could conveniently be held in both hands, it was moulded into the desired shape by being tossed from hand to hand, then laid on a board or flat stone placed at an angle before the fire, and patted down to the required thickness. In the fall and early winter, cooked pumpkin was added to the meal dough, giving a flavor and richness in the bread not attained by the modern methods. In the oven from which the bread was taken, the venison or ham was then fried, and in winter, lye hominy, made from the unbroken grains of corn, added to the frugal meal. The woods abounded of honey, and of this the early settlers had an abundance the year round. For some years after settlements were made, the corn meal formed the staple commodity for bread.

These simple cabins were inhabited by

a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock-modesty, and the traveler seeking lodgings for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offerings, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader may not easily imagine; for, as described, often a single room would be made to serve the purpose of a kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight persons.

CHARACTER OF THE PIONEERS.

The character of the pioneers of Adair county falls properly within the range of the historian. They lived in a region of exuberance and fertility, where nature had scattered her blessings with a liberal hand. The inexhaustible forest supply, the fertile prairies, and the many improvements constantly going forward, with the bright prospect for a glorious future in everything that renders life pleasant, combined to deeply impress their character, to give them a spirit of enterprise, an independence of feeling, and a joyousness of hope. They were a thorough admixture of many nations, characters, languages, conditions and opinions. There was scarcely a state in the Union that was not represented among the early settlers. All the various religious sects had their advocates. All now form one society. Says an early writer: "Men must cleave to their kind, and must be dependent upon each other. Pride and jealousy give way to the natural yearnings of the human heart for society. They begin to rub off the neutral prejudices; one takes a step and then the other; they meet half way

and embrace; and the society thus newly organized and constituted, is more liberal, enlarged, unprejudiced, and, of course, more affectionate, than a society of people of like birth and character, who bring all their early prejudices as a common stock, to be transmitted as an inheritance to posterity."

CLOTHING.

The clothing of the early pioneers was as plain and simple as their houses. Necessity compelled it to be in conformity to the strictest economy. The clothing taken to the new country was made to render a vast deal of service until a crop of flax or hemp could be grown, out of which to make the household apparel. The prairie wolves made it difficult to take sheep into the settlements, but after the sheep had been introduced, and flax and hemp raised in sufficient quantities, it still remained an arduous task to spin, weave and make the wearing apparel for an entire family. In summer, nearly all persons, both male and female, went barefooted. Buckskin moccasins were much worn. Boys of twelve and fifteen years of age never thought of wearing anything on their feet, except during three or four months of the coldest weather in winter. Boots were unknown until a later generation. After flax was raised in sufficient quantities, and sheep could be protected from the wolves, a better and more comfortable style of clothing prevailed. Flannel and linsey were woven and made into garments for the women and children, and jeans for the men. The wool for the jeans was colored from the bark of the walnut, and from this came the term "butternut," still common throughout

the West. The black and white wool mixed, varied the color, and gave the name "pepper-and-salt." As a matter of course every family did its own spinning, weaving and sewing, and for years all the wool had to be carded by hand on cards from four inches broad to eight and ten inches long. The picking of the wool and carding was work to which the little folks could help, and at the proper season all the little hands were enlisted in the business. Every household had its big and little spinning wheels, winding-blades, reel, warping-bars and loom. The articles were indispensable in every family. In many of the households of Adair county, stowed away in empty garrets and out-of-the-way places, may still be found some of these almost forgotten relics.

The preparations for the family clothing usually began in the early fall, and the work was continued on into the winter months, when the whirr of the wheels and the regular stroke of the loom could be heard until a late hour of the night. No scene can well be imagined so abounding in contentment and domestic happiness. Strips of bark, of the shell-bark hickory, thrown from time to time in the ample fire-place, cast a ruddy, flickering light over the room. In one corner, within range of the reflected light, the father is cobbling a well-worn pair of shoes, or trying his skill at making new ones. Hard by, the young ones are shelling corn for the next grist. The oldest daughter whirls the large spinning-wheel, and with its hum and whirr trips to the far side of the room, drawing out the thread, while the mother, with the click of the shuttle and the measured thump of the loom,

fills up the hours—the whole a scene of domestic industry and happiness rarely elsewhere to be found.

It is well for "Young America" to look back on those early days. It involved a life of toil, hardship, and the lack of many comforts, but it was the life that made men of character. Adair county to-day has no better men than the immediate descendants of those who built their cabins in the forest, and by patient endurance wrought out of the wilderness the landmarks for prosperous commonwealth. One of these writes that "the boys were required to do their share of the hard labor of clearing up the farm, for much of the country now under the plow was at one time heavily timbered, or was covered with a dense thicket of hazel and young timber. Our visits were made with ox teams, and we walked or rode on horseback, or in wagons, to 'meeting.' The boys 'pulled,' 'broke,' and 'hackled' flax, wore tow shirts, and indulged aristocratic feelings in fringed 'hunting-shirts' and 'coon-skin caps, 'picked' and 'carded' wool by hand, and 'spooled' and 'quilled' yarn for the weaving till the back ached."

Industry such as this, supported by an economy and frugality from which there was then no escape, necessarily brought its own reward. The hard toil made men old before their time, but beneath their sturdy blows they saw not only the forest pass away, but the fields white with the grain. Change and alterations were to be expected, but the reality has distanced the wildest conjecture, and, stranger still, multitudes are still living who witnessed not only the face of nature undergoing a change about them, but the manners, cus-

toms, and industries of a whole people almost wholly changed. Many an old pioneer sits by his fireside in his easy chair, with closed eyes, and dreams of the scenes of the long ago.

"The voice of Nature's very self drops low,
As though she whispered of the long ago,
When down the wandering stream the rude canoe
Of some lone trapper glided into view,
And loitered down the watery path that led
Thro' forest depths, that only knew the tread
Of savage beasts and wild barbarians,
That skulked about with blood upon their hands
And murder in their hearts. The light of day
Might barely pierce the gloominess that lay
Like some dark pall across the water's face,
And folded all the land in its embrace;
The panther's screaming, and the bear's low
growl,

The snake's sharp rattle, and the wolf's wild
howl,

The owl's grim chuckle, as it rose and fell
In alternation with the Indian's yell,
Made fitting prelude for the gory plays
That were enacted in the early days."

"Now, o'er the vision, like a miracle, falls
The old log cabin with its dingy walls,
And crippled chimney, with the crutch-like prop
Beneath, a sagging shoulder at the top,
The 'coon-skin, battened fast on either side,
The whisks of leaf tobacco, cut and dried;
The yellow strands of quartered apples hung
In rich festoons that tangled in among
The morning-glory vines that clambered o'er
The little clapboard roof above the door;
Again, thro' mists of memory arise
The simple scenes of home before the eyes;
The happy mother humming with her wheel
The dear old melodies that used to steal
So drowsily upon the summer air,
The house dog hid his bone, forgot his care,
And nestled at her feet, to dream, perchance,
Some cooling dream of winter-time romance.
The square of sunshine through the open door
That notched its edge across the puncheon floor,
And made a golden coverlet whereon
The god of slumber had a picture drawn
Of babyhood, in all the loveliness

Of dimpled cheek, and limb, and linsey dress.
The bough-filled fire-place and the mantel wide,
Its fire-scorched ankles stretched on either side,
Where, perchance upon its shoulders 'neath the
joists,

The old clock hiccupped, harsh and husky-voiced :

Tomatoes, red and yellow, in a row,
Preserved not then for diet, but for show:
The jars of jelly, with their dainty tops ;
Bunches of pennyroyal and cordial drops,
The flask of camphor and vial of squills.
The box of buttons, garden seeds and pills.
And thus the pioneer and helpsome aged wife,
Reflectively review the scenes of early life."

WEDDINGS.

The wedding was an attractive feature of pioneer life. There was no distinction of life and very little of fortune. On these accounts the first impressions of love generally resulted in marriage. The family establishment cost but little labor—nothing more. The marriage was always celebrated at the house of the bride, and she was generally left to choose the officiating clergyman. A wedding, however, engaged the attention of the whole neighborhood. It was anticipated by both old and young with eager expectation. In the morning of the wedding day, the groom and his intimate friends assembled at the house of his father, and, after due preparation, departed *en masse* for the "mansion" of his bride. The journey was sometimes made on horseback, sometimes on foot, and sometimes in farm wagons and carts. It was always a merry journey, and to insure merriment the bottle was always taken along. On reaching the house of the bride, the marriage ceremony took place, and then dinner or supper was served. After the meal the dancing commenced, and generally lasted until the fol-

lowing morning. The figures of the dances were three and four-handed reels, or square sets and jigs. The commencement was always a square four, which was followed by what the pioneers called "jigging,"—that is, two of the four would single out for a jig, and were followed by the remaining couple. The jigs were often accompanied with what was called "cutting out"—that is, when either of the parties became tired of the dance, on intimation the place was supplied by some one of the company without interruption of the dance. In this way the reel was often continued until the musician was exhausted. About 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening a deputation of young ladies stole off the bride and put her to bed. In doing this, they had to ascend a ladder from the kitchen to the upper floor, which was composed of loose boards. Here, in the pioneer bridal chamber, the young, simple-hearted girl was put to bed by her enthusiastic friends. This done, a deputation of young men escorted the groom to the same apartment and placed him snugly by the side of his bride. The dance still continued, and if the seats were scarce, which was generally the case, says a local witness, every young man, when not engaged in the dance, was obliged to offer his lap as a seat for one of the girls, and the offer was sure to be accepted. During the night's festivities spirits were freely used, but seldom to excess. The infair was held on the following evening, where the same order of exercises was observed.

SHAKES.

Another feature of pioneer life, which every old settler will vividly recall, was

the "chills and fever," "fever and ague," or "shakes," as it is variously called. It was a terror to new-comers, for in the fall of the year almost everybody was afflicted with it. It was no respecter of persons; everybody looked pale and sallow, as though frost-bitten. It was not contagious, but derived from impure water and air, which was always developed in the opening up of a new country of rank soil like that of Adair county. The impurities continued to absorb from day to day, and from week to week, until the whole corporate body becomes saturated with it as with electricity, and then the shock came; and the shock was a regular shake, with a fixed beginning and ending, coming on, in some cases, each day, but generally on alternate days, with a regularity that was surprising. After the shakes came the fever, and this "last estate was worse than the first;" it was a burning hot fever, and lasted for hours. When you had the chill you couldn't get warm, and when you had the fever you couldn't get cool. It was exceedingly awkward in this respect—indeed it was. Nor would it stop for any contingency—not even a wedding in the family would stop it. It was imperative and tyrannical. When the appointed time came around, everything else had to be stopped to attend to its demands. It didn't even have any Sundays or holidays. After the fever went down you still didn't feel much better; you felt as though you had gone through some sort of a collision, threshing-machine, jarring-machine, and came out not killed, but next thing to it. You felt weak, as though you had run too far after something, and then didn't catch it. You felt languid, stupid and

sore, and was down in the mouth and heel and partially raveled out. Your back was out of fix, your head ached and your appetite crazy. Your eyes had too much white in them; your ears, especially after taking quinine, had too much roar in them, and your whole body and soul were entirely woe begone, disconsolate, sad, poor and good for nothing. You didn't think much of yourself, and didn't believe that other people did either, and you didn't care. You didn't quite make up your mind to commit suicide, but sometimes wished some accident would happen to knock either the malady or yourself out of existence. You imagined even the dogs looked at you with a sort of self-complacency. You thought the sun had a sort of sickly shine about it. About this time you came to the conclusion that you would not take the whole state as a gift; and if you had the strength and means you would pick up Hannah and the baby, and your traps, and go back "yander" to "Old Virginny," the "Jar-seys," Maryland, Pennsylvania, or "York State."

"And to-day, the swallows flitting
Round my cabin, see me sitting
Moodily within the sunshine,
Just within my silent door,
Waiting for the 'ager,' seeming
Like a man forever dreaming;
And the sunlight on me streaming
Throws no shadow on the floor;
For I am too thin and sallow
To make shadows on the floor—
Nary shadow any more!"

The foregoing is not a mere picture of imagination. It is simply recounting in quaint phrase of what actually occurred in hundreds of cases. Whole families would sometimes be sick at one time, and not

a member scarcely able to wait upon another. Labor or exercise always aggravated the malady, and it took General Laziness a long time to thrash the enemy out. These were the days for swallowing all sorts of roots and "yarbs" and whisky straight, with some faint hope of relief. Finally, when the case wore out, the last remedy got the credit of the cure.

WOLF HUNTING.

In early days more mischief was done by wolves than by any other wild animal, and no small part of their mischief consisted in their almost constant barking at night, which always seemed menacing and frightful to the settlers. Like mosquitos, the noise they made appeared to be about as dreadful as the real depredations they committed. The most effectual as well as the most exciting, method of ridding the country of these hateful pests, was that known as the circular wolf hunt, by which all the men and boys would turn out on an appointed day, in a kind of circle comprising many square miles of territory, with horses and dogs, and then close up toward the center field of operation, gathering, not only wolves, but also deer and many small "varmint." Five, ten or more wolves, by this means, would be killed in a single day. The men would be organized with as much system as a small army, every one being posted in the meaning of every signal and the application of every rule. Guns were scarcely ever allowed to be brought on such occasions, as their use would be unavoidably dangerous. The dogs were depended upon for the final slaughter. The dogs, by the way, had all to be held in check by a cord in the hands of their keepers until the final signal

was given to let them loose, when away they would all go to the center of battle, and a more exciting scene would follow than can easily be described.

SNAKES.

In pioneer times snakes were numerous, such as the rattlesnake, viper, adder, blood-snakes, and many varieties of large blue and green snakes, milksnakes, garter and watersnakes, and others. If, on meeting one of these, you would retreat, they would chase you very fiercely; but if you would turn and give them battle, they would immediately turn and crawl away with all possible speed, hide in the grass and weeds and wait for a "greener" customer. These really harmless snakes served to put people on their guard against the more dangerous and venomous kind. It was a common practice, in order to exterminate them, for the men to turn out in companies with spades, mattocks, and crow-bars, attack the principal snake dens, and slay large numbers of them. In early spring the snakes were somewhat torpid, and easily captured. Scores of rattlesnakes were sometimes frightened out of a single den, which, as soon as they showed their heads through the crevices of the rocks, were dispatched, and left to be devoured by the numerous wild hogs of that day. Some of the fattest of these snakes were taken to the house and oil extracted from them, and their glittering skins were saved as a specific for rheumatism. Another method for their destruction was to fix a heavy stick over the door of their dens, with a long grapevine attached, so that one at a distance could plug the entrance to the den when the snakes were all out sunning themselves. Then a large com-

pany of citizens, on hand by appointment, could kill scores of the reptiles in a few minutes.

AGRICULTURE.

In the earlier settlements of this section, ponds, marshes and swamps abounded where to-day are found cultivated and fertile fields. The low and flat places were avoided for the higher grounds, not only on account of the wetness, but for sanitary reasons. Agricultural implements were necessarily rude, and the agriculture of a corresponding character. The plow used was called a "bar-share" plow, the iron point of which consisted of a bar of iron about two feet long, and a broad share of iron welded to it. At the extreme point was a coulter that passed through a beam six or seven feet long, to which was attached handles of corresponding length. The mold-board was a wooden one split out of winding timber, or hewed into a winding shape, in order to turn the soil over. In the springtime, when the ground was to be prepared for the seed, the father would take his post at the plow, and the daughter possession of the reins. This is a grand scene—one full of grace and beauty. The pioneer girl thinks but little of fine dress; knows less of the fashions; has probably heard of the opera, but does not understand its meaning; has been told of the piano but has never seen one; wears a dress "buttoned up behind;" has on "leather boots," and "drives plow" for father. In the planting of corn, which was always done by hand, the girls always took a part, usually dropping the corn, but many of them covering it with the hand-hoe.

In the cultivation of wheat, the land

was ploughed the same as for corn, and harrowed with a wooden-toothed harrow, or smoothed by dragging over the ground a heavy brush, weighed down, if necessary, with a stick of timber. It was then sown broadcast by hand at the rate of about a bushel and a quarter to the acre, and harrowed in with the brush. The implement used to cut the wheat was neither the sickle nor the cradle. The sickle was almost identical with the "grass hook" in use, and the cradle was a scythe fastened to a frame of wood, with long, bending teeth or strips of wood, for cutting and laying the grain in swaths. There were few farmers who did not know how to swing the scythe or cradle, and there was no more pleasant picture on a farm than a gang of workmen in the harvest field, nor a more hilarious crowd. Three cradles would cut about ten acres a day. One binder was expected to keep up with the cradle. Barns for the storage of the threshed grain are comparatively a "modern invention," and as soon as the shock was supposed to be sufficiently cured, it was hauled to some place on the farm convenient for threshing, and there put in stack. The threshing was performed in one of two ways, by flail or tramping with horses, generally the latter. The flail was used in stormy weather, on the sheltered floor, or when the farm work was not pressing; the threshing by tramping commonly in clear weather, on a level and well tramped clay floor. The bundles were piled in a circle of about fifteen to twenty feet in diameter, and four to six horses ridden over the straw. One or two hands turned over and kept the straw in place. When sufficiently tramped, the straw was thrown into a rick

or stack, and the wheat cleared by a "fanning-mill," or sometimes, before fanning-mills were introduced, by letting it fall from the height of ten or twelve feet, subjected to the action of the wind, when it was supposed to be ready for the mill or market.

RELIGION.

The religious element in the life of the pioneer was such as to attract the attention of those living in more favored places. The pioneer was no hypocrite. If he believed in horse-racing, whisky-drinking, card-playing, or anything of like character,

he practiced them openly and above board. If he was of a religious turn of mind he was not ashamed to own it. He could truthfully sing,

"I'm not ashamed to own my Lord,
Or blush to speak His name."

But the pioneer clung to the faith of his fathers, for a time, at least. If he was a Presbyterian he was not ashamed of it, but rather prided himself on being one of the elect. If a Methodist, he was one to the fullest extent. He prayed long and loud if the spirit moved him, and cared nothing for the empty form of religion.

CHAPTER IV.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Adair county was at one time a portion of the county of Des Moines, and the northern tier of townships, from December 31, 1837, until July 30, 1840, a part of Keokuk county. It was created as now existing by an act of the third general assembly, approved January 15, 1851, and named Adair in honor of General John Adair, an officer of the war of 1812-5, and sixth governor of Kentucky. By chapter 8, acts of the fourth general assembly, the county was made a township of Cass county, for election and judicial purposes, but the county of Adair was fully organized shortly afterward, the

first election being held at the house of Alfred Jones.

At the time of the organization the powers of the present board of supervisors was vested in a county court. This consisted of a judge, prosecuting attorney and the sheriff, although it generally devolved upon the county judge to transact the main part of the business. The judge had entire jurisdiction in all matters which could not properly be brought before the district court, and was, therefore, to a certain extent, supreme ruler in local matters. The office was the most important one in the gift of the people.

The first meeting of the county court was held on the 6th of May, 1854, at the house of Judge George M. Holiday. The only business before the court at that time was the granting of a marriage license to William Stinson and Elizabeth Crow.

At the July term it was ordered that "the county of Adair be divided into two election precincts, the center line running north and south to be the dividing line, the east half to be known as Harrison precinct, and the west half Washington precinct. Ordered, also, that Alfred Jones, Thomas N. Johnson and Nathan Wooart be appointed township trustees of Washington precinct."

At the September term the court made the first levy of taxes in the county, which was at the following rate: For state revenue, three mills on a dollar; county fund, six mills; school fund, one-half mill; road tax, one mill and one dollar poll; county poll tax, fifty cents.

At the time of the organization of the county, Elias Stafford and George B. Hitchcock were appointed commissioners to locate the seat of county government, by the general assembly of the state of Iowa, and upon the 1st of May, 1855, the following report of the same was returned to the county judge, and by him ordered to be transcribed upon the records:

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ADAIR, }

In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved January 15th, 1855, for the location of the seat of justice of the aforesaid county of Adair; We, G. B. Hitchcock and Elias Stafferd, two of the Commissioners appointed by the aforesaid act to locate the seat of justice of said county; have met at Adair post-office, on the 24th day of April, 1855, and pro-

ceeded to locate the seat of justice of said county of Adair, on the southwest quarter of section 17, in township 75 north, range 32 west, as above directed by the aforesaid act. We, the said Commissioners have been duly sworn as above directed. This done in Adair county, this April 27, 1855. The name of the county seat above described shall be Summerset.

ELIAS STAFFORD,
GEORGE B. HITCHCOCK,
Commissioners.

This town is that now known by the more euphonious name of Fontanelle.

In these early days the officers of the county were not inclined to grow rich from the salary or emoluments arising from their offices, as instance the following entry, made upon the records of the county court, on the first Monday in July, 1855: "Ordered, that John Gibson, county clerk, be allowed in all for fifteen months' salary as clerk, sixty-two dollars and fifty cents. And that G. M. Holiday be allowed fifty-two dollars and fifty cents as his salary for fifteen months, from the first of April, 1854, to the first of July, 1855."

At the July term of the county court a new township was set off, consisting of congressional townships 74 and 75, ranges 30 and 31, which was called Grand River. Robert Wilson, Charles Wilson, and William Swears were appointed trustees of the same. Also, townships 76 and 77, ranges 31, 32 and 33 were set off and formed into a civil township under the name of Jefferson township and M. Hollingsworth, Samuel Miner and William Tingbe were appointed trustees thereof.

On the first of August, 1855, J. J. Leeper became county judge and *de facto* the county government, who ordered that the court be held at his house, until the

necessary county building, at Summerset, were erected. At the session of the court, held January 7, 1856, the following order was made: "Ordered, that there be a court house built in Summerset, Adair county, Iowa; and ordered further, that the said house be advertised to be sold to to the lowest responsible bidder on the tenth day of February, 1856. The said house to be twenty-six feet wide, thirty-six feet long, ten feet high, and to contain three rooms, all to be finished in good style." In accordance with this order the contract was let to James Ray, upon the above date, who undertook, for the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, to have the court-house ready for occupation by the first of October, 1856.

At the March term of court, of this year, congressional townships 74 and 75, of range 32 west, and township 75, range 33, were made a civil township under the name of Summerset.

The first petition for a road was presented to the court, as far as the records show, by Mr. Cutler, in October, 1856. The judge appointed James Walker as a commissioner to view the same and report.

On the 25th of August, 1857, the court met, when Manning Drake, the newly elected county judge, handed in his resignation, which was accepted, and while D. M. Valentine, the prosecuting attorney, acted as judge, the office was declared vacant. Mr. Valentine held the position as acting judge and judge until April 13th, 1858, when a successor was sworn into office. This gentleman was F. M. Corr, who assumed the judicial ermine and entered upon the duties of office with considerable ardor.

At the July term, 1859, the judge, on a petition to that effect, set off a township consisting of townships 74 and 75, range 31, which was to be known as Greenfield, and ordered that W. G. Bagg be appointed organizing officer.

During the administration of Judge Corr, upon the 18th day of October, 1860, a petition was presented asking that township 76, range 32, and sections 31, 32 and 33, in township 77, range 32, be set off and made into a new civil township under the name of Grove; which the court granted, and ordered that the first election therein be held at the general election in November following.

But little was done by these county courts during the latter years of their existence, except the auditing and paying of claims against the county and the granting of marriage licenses.

The first regular session of the board of supervisors was held at Fontanelle, the county seat of Adair county, on the 7th of January, 1861. There were present the following gentlemen who were sworn into office: Mathew Clark, Greenfield township; R. W. Champlin, Washington township; Benjamin Minet, Richland township; L. C. Elliott, Harrison township; John Loucks, Jefferson township; James Thompson, Walnut township; Jacob Bruce, Grove township; L. J. Wilson, Grand River township; Azariah Root, Summerset township.

After all had taken their seats, the board proceeded to organization by electing Azariah Root chairman for the ensuing year and drew lots for the term of office of each member. Much of the business before this board seems to have been the straightening up of old matters. At their

meeting upon the 4th of June, however, they, in answer to a petition to that effect, set off a new civil township which they called Lincoln township. This comprised congressional township 77 north, range 30 west. Zimri Horner was by the same act made organizing officer, and the election for the first offices was set for the 2d of October, 1861, and was to be held at the house of Dominick Nunon.

The board of supervisors for the year 1862, was composed of the following-named: James C. Gibbs, Summerset; Azariah Root, Jackson; S. C. Vance, Greenfield; L. C. Elliott, Harrison; Jacob Bruce, Grove; John Loucks, Jefferson; A. J. Ross, Washington; Benjamin Minert, Richland; L. S. Wilson, Grand River; James Thompson, Walnut; Milton Mills, Lincoln.

These parties met at the court-house in Fontanelle, on the 6th day of January, and elected James C. Gibbs as chairman, and proceeded to the transaction of the regular routine of business. In October of the same year, James C. Gibbs resigned his position as member of the board, and Azariah Root, having removed from Jackson township to Summerset, made a vacancy in the representation of the former sub-division of the county.

On the 5th of January, 1863, the new board for the year assembled at Fontanelle, and the following gentlemen took their seats: Benjamin Minert, Richland; S. C. Vance, Greenfield; S. W. Armstrong, Summerset; Milton Mills, Lincoln; A. J. Ross, Washington; John Loucks, Jefferson; Jacob Bruce, Grove; Abner Root, Jackson; L. J. Wilson, Grand River; James Thompson, Walnut; Fielden Key, Harrison.

On organization, Benjamin Minert was elected chairman for the year, and the board proceeded to business. Jacob Bruce was appointed by the board as supervisor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by there being no election in Grove township. But little of any interest seems to have transpired at this term except the following action in relation to the support of the families of the volunteers: At the fall election of 1862 a special tax was voted by the people of the county for the above purpose, and the board of supervisors, at the January term, appointed Messrs. Vance, Minert and Key a committee to attend to the distribution of the same. At the June term the board passed the following resolution:

Resolved, By the board of supervisors of Adair county, Iowa, that resolution No. 13 appropriating the special tax voted for the relief of families of volunteers, be so amended that the committee therein named shall not, in making said distribution, be confined or limited to families of volunteers who enlisted in Adair county, but that they shall act in good faith and relieve all families of volunteers residing, or that may reside in the county, to the extent of the funds provided; acting in their discretion in making the distribution.

At the October term of this same year a resolution was adopted, giving to each patriot who enlisted in the "services of the United States government against the so-called Confederate States of America, between the 14th of December, 1863, and the 4th of January, 1864, from Adair county, under the call of the three hundred thousand men to fill up the old regiments now in the field, to fill the county of Adair's

quota," under the same, the sum of one hundred dollars as a bounty; said sum to be paid in county warrants on the treasurer of said county, when the said volunteer shall have been mustered into the United States service and rendezvous set. On the 4th of January, 1864, the new board of supervisors met at Fontanelle, and the following mentioned, after due qualification of the new members, took their seats: S. C. Vance, Greenfield; Benjamin Minert, Richland; Jacob Bruce, Grove; John Loucks, Jefferson; A. J. Ross, Washington; John Augustine, Grand River; Milton Mills, Lincoln; S. W. Armstrong, Summerset; J. W. Stinman, Jackson; James Thompson, Walnut; Fielden Key, Harrison. Benjamin Minert was chosen chairman for the ensuing year. The various committees coming forward to report, among them was the committee on relief to families of volunteers, which filed the following account of receipts and expenditures:

Received from special tax of 1863. . . .	\$224.57
Received from road fund by transfer. . .	200.00
Received from bridge fund by transfer . .	24.00
	<hr/>
	\$448.57
Am't expended to date.	\$326.00
	<hr/>
Am't on hand.	\$122.59

The swamp lands of the county were at this time sold by the county to B. F. Allen, of Des Moines, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, which was appropriated toward paying the bounty of the soldiers. In October, 1864, the board passed a resolution to pay the same bounty of one hundred dollars to each and everyone who had volunteered in the service of the United States, and who was credited to Adair county, or to his heirs if he was

dead, thus equalizing the bounty. At the same time a resolution was passed, that instead of the relief to the families of volunteers, being in the hands of a committee and irregular in its action, that twelve dollars per quarter be allowed to the wife of a volunteer; and six dollars per quarter to every child of the same, under twelve years of age. Besides this, provision was made for any others who were dependent upon any volunteer, so that none might suffer in their absence.

The first meeting of the board of supervisors for the year 1865 met at Fontanelle, on the 2d of January, when the following parties took their seats, after due qualification: Benjamin Minert, Richland; S. C. Vance, Greenfield; J. W. Stinman, Jackson; S. W. Armstrong, Summerset; Fielden Key, Harrison; Moses P. Stockwell, Walnut; Milton Mills, Lincoln; F. M. Corr, Washington; John Loucks, Jefferson; John Augustine, Grand River.

Grove township had no representative on account of there being no poll book sent from that precinct. And to fill the vacancy the board appointed James McMasters as supervisor for that township. Mr. Minert was chosen chairman for the year. In June S. W. Armstrong removed from the county, and making thereby a vacancy on the board from Summerset, and it was filled by the appointment of A. J. Ross.

It was upon the 1st of January, 1866, that the board of supervisors for that year assembled at Fontanelle, when the following gentlemen took their seats:

F. M. Corr, Washington; T. M. Ewing, Richland; J. W. Stinman, Jackson; A. P. Littleton, Greenfield; A. J. Ross, Summerset; M. P. Stockwell, Walnut;

John Loucks, Jefferson; James McMasters, Grove; Fielden Key, Harrison; Jacob Bally, Grand River, and J. R. Short, Lincoln. J. W. Stinman was made the chairman.

At the September meeting a vacancy was made on the board by the removal from the county of J. R. Short, of Lincoln township, and Barnett Mills was appointed to fill the place.

The board for the year 1867 was composed of the following gentlemen: J. W. Stinman, Jackson; F. M. Corr, Washington; James C. Gibbs, Summerset; A. P. Littleton, Greenfield; F. M. Ewing, Richland; Barnett Mills, Lincoln; John Louck, Jefferson; R. H. Marshall, Walnut; James McMaster, Grove; Jacob Bally, Grand River; Solomon Garrett, Harrison.

The board met on the 7th of January, 1867, at Fontanelle, and proceeded to organization by the election of A. P. Littleton as permanent chairman.

In 1868 the board of supervisors met on the 6th of January, at Fontanelle, with the following membership: J. W. Stinman, Jackson; James McMasters, Grove; R. H. Marshall, Walnut; S. C. Vance, Greenfield; T. M. Ewing, Richland; B. F. McMullen, Jefferson; John J. Hetherington, Summerset; Jacob Bally, Grand River; Orin Dinsmore, Lincoln; Robert Snodgrass, Washington; Solomon Garrett, Harrison.

On organization, J. W. Stinman was chosen chairman for the year. In June supervisor McMaster resigned his position on the board, and Harrison Allspaugh was elected in his place.

The board of supervisors for the year 1869 met at Fontanelle on the 4th of Jan-

uary, and the newly elected members being duly sworn, took their seats. There were present the following named: S. C. Vance, Greenfield; Robert Snodgrass, Washington; T. M. Ewing, Richland; Orin Dinsmore, Lincoln; R. W. Marshall, Walnut; John Shreves, Summerset; Joseph Smith, Grove; J. W. Stinman, Jackson; L. C. Elliott, Harrison; Jacob Bally, Grand River; B. F. McMullen, Jefferson.

L. C. Elliott had the honor of being elected chairman for the ensuing year on the organization of the county. At the June meeting, in the absence of Orin Dinsmore and Robert Snodgrass, their places on the board were filled by the appointment of Ambrose Jenkins and William Stevens. At this same time township 74, range 31, now known as Orient, was set off from the civil township of Greenfield, and the board ordered the county auditor to place the necessary papers for the organization and election therein, in the hands of Reinhart Schweers, and naming the Schweers school-house as the place of holding the election. This new township was to be known by the name of Dayton.

The first regular session of the board of supervisors for the year 1870, was held at Fontanelle, on the 3d day of January, with the following old and new members in their places:

L. C. Elliott, Harrison; J. W. Stinman, Jackson; John Shreves, Summerset; R. H. Marshall, Walnut; W. M. Cady, Lincoln; S. C. Vance, Greenfield; Henry Fisk, Richland; A. Jenkins, Washington; L. R. McWhinny, Union; J. A. Jennings, Dayton; James McMaster, Grove; Joel E. Savage, Grand River; J. C. Hitchcock, Jefferson.

S. C. Vance was elected chairman to preside over this body for the year. At the June session there was received by the board a petition from the legal voters of that territory, for the formation of a new township, comprising all of congressional township 76 north, range 33 west, which was to be called Eureka. The board listening to the prayer of the eleven signers, granted the petition, and ordered an election, to be held at the house of G. W. Snyder, at the time of the October election, 1870, and the warrant for the organization thereof was placed in the hands of H. Pangborn. The board also passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the County Auditor is authorized to issue a county warrant for one hundred dollars in favor of the first person that will deliver to the County Treasurer, for the use of the county, twenty bushels of good stone coal, dug from a coal bank in Adair county, Iowa, and that any person finding a vein of coal two feet thick, receive a county warrant for two hundred dollars; three feet vein, three hundred dollars; four feet vein, four hundred dollars; five feet vein, five hundred dollars; six feet vein, six hundred dollars; and that sufficient evidence be produced to the satisfaction of this Board of Supervisors, that said coal has been found as above named and of good quality.

With the year 1871, a new order of things came into existence in regard to the composition of the board of supervisors. The cumbersome machinery of one representative from each township being entirely done away with, and a board of three members elected at large by the county substituted in its place. The new board for that year met on the 2d day of January, and was composed of the following gentlemen, who, after due qualification, took their seats: A. P. Littleton, John J. Hether-

ington and A. Osborne. A. P. Littleton was made chairman for the ensuing year. At its April session, this board, township 77 north, range 33 west, was set off and made a separate civil township under the name of Summit, in response to a petition signed by twelve resident citizens. The school-house on section 17 was designated as the place of holding the first election, and Azariah Sisson the organizing officer.

The gentlemen composing the board for the year 1872, were A. P. Littleton, A. Osborne and T. M. Ewing, assembled on the 1st day of January. Mr. Littleton was continued as chairman for the year.

The board for the year 1873 was made up of the same gentlemen, A. P. Littleton having been re-elected, and was for a third time made chairman, after due qualification.

For 1874 the board was composed of A. P. Littleton, T. M. Ewing and J. W. Hastings; Mr. Littleton occupying his old place as chairman. It was during the term of office of this board that the petition was brought up to remove the county seat to Greenfield, and this board ordered the vote of the electors thereon. A full account of this matter is given in the chapter devoted to county seat contests further on.

On the 4th day of January, 1875, the new board for the year met for the first time at Fontanelle, and was composed of the following parties: A. P. Littleton, J. W. Hastings and George A. Davis. Mr. Littleton still occupying the chair.

The board of supervisors met for the first time in regular session in Greenfield, on the 6th of September, 1875, where they have continued to meet ever since.

The board of supervisors for the different

succeeding years have been composed as follows:

1876.—J. W. Hastings, George A. Davis and T. J. Graham, with J. W. Hastings as chairman.

1877.—G. A. Davis, R. H. Marshall and J. T. Graham. Mr. Davis was chosen chairman for this year.

1878.—J. T. Graham, R. H. Marshall and Josiah Arnold. J. T. Graham acting in the capacity of chairman by the votes of his colleagues.

1879.—R. H. Marshall, Josiah Arnold and James H. Hulbert. R. H. Marshall in the chair.

1880.—Josiah Arnold, J. H. Hulbert

and Thomas C. Neville. Mr. Arnold chairman.

1881.—J. H. Hulbert, T. P. Neville and B. F. Childs. Mr. Hulbert was elected presiding officer for the ensuing year.

1882.—T. P. Neville, B. F. Childs and J. H. Hulbert. On organization, Mr. Neville was made chairman for the year.

1883.—B. F. Childs, J. H. Hulbert and E. M. Ford, with Mr. Childs in the chair.

1884.—J. H. Hulbert, E. M. Ford, and George Faga, with Mr. Hulbert as chairman. On the 30th of May E. M. Ford resigned his position. On the 4th of August, 1884, John McCrea was appointed to fill the vacancy until the next election.

CHAPTER V.

POLITICAL.

The following is the official vote of Adair county for every general election from 1856 to the present time, so far as could be found upon the records of the county in the county offices. It is a lamentable fact that the record for the earlier years is either entirely wanting or only given in part. A conscientious search among the musty records of the past has brought no further light upon the subject, and they are presented to the reader exactly as they are borne upon the official books of the county.

ELECTION, APRIL, 1856.

School Fund Commissioner.

James C. Gibbs.....	43—10
Robert Snodgrass.....	33

Drainage Commissioner.

Isaac Debusk.....	60—60
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ELECTION, AUGUST, 1856.

Clerk of the Courts.

Theodore Smith.....	83—60
George B. Wilson.....	23

Prosecuting Attorney.

D. M. Valentine.....	72—54
Charles Wilson.....	18

ELECTION, APRIL, 1857.

Drainage Commissioner.

James P. Jordan.....	113—111
W. B. Maxwell.....	1
Thomas McClure.....	1

County Assessor.

Samuel W. Pryor.....	67-13
George B. Wilson.....	52
Scattering.....	2

*ELECTION, AUGUST, 1857.**County Judge.*

D. M. Valentine.....	58
Manning Drake.....	69-11

Sheriff.

Levi C. Elliott.....	78-28
S. S. Beal.....	52

Coroner.

Robert Wilson.....	125-125
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Treasurer and Recorder.

Francis M. Corr.....	67-6
C. Ballard.....	61

Surveyor.

S. W. Pryor.....	81-34
W. B. Hall.....	47

Clerk of the Courts.

George B. Wilson.....	112-112
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On the adoption of the new State Constitution.

For the new constitution.....	107-92
Against the new constitution.....	15

On the question of the striking out of the word "White" in the sections of the Constitution relating to the right of Suffrage.

For striking out the word.....	15
Against striking out the word.....	98-83

*ELECTION, OCTOBER 13, 1857.**Governor.*

Ralph P. Lowe.....	40-15
Benjamin M. Samuels.....	25

Lieutenant Governor.

Orin Faville.....	40-15
George Gillaspay.....	25

Representative in the General Assembly.

L. B. Lambert.....	21
E. D. Smith.....	25-4

*ELECTION, APRIL 5, 1858.**County Judge.*

F. M. Corr.....	113-49
W. H. Brainard.....	64

Clerk of District Court.

A. B. Smith.....	114-51
T. C. Elliott.....	63

Drainage Commissioner.

A. W. Mathews.....	115-61
John Ireland.....	54

Superintendent of Schools.

George White.....	115-57
Simon Barrows.....	58

Coroner.

James P. Kenney.....	110-45
Robert Wilson.....	65

*ELECTION, OCTOBER 12, 1858.**Clerk of the District Court.*

W. B. Hall.....	121-120
Thomas C. Elliott.....	1

Recorder and Treasurer.

S. W. Armstrong.....	103-103
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*ELECTION, OCTOBER 11, 1859.**County Judge.*

F. M. Corr.....	102-20
S. W. Pryor.....	82

Treasurer and Recorder.

S. W. Armstrong.....	127-60
J. K. Valentine.....	67

Sheriff.

John Ireland.....	62
L. C. Elliott.....	58
John Shreves.....	40
B. J. Stickel.....	18
C. C. Elliott.....	1

Superintendent of Schools.

George White.....	115-37
Samuel C. Vance.....	78

Drainage Commissioner.

E. H. Mallery.....	80
A. Miller.....	53
B. J. Stickel.....	50

Surveyor.

Simon Barrows.....	110-110
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Coroner.

Philip Augustine.....	192-192
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*ELECTION, NOVEMBER 6, 1860.**Clerk of Courts.*

W. B. Hall.....	79
A. D. Littleton.....	89-10

*ELECTION, OCTOBER 8, 1861.**Treasurer and Recorder.*

T. M. Moore.....	101-21
A. P. Littleton.....	80

Sheriff.

John Shreves.....	65
T. M. Ewing.....	15
J. K. Valentine.....	93-13

County Judge.

Azariah Root.....	94-18
John Easton.....	76

Superintendent of Schools.

Simon Barrows.....	100-19
S. C. Vance.....	81

Drainage Commissioner.

E. H. Mallery.....	80
George White.....	102-22

Surveyor.

Simon Barrows.....	101-21
S. W. Pryor.....	80

Coroner.

W. G. Bagg.....	75
Philo G. Sage.....	106-31

Representative in General Assembly.

Samuel L. Lorah.....	61
Collin Marshall.....	130-69

State Senator.

L. W. Burnes.....	52
James Redfield.....	80-28

Representative in Congress.—(1st District.)

James F. Wilson.....132-75
J. E. Neal.....57

Governor.

S. J. Kirkwood.....132-72
William H. Merritt.....60

Lieutenant Governor.

Lauren Dewey.....61
J. R. Needham.....130-69

Judge of Supreme Court.

Ralph P. Lowe.....130-71
J. M. Elwood.....59

ELECTION, OCTOBER 14, 1862.*Secretary of State.*

R. H. Sylvester.....61
James Wright.....116-55

State Auditor.

John Brown.....30
J. W. Cattell.....116-55
John B. Brown.....31

State Treasurer.

Samuel Lorah.....71
W. H. Holmes.....98-19
W. W. Holmes.....8

Attorney General.

C. C. Nourse.....116-55
B. J. Hall.....60
George White.....1

Register of the State Land Office.

J. A. Harvey.....116-55
Frederick Gottschalk.....61

Member of Congress.—(5th District.)

John A. Kasson.....102-30
Daniel O. Finch.....72

Judge of the District Court, 5th District.

J. H. Gray.....129-82
J. E. Williamson.....47

District Attorney.

John Leonard.....120-77
W. H. McHenry.....49
R. B. Parrott.....4

Member of Board of Education.

V. M. Lauman.....51
S. C. Vance.....121-70

Clerk of the Court.

George White.....49
W. B. Hall.....147-98

ELECTION, OCTOBER 13, 1863.*Governor.*

William M. Stone.....119-59
James M. Tuttle.....60

Lieutenant Governor.

E. W. Eastman.....131-87
John F. Duncombe.....44

State Senator, 21st District.

B. F. Roberts.....127-77
D. M. Harris.....50

Judge Supreme Court.

John F. Dillon.....129-81
Charles Mason.....48

Representative in Assembly, 64th District.

E. B. Fenn.....126-75
S. L. Lorah.....61

On the "Hog Law."

For the law.....56
Against the law.....82-26

County Judge.

Azariah Root.....159-126
Robert Wilson.....33

Treasurer and Recorder.

G. F. Kilburn.....104-7
T. M. Moore.....97

Sheriff.

John Shreves.....107-11
J. K. Valentine.....96

Surveyor.

S. W. Pryor.....144-100
Ebenezer Davis.....44

Superintendent of Schools.

James Ewing.....106-11
R. W. Champlin.....95

Coroner.

Philip Augustine.....107-13
Thomas Tucker.....87
W. B. Hall.....7

Drainage Commissioner.

William H. Hendricks.....93
William H. Eaton.....107-14

SPECIAL ELECTION, APRIL 9, 1864.

On the question of using the money from the sale of the swamp lands of the county to pay the warrants issued as soldiers' bounties.

In favor of such appropriation.....53-40
Against the appropriation.....13

NOVEMBER 8, 1864.*President.*

Abraham Lincoln.....119-72
George B. McClellan.....47

Secretary of State.

James Wright.....119-75
John H. Wallace.....44

State Treasurer.

William H. Holmes.....118-72
J. B. Lash.....46

State Auditor.

John A. Elliott.....119-75
E. C. Hendershott.....44

Register State Land Office.

Josiah A. Harvey.....119-73
B. D. Holbrook.....46

Attorney General.

Isaac L. Allen.....119-74
C. M. Dunbar.....45

Judge of Supreme Court.

Chester C. Cole.....119-75
Thomas M. Monroe.....44

Member of Congress, 5th District

John A. Kasson.....121-78
M. D. McHenry.....43

District Attorney.

H. W. Maxwell.....	118-71
William Phillips.....	47

County Judge.

R. F. Murphy.....	89-40
F. M. Corr.....	49

Clerk of the Courts.

Walter B. Hall.....	82-7
Westley Taylor.....	75

Recorder.

M. S. Patterson.....	77
W. H. Brainard.....	80-3

Coroner.

Hiram Thompson.....	62-62
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*SOLDIER VOTE.**Clerk of the Courts.*

Walter B. Hall.....	22-9
Westley Taylor.....	12
R. T. Murphy.....	1

Recorder.

W. H. Brainard.....	15-3
M. S. Patterson.....	11
Hiram Thompson.....	1

County Judge.

R. T. Murphy.....	19-14
F. M. Corr.....	5

Coroner.

Hiram Thompson.....	9-9
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OCTOBER 10, 1865.

Representative in Assembly, 65th District.

A. L. McPherson.....	176-84
John Cannon.....	92

State Senator, 21st District.

J. R. Reed.....	180-90
E. W. Willard.....	90

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Oran Faville.....	181-91
J. W. Sennett.....	90

Governor.

W. M. Stone.....	162-66
Thomas H. Benton.....	95
— Benton.....	1

Lieutenant Governor.

B. B. Gue.....	178-87
W. W. Hamilton.....	91

County Judge.

R. E. Ewing.....	57
W. H. Hendricks.....	24
John Rodgers.....	1
James C. Gibbs.....	1
R. H. Marshall.....	1
W. H. Brainard.....	3
William Thomas.....	3
J. J. Hetherington.....	33
O. E. Brown.....	6
A. P. Littleton.....	1

Treasurer.

G. F. Kilburn.....	113
T. M. Moore.....	146-32
Alex. Drake.....	1

Sheriff.

John Shreves.....	116
P. G. Sage.....	141-24
Solomon Lucas.....	1

Superintendent of Schools.

Westley Taylor.....	165-124
C. E. Austin.....	5
A. G. Weeks.....	4
A. Underwood.....	1
R. E. Ewing.....	1
Joseph Cook.....	19
J. S. Ewing.....	3
Jacob Cook.....	5
T. M. Ewing.....	1
Thomas Dillon.....	1
James McMaster.....	1

Coroner.

J. F. Springer.....	1
P. G. Sage.....	1
M. P. Stockwell.....	1
W. M. Easton.....	1
J. McMaster.....	41
Evan Evans.....	3
John Augustine.....	11
T. M. Moore.....	10
Thos. Tucker.....	2
N. Norton.....	1
A. Miller.....	18
J. Johnson.....	1
O. E. Brown.....	9

On County Seat.

For removing the same to Greenfield.....	130
For retaining it at Fontanelle.....	139-9

Surveyor.

S. W. Pryor.....	9-9
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OCTOBER 9, 1866.

Judge of District Court.

Hugh W. Maxwell.....	178-71
William Phillips.....	107

District Attorney.

S. D. Nichols.....	186-88
J. E. Williamson.....	100

County Judge.

John J. Hetherington.....	151-28
Samuel Ralston.....	112
N. M. Brown.....	11

Clerk of the Court.

W. B. Hall.....	240-216
A. L. McPherson.....	14
M. L. McPherson.....	2
A. Littleton.....	7
John King.....	1

Recorder.

R. E. Ewing.....	81
Wesley Taylor.....	173-92

Coroner.

G. F. Kilburn.....	154-143
J. C. Gibbs.....	1
W. B. Hall.....	1
Dr. Bates.....	2
John Loucks.....	5
N. M. Brown.....	2

OCTOBER 8, 1867.

Governor.

Samuel Merrill.....	235-127
Charles Mason.....	108

Lieutenant Governor.

John Scott.....	237-129
Daniel M. Harris.....	108

Judge of Supreme Court.

John H. Craig.....	108
John M. Beck.....	237-129

Attorney General.

Henry O'Conner.....	237-129
W. T. Barker.....	108

Superintendent of Public Instruction, full term.

D. Franklin Wells.....	203-65
M. L. Fisher.....	108

Superintendent of Public Instruction, to fill vacancy.

D. Franklin Wells.....	237-237
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Representative to Assembly, 66th District.

G. F. Kilburn.....	185-59
J. W. Brown.....	126

County Judge.

N. S. Taylor.....	198-90
C. P. Gilbert.....	108

Treasurer.

James C. Gibbs.....	178-20
A. P. Littleton.....	158

Sheriff.

Abner Root.....	183-33
Thomas Tucker.....	150

Superintendent of Schools.

C. J. Bowman.....	179-228
J. H. Cook.....	150
J. Cook.....	1

Surveyor.

S. W. Pryor.....	192-174
G. F. Kilburn.....	1
W. B. Hall.....	15
G. F. Bellard.....	1
J. W. Bowman.....	1

NOVEMBER 3, 1868.

Clerk of the Courts.

James Raney.....	214
W. B. Hall.....	213
Samuel Kendrick.....	1

Recorder.

Wesley Taylor.....	247-59
H. Allspaugh.....	180
F. Shanklin.....	8

OCTOBER 12, 1869.

Governor.

Samuel Merrill.....	473-254
George Gillaspay.....	219

Lieutenant Governor.

M. M. Walden.....	473-254
A. P. Richardson.....	219

Judge—Supreme Court.

J. F. Dillon.....	473-254
W. F. Brannan.....	219

Superintendent Public Instruction.

A. S. Kissell.....	472-254
H. O. Dayton.....	218

State Senator, 21st District.

Benjamin F. Murray.....	451-187
A. J. Lyons.....	264

Representative in Assembly, 20th District.

W. H. Merritt.....	468-246
R. G. Phelps.....	187
R. J. Phelps.....	35

Auditor.

J. H. Bailey.....	375-101
R. E. Ewing.....	257
N. S. Taylor.....	3
R. E. Bailey.....	1
Joseph McLean.....	13

Treasurer.

James C. Gibbs.....	423-188
K. O. Brown.....	235

Sheriff.

George Salisbury.....	313
Abner Root.....	201
H. D. Vandewater.....	68
S. S. Thacher.....	88

Superintendent of Schools.

J. W. Peet.....	629-608
Milton Chapman.....	13
J. McLean.....	3

Surveyor.

J. M. Joseph.....	661-661
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Coroner.

J. S. Waggoner.....	628
J. McLean.....	40
M. Chapman.....	1

On the re-location of the County seat.

In favor of locating the same at Greenfield.....	310
In favor of retaining it at Fontanelle.....	375-65

Restraining Sheep and Swine.

For restraining the same.....	472-324
Against restraining the same.....	143

On the question of restraining all stock.

For such restraint.....	357-152
Against.....	206

OCTOBER 11, 1870.

Judge Supreme Court.

C. C. Cole.....	561-302
Joseph C. Knapp.....	189

Judge Supreme Court, to fill vacancy.

W. E. Miller.....	565-410
Reuben Noble.....	155

Judge Supreme Court, to fill vacancy.

James G. Day.....	565-410
P. Henry Smith.....	155

Secretary of State.

Ed. Wright.....	565-410
Charles Drew.....	155

State Auditor.

John Russell.....	565-410
W. W. Garver.....	155

State Treasurer.

Samuel E. Rankin.....	565-410
W. C. James.....	155

Register State Land Office.

Aaron Brown.....	565-410
D. F. Ellsworth.....	155

Attorney General.

Henry O'Conner.....	565-410
H. M. Martin.....	155

Reporter of Supreme Court.

E. H. Stiles.....	488-356
C. H. Bane.....	132

Clerk of Supreme Court.

Charles Linderman.....565-410
William McLenan.....155

Representative to Congress.

F. W. Palmer.....563-409
B. F. Montgomery.....154

Judge of the District Court.

Hugh W. Maxwell.....523-523

District Attorney.

C. H. Gatch.....564-564

Clerk of the Courts.

James Raney.....529-341
J. C. Lane.....188

Recorder.

Wesley Taylor.....561-431
S. M. Kendrick.....130

County Supervisors.

John J. Hetherington.....372
A. P. Littleton.....472
A. Osborne.....473
John Shreves.....241
A. H. Fisk.....262
A. J. Jennings.....254

*On the question of Prohibition of the Sale of Beer,
Wine and other intoxicating liquors.*

For Prohibition.....274-76
Against Prohibition.....198

*On the question of restraining stock from running at
large.*

For Restraint.....292
Against Restraint.....353-61

Stock Act.

For the Act.....399-127
Against.....272

Coroner.

N. S. Taylor.....8-8

OCTOBER 10, 1871.

Governor.

C. C. Carpenter.....672-404
J. C. Knapp.....268

Lieutenant Governor.

H. C. Bulis.....673-406
M. M. Ham.....267

Judge Supreme Court.

James G. Day.....673-406
John F. Duncombe.....267

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Alonzo Abernathy.....673-407
E. W. Munn.....266

District Attorney.

Josiah Given.....669-669

Representative in Assembly, 20th District.

Oliver Mills.....665-397
John Keyes.....268

Auditor.

J. M. Joseph.....440
J. H. Bailey.....473-31
Scattering.....2

Treasurer.

Thomas Harris.....411
John Shreves.....491-75
Scattering.....5

Sheriff.

George E. Morris.....417
Solomon Garrett.....490-73

Superintendent of Common Schools.

H. J. Morgan.....444-27
W. E. Caton.....472
A. M. Morgan.....1

Supervisor.

A. W. Norman.....427
Thomas M. Ewing.....500-73

Coroner.

Joseph Gadd.....914-912
Dr. Bullock.....2

Surveyor.

Waldo E. Adams.....504-423
H. N. Knapp.....11
E. Wood.....8
G. B. Wilson.....1
T. Sullivan.....1
E. Davis.....57
J. M. Joseph.....1
F. M. Haughey.....2

NOVEMBER 5, 1872.

President.

U. S. Grant.....757-541
Horace Greeley.....211
Charles O'Conner.....5

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young.....761-529
Dr. E. A. Gullbert.....227
Charles Baker.....5

State Auditor.

John Russell.....760-528
J. P. Cassidy.....232

State Treasurer.

William Christy.....760-528
M. J. Rholfes.....227
D. B. Blinn.....5

Register State Land Office.

Aaron Brown.....761-530
Jacob Butler.....227
David Sherwood.....4

Attorney General.

M. E. Cutts.....763-560
A. G. Case.....203

Representative in Congress, 7th District.

John A. Kasson.....757-514
O. L. Palmer.....233

Judge of Circuit Court.

John Mitchell.....757-757

Clerk of the Courts.

John J. Hetherington.....693-428
J. G. Hendry.....265

Recorder.

R. O. Brown.....806-633
G. C. Hawkins.....175

Supervisor.

A. P. Littleton.....776-552
R. B. Bay.....224

Stock Act.

For the act.....492-84
Against.....408

OCTOBER 14, 1873.

Governor.

C. C. Carpenter.....725-384
James Vale.....359

Lieutenant Governor.

Joseph Dysart.....723-363
C. E. Whiting.....320
Fred O'Donnell.....40

Judge of Supreme Court.

J. M. Beck.....721-358
B. J. Hall.....363

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Alonzo Abernathy.....722-360
D. W. Prindle.....362

State Senator, 17th District.

Lafayette Young.....719-354
Samuel L. Lorah.....365

Representative in Assembly, 21st District.

W. H. Easton.....680-291
James Raney.....389

Treasurer.

L. J. Gray.....559-55
John Shreves.....504

Auditor.

W. B. Martin.....581-89
Samuel Beaman.....492

Supervisor.

J. W. Hastings.....578-74
George Wight.....604

Sheriff.

C. B. Hunt.....579-84
Abner Root.....495

Superintendent of Schools.

Miss Mary Childs.....518-10
C. J. Bowman.....508

Surveyor.

A. R. Dew.....609-156
T. W. Neville.....453

Coroner.

N. S. Taylor.....623-213
James M. Gow.....410

Stock Act.

For the act.....672-357
Against.....315

OCTOBER 13, 1874.

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young.....917-484
David Morgan.....433

State Auditor.

Buren R. Sherman.....917-484
J. M. King.....433

State Treasurer.

William Christy.....914-481
H. C. Hargis.....433

Register, State Land Office.

David Secor.....915-482
H. H. Rodearmel.....433

Attorney General.

M. E. Cutts.....917-483
John H. Keatney.....434

Clerk of Supreme Court.

E. J. Holmes.....916-482
G. W. Ball.....434

Reporter, Supreme Court.

J. S. Runnells.....916-483
J. M. Weart.....433

Judge of District Court.

John Leonard.....904-450
V. Wainwright.....454

District Attorney.

H. Y. Smith.....926-472
W. H. Schooley.....454

Representative in Congress, 7th District.

John A. Kasson.....737-157
J. D. Whittman.....570

Clerk of the Court.

John J. Hetherington.....815-299
S. C. Vance.....516

Recorder.

R. O. Brown.....932-536
James Peat.....396

Supervisor.

George A. Davis.....744-143
A. H. Fisk.....601

Stock Act.

For the act.....910-590
Against.....320

On a special levy of a Two Mill Tax.

For the levy.....424
Against.....623-199

On the question of re-locating the County Seat.

In favor of Greenfield.....852-352
In favor of Fontanelle.....500

OCTOBER, 1875.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood.....876-521
Shepherd Lefler.....355

Lieutenant Governor.

J. G. Newbold.....885-536
E. B. Wood.....349

Judge of Supreme Court.

Austin Adams.....888-542
W. J. Knight.....346

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Alonzo Abernathy.....887-41
Isaac Doane.....346

Representative in Assembly, 21st District.

M. K. Campbell.....891-801

Auditor.

W. B. Martin.....809-418
Dr. John Seevers.....391

Treasurer.

L. J. Gray.....828-435
H. H. Dartt.....393

Sheriff.

C. B. Hunt.....744-322
A. H. Fisk.....422

Superintendent of Schools.

M. W. Haver.....921-908
Scattering.....13

Supervisor.

J. T. Graham	914-968
A. Sias	23
Scattering	23

Surveyor.

W. A. Prior	935-928
Scattering	7

Coroner.

A. S. Carmichael	881-850
Scattering	22

NOVEMBER 7, 1876.

President.

R. B. Hayes	1334-679
Samuel J. Tilden	593
Peter Cooper	62

Secretary of State.

J. T. Young	1336-683
J. H. Steubenrauch	591
A. McCready	62

State Auditor.

B. R. Sherman	1336-684
William Groneweg	590
Leonard Brown	8
G. C. Fry	54

State Treasurer.

George W. Bemis	1336-737
Wesley Jones	591
G. C. Fry	8

Register State Land Office.

David Secor	1336-686
N. C. Ridenour	590
G. M. Walker	60

Attorney General.

J. F. McKunkin	1336-746
J. C. Cook	590

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Carl von Coelln	1342-1280
J. C. Nash	62

Judge of Supreme Court.

William H. Seevers	1336-685
Walter I. Hayes	589
Charles Negus	62

Judge of Supreme Court, to fill vacancy.

W. H. Seevers	1335-688
Walter I. Hayes	587
O. R. Jones	60

Judge of Supreme Court, to fill vacancy.

James H. Rothrock	1336-747
William Graham	589

Representative in Congress, 7th District.

H. J. B. Cummings	1299-634
Samuel J. Gilpin	585
Andrew Hastie	80

Judge of the Circuit Court.

John Mitchell	1985-1964
J. C. Naylor	1

Clerk of the Courts.

John J. Hetherington	1135-316
John E. Hill	819

Recorder.

R. O. Brown	1196-425
C. M. Cady	768
Scattering	3

Supervisor.

R. H. Marshall	1090-210
J. R. Porter	880

OCTOBER 9, 1877.

Governor.

John H. Gear	962-225
John P. Irish	161
D. P. Stubbs	581
Elias Jessup	15

Lieutenant Governor.

Frank T. Campbell	1015-275
W. C. James	146
A. McCready	594

Judge of the Supreme Court.

James G. Day	1021-287
John Porter	592
H. E. J. Boardman	142

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

C. W. von Coelln	1018-281
G. D. Cullison	143
S. F. Ballard	594

State Senator, 18th District.

Lafayette Young	1014-271
W. Y. Small	743

Representative in Assembly, 74th District.

J. A. Hallock	996-238
W. F. Stotts	757
J. M. Gow	1

Treasurer.

John E. Hill	1132-627
J. H. Bailey	595
Scattering	10

Auditor.

D. W. Marquart	1128-499
Samuel Christy	628
B. W. Martin	1

Sheriff.

C. B. Hunt	1118-470
J. H. Hartenbower	637
J. B. Hunt	1

Superintendent of Schools.

M. W. Haver	1009-287
Dr. E. Spooner	719
Scattering	3

Supervisor.

Josiah Arnold	975-194
J. B. Sullivan	781

Surveyor.

W. D. McCollom	990-251
J. A. Lindsay	736
Scattering	3

Coroner.

M. L. Bates	1017-286
Dr. N. Bates	730
T. Fitzgerald	1

OCTOBER 8, 1878.

Secretary of State.

John A. T. Hull	1038-117
E. M. Farnsworth	921

State Auditor.

B. R. Sherman	1035-110
Joseph Elboeck	876
G. V. Swearingen	49

State Treasurer.

George W. Bemis.....1068-112
M. L. Devine.....924

Register State Land Office.

James K. Powers.....1068-115
M. Farrington.....923

Judge of Supreme Court.

James H. Rothrock.....1035-114
Joseph C. Knapp.....920
Scattering.....49

Attorney General.

John F. McJunkin.....1034-107
John Gibbons.....878
C. H. Jackson.....49

Reporter Supreme Court.

J. S. Runnells.....1035-110
John B. Elliott.....875
G. V. Rutherford.....49
J. C. Knapp.....1

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

E. J. Holmes.....1037-116
Alexander Runyon.....921

Representative in Congress, 7th District.

H. J. B. Cummings.....999-43
E. H. Gillette.....949
Scattering.....2

Judge of the District Court.

John Leonard.....1004-94
W. H. McHenry.....940

Judge of the Circuit Court.

S. A. Calvert.....1036-122
G. W. Beevers.....910
John Leonard.....1

District Attorney.

William Connor, Jr.....1033-108
A. R. Smalley.....927

Clerk of the Courts.

J. N. Haddock.....1067-183
John Osborne.....882
Scattering.....2

Recorder.

John A. Easton.....977-7
James Peat.....970

Supervisor.

T. P. Neville.....919
J. H. Hulbert.....1027-106

OCTOBER 14, 1879.

Governor.

John H. Gear.....1353-406
Daniel Campbell.....859
A. H. Trimble.....88

Lieutenant Governor.

Frank T. Campbell.....1356-409
M. H. Moore.....862
J. A. O. Yeoman.....85

Judge of the Supreme Court.

J. M. Beck.....1350-404
H. M. Jones.....861
Reuben Noble.....85

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Carl von Coelln.....1354-396
J. A. Nash.....874
Irwin Baker.....84

Representative in Assembly, 74th District.

Platt Wicks.....1379-465
J. M. McCauley.....910
Scattering.....4

Treasurer.

J. E. Hill.....1488-679
B. B. Scofield.....806
Scattering.....1

Auditor.

D. W. Marquart.....1442-500
John B. Friel.....851
Scattering.....71

Sheriff.

W. C. Libby.....1308-319
John S. Moffitt.....989
Scattering.....5

Superintendent of Schools.

J. W. Boyer.....1305-319
J. A. Lindsay.....961
Scattering.....5

Supervisor.

T. P. Neville.....1361-322
George Wight.....936
Scattering.....3

Coroner.

A. E. Markle.....1379-473
Thomas Cochrane.....904
Scattering.....2

Surveyor.

W. R. Cochrane.....1348-414
D. W. Fransworth.....930
Scattering.....4

NOVEMBER 2, 1880.

President.

James A. Garfield.....1606-571
Winfield S. Hancock.....516
James B. Weaver.....519

Representative in Congress, 7th District.

John A. Kasson.....1542-464
S. H. Mallory.....7
E. H. Gillette.....1071

Secretary of State.

John A. T. Hull.....1610-577
A. B. Keith.....512
George M. Walker.....521

State Auditor.

William V. Lucas.....1609-576
Charles I. Barber.....513
G. V. Swearingen.....520

State Treasurer.

E. H. Conger.....1626-615
Martin Blim.....501
M. Farrington.....510

Register of State Land Office.

James K. Powers.....1606-578
Daniel Dougherty.....510
Thomas Hooker.....520

Attorney General.

Smith McPherson.....1609-576
Charles A. Clark.....512
W. A. Spurrier.....521

Judge of the Circuit Court.

S. A. Calvert.....1530-418
A. R. Dabney.....1102

Clerk of the Courts.

J. N. Haddock.....	1667-694
A. L. Wilson.....	970
Scattering.....	3

Recorder.

John A. Easton.....	1423-273
G. B. Miller.....	1146
Scattering.....	4

Supervisor.

B. F. Childs.....	1580-523
D. J. Eatinger.....	1055
Scattering.....	2

Poor House.

For a poor house.....	1289-792
Against a poor house.....	497

On the question of a convention to revise the State Constitution.

For the convention.....	729-219
Against the convention.....	510

On the proposed Amendment to the State Constitution.

For the amendment.....	897-619
Against the amendment.....	278

OCTOBER 11, 1881.

Governor.

B. R. Sherman.....	1139-418
D. M. Clark.....	522
L. G. Kinnie.....	197
W. S. Wishard.....	2

Lieutenant Governor.

O. H. Manning.....	1139-414
J. M. Holland.....	527
J. M. Walker.....	197
T. M. Clark.....	1

Judge of Supreme Court.

Austin Adams.....	1140-535
W. W. Williamson.....	520
H. B. Hendershott.....	195

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

J. W. Akers.....	1138-421
A. M. Swain.....	518
W. H. Butler.....	195
J. R. Akers.....	4

State Senator, 13th District.

C. B. Hunt.....	1197-537
Henry Evans.....	660

Representative in Assembly, 74th District.

Platt Wicks.....	1135-169
Wm. Evans.....	965
J. W. DeSilva.....	1

Auditor.

D. W. Marquart.....	1201-550
O. E. Brown.....	651

Treasurer.

John E. Hill.....	1185-507
J. E. Howe.....	678

Sheriff.

W. C. Libby.....	1024-187
Platt Mack.....	603
W. H. Ramesha.....	234

Superintendent of Schools.

J. W. Boyer.....	1145-444
J. B. Mather.....	696
Scattering.....	5

Supervisor.

James A. Parker.....	753
J. H. Hulbert.....	1088-335

Coroner.

N. S. Taylor.....	1195-534
Isaac Rafter.....	659
Scattering.....	2

Surveyor.

W. R. Cochrane.....	1152-456
A. A. Hepler.....	692
Scattering.....	4

NOVEMBER 7, 1882.

Representative in Congress, 7th District.

John A. Kasson.....	1389-194
T. C. Gilpin.....	555
E. H. Gillette.....	640

Secretary of State.

J. A. T. Hull.....	1478-347
T. O. Walker.....	590
W. Gaston.....	541

State Auditor.

John L. Brown.....	1481-353
William Thompson.....	589
G. H. Wyant.....	539

State Treasurer.

E. H. Conger.....	1493-377
John Foley.....	585
George Derr.....	531

Attorney General.

Smith McPherson.....	1490-352
J. H. Bremerman.....	590
J. H. Rice.....	538

Judge of Supreme Court.

W. H. Seevers.....	1485-362
Charles E. Brown.....	586
M. A. Jones.....	537

Judge of the District Court.

John Leonard.....	1360-42
W. H. McHenry.....	1218

District Attorney.

A. W. Wilkinson.....	1486-363
W. T. Dillon.....	1123

Clerk of the Courts.

J. N. Haddock.....	1501-397
J. F. Bailey.....	591
J. B. Mather.....	508
Scattering.....	5

Recorder.

E. S. Chenoweth.....	1442-320
Paul Dowlin.....	547
G. B. Miller.....	609
Scattering.....	4

Supervisor.

E. M. Ford.....	1453-320
William Hopkins.....	604
J. M. McCauley.....	524
Scattering.....	5

On the question of restraining stock from running at large.

For restraint.....	1974-1649
Against restraint.....	325

OCTOBER 9, 1883.

Governor.

B. R. Sherman.....	1510—364
L. G. Kinne.....	829
James B. Weaver.....	317

Lieutenant Governor.

O. H. Manning.....	1518—379
Justus Clark.....	832
Sanford Kirkpatrick.....	307

Judge of the Supreme Court.

Joseph R. Reed.....	1508—468
Walter I. Hayes.....	841
D. W. Church.....	299

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

John W. Akers.....	1514—387
E. P. Farr.....	830
Abbie A. Canfield.....	297

Representative in Assembly, 24th District.

John A. Storey.....	1441—261
Mark Hennesey.....	1180

Auditor.

George H. Smith.....	1384—198
George Rodger.....	1266

Treasurer.

S. M. Shattuck.....	1605—562
C. W. Farwell.....	1043

Sheriff.

W. C. Libby.....	1542—440
Platt Mack.....	1102

Superintendent of Schools.

M. W. Haver.....	1510—443
J. B. Mather.....	1067

Supervisor.

George Faga.....	1618—618
J. S. Derems.....	1005

Surveyor.

F. M. Bates.....	1302—258
J. H. F. Balderson.....	1044
M. L. Bates.....	267

Coroner.

N. S. Taylor.....	1529—406
Joseph Cole.....	1123

CHAPTER VI.

NATIONAL, STATE, AND COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

The truly representative citizen of a nation, state, or county, is the public office-holder. He stands in the relation of a representative of the people, and, as such, demands in his individual capacity the respect we owe to the people as a body. In this connection are presented sketches of many who have served Adair county in an official position. The sketches in some instances are short and meager in detail, and do not do full justice to those represented, but in no case is this the fault of the historians, as the material was not accessible for more extended accounts.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Adair county from its earliest time has been included in the same congressional district as that of her sister county of Guthrie, and has been represented in the halls of congress by the same eminent gentlemen. For sketches of these exalted officers, the reader is respectfully referred to the pages of the annals of that county, as a repetition here would be needless, and only take up valuable space.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The fourth general assembly convened at Iowa City, December 6, 1852, and ad-

journd January 24, 1853. At this time, Adair county, though unorganized, with Pottawattamie, Mills, Fremont, Page, Taylor, Ringgold, Union, Adams, Montgomery, Cass, Audubon, Shelby, Harrison, Monona, Crawford, Carroll, Sac, Ida, Wahkaw, Plymouth, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Sioux, O'Brien, Clay, Dickenson, Osceola and Buncomb counties, constituted one representative district, and was represented by Joseph L. Sharp.

The fifth general assembly convened at the same place on the 4th of December, 1854, and adjourned January 26, 1855. The extra session met on the 2d of July, 1856, and adjourned fourteen days afterward. In this assembly, Adair county, associated with Mills, Montgomery, Adams, Union, Audubon and Cass counties, was represented in the house at the general session by Richard Tutt, but at the extra session, this the fortieth representative district was represented by Joseph W. Russell.

The sixth general assembly convened at Iowa City, on the 1st of December, 1856, and adjourned January 29, 1857. Adair county, at this time a part of the senatorial district, was represented by M. L. McPherson, who was elected for four years, and was re-elected at the expiration of that, and served his county six years. Adair, together with the counties of Madison and Cass, was represented by B. F. Roberts, in the lower house.

The seventh general assembly met at Des Moines on the 11th of January, 1858, and adjourned March 23, 1858. M. L. McPherson was still in the senate. In the house Leroy B. Lambert was representative of the district which embraced Guthrie, Dallas, Cass and Adair counties.

The eight general assembly convened at Des Moines, January 8, 1860, and adjourned April 3, 1860. An extra session met May 15, 1861, and adjourned on the 20th. M. L. McPherson having been re-elected, still remained in the senate as the representative of the counties of Madison, Dallas and Adair. In the house the counties of Union, Adams, Cass and Adair was represented by K. W. Macomber.

The ninth general assembly met at Des Moines, January 13, 1862, and adjourned April 5, 1862. It also met in extra session, September 3, 1862, and adjourned the 11th. The thirty-first senatorial district, of which Adair was a part, was represented in that branch of the legislature by James Redfield, a resident of Dallas county. Samuel L. Lorah, was the representative from this district in the house.

The tenth general assembly convened at Des Moines, January 11, 1864, and adjourned March 29, 1864. Benjamin F. Roberts represented the twenty-first senatorial district, composed of the counties of Madison, Dallas, Guthrie and Adair. Elbridge B. Fenn was the member in the house from the counties, Audubon, Cass, Guthrie and Adair, and which were known as the sixty-fourth representative district.

The eleventh general assembly convened at Des Moines January 8, 1866, and adjourned April 3 of the same year. Joseph R. Reed represented the twenty-first senatorial district in the senate, and A. L. McPherson the sixty-fifth representative district in the house. The latter district consisted at that time of Guthrie, Cass and Adair counties.

The twelfth general assembly, which met at Des Moines on the 13th of January, 1868, and adjourned on the 8th of April, contained as representative of the twenty-first senatorial district, J. R. Reed, and of the sixty-sixth representative district, Galen F. Kilburn.

Galen F. Kilburn was a native of New Hampshire, and came to Fontanelle from Des Moines, in the summer of 1858. He was an attorney, and entering on the practice of his profession, soon gained a considerable patronage. His principal business was in the collection of debts, and in real-estate transactions. He was a sociable gentleman and a most excellent citizen. He was married to a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Mather, but the estimable lady was burned to death by an explosion of kerosene in 1875. Shortly after this sad event, Mr. Kilburn removed from this county to Creston, where he died on the 29th of April, 1883. He served the county of Adair for two years in the treasurer's office.

The thirteenth general assembly convened, in regular session, upon the 10th of January, 1870, at Des Moines, and adjourned April 13. Benjamin F. Murray, of Madison county, was the senator from the twenty-first district, of which this county was a part. W. H. Merritt represented the twentieth representative district in the house.

The fourteenth general assembly convened at Des Moines, January 8, 1872, and adjourned April 23. An adjourned session met also, January 15, 1873, which adjourned, *sine die*, February 20. The twenty-first senatorial district was still represented by B. F. Murray. Oliver Mills represented the twentieth representative district in the house.

The general assembly which convened at Des Moines in January, 1874, is known as the fifteenth. Adair county, in the seventeenth senatorial district, was represented by Lafayette Young, one of the prominent journalists of Cass county. W. H. Easton, of Greenfield, represented the twenty-first district, of which Adair county is a part, in the house.

The sixteenth general assembly met at Des Moines in January, 1876, in which the senatorial district was ably represented by Lafayette Young. M. K. Campbell represented this, the twenty-first district, in the house.

J. A. Hallock represented the newly formed representative district that contained the county of Adair, numbered the seventy-fourth in the seventeenth general assembly which met in January, 1878. Lafayette Young, having been re-elected from the eighteenth senatorial district, which included this county, looked after our interests in the senate.

The eighteenth general assembly convened in Des Moines, in January, 1880, with Lafayette Young still representing the senatorial district, of which Adair county formed a part. Platt Wicks represented the seventy-fourth representative district. At the nineteenth general assembly, which convened in Des Moines, in January, 1882, the same gentleman acted as representative.

The twentieth general assembly of the state of Iowa was convened in January, at the capital, at Des Moines. C. B. Hunt, a resident of Greenfield, Adair county, filled the place of representative from the eighteenth senatorial district, of which this county is a part.

Hon. C. B. Hunt, member of the

senate, of the state of Iowa, from the eighteenth district, composed of Cass, Adams and Adair counties, is a prominent resident of Greenfield, and has long figured prominently in the official affairs of the city and county. He is a native of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, and was born May 20, 1844. He is the eldest of the five children of George and Charlotte L. (Betcher) Hunt. In 1854 the family removed to Henry county, Illinois, and in 1858 to Lyon county, Kansas. There they remained something over a year, when they went back to Massachusetts. But preferring life farther west, they returned to Illinois. The civil war was then in full tide, and C. P. offered his services to his country, enlisting in Company I, 112th Illinois volunteer infantry. They were assigned to the 23d army corps, and served with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign. After the fighting at Atlanta, he was with Thomas in the Nashville campaign, and was discharged in July, 1865. He then returned to Illinois, and began employment as clerk in a clothing store, in Geneseo, Illinois. He held that situation until March, 1868, when he removed to Iowa, and located in Adair county, improving a farm on section 28, Lincoln township. In 1871 he removed to a farm on section 1, Eureka township, and there cultivated the soil and followed the usual routine of farming life until elected to the office of sheriff, which was in the fall of 1873. He held that position for three terms, giving great satisfaction to all, and refused the nomination for the fourth term. In the fall of 1882 he was elected to represent this district in the senate of the state, and he is still a senator. He has also held many offices in the city gov-

ernment. He was married May 23, 1867, to Miss Sue A. Cady, a native of Henry county, Illinois. They have three children—Frederick M., Allen F. and Hattie L. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and chapter degree, and also of the grand army of the republic.

John A. Storey, of Fontanelle, represented this, the twenty-fourth representative district in the twentieth general assembly. A sketch of Mr. Storey may be found in the chapter in relation to the bar of Adair county, a profession which he adores.

COUNTY JUDGE.

As stated in connection with the chapter devoted to the "courts of Bremer county," this office was created by an act of the general assembly, in 1851. It was the most important office in the gift of the people of the county. This official, assisted by a county prosecuting attorney and a sheriff, held what was termed county court, and transacted almost all the business now devolving upon the auditor, board of supervisors, circuit court, and clerk of courts. It will thus be seen that a county judge in those days had abundant opportunity to earn the little pay he received.

The first to occupy the position of county Judge was G. M. Holiday, who was elected to that office at the time of the organization of the county, in April, 1854. He served in this capacity one year.

George M. Holiday settled in Jefferson township in 1853, where he located upon section 26. He came here from Indiana. He, while acting as county Judge, with D. M. Valentine, the county surveyor, and Abram Rutt, laid out the town of

Fontanelle for the county. In the fall of 1856 he left here for Des Moines, whither he went to educate his children. He did not turn out well, leaving his wife and children to shift for themselves, and left this country with another woman. He is believed to be in California at the present time. Two of his children still live in Adair county, and his wife and a son in Cass county.

J. J. Leeper was the successor of Judge Holiday in the same office, being elected thereto in the spring of 1855, and held it for two years.

J. J. Leeper came from near Zanesville, Ohio, in 1854, and settled in Jackson township, on section 34, where he lived for two years. He then removed to Washington township, and in 1865, removed to Afton, Union county. He is now living in New Mexico.

At the August election of 1857, Manning Drake was elected to this responsible office by a majority of eleven, but failing to qualify, D. M. Valentine, then prosecuting attorney, acted as county judge until the election of a successor, in 1858.

D. M. Valentine, the second settler in the village of Fontanelle, came to that place in the summer of 1855. He was born in Shelby county, Ohio, June 18, 1830. After removing to West Point, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, with his parents, in 1836, and to Wea Plains, in 1837, staying in the latter place until 1854, he removed to Winterset, Iowa. In 1855 he came to this county and was one of the foremost citizens, and among the first attorneys of Adair county. He was admitted to the bar at Winterset, whither he had gone for the purpose in 1856. In 1859 he left here and removed to Leaven-

worth, Kansas, and in 1860, to Franklin county, in the same state. Here he remained until 1875, when he removed to Topeka, where he now resides. He was elected judge of the district court, in Kansas. He has served as a member of the legislature of Kansas from Franklin county, being elected thereto in 1862, and as state senator from the same district in 1863 and 4. He is now associate justice of the supreme court of Kansas, and noted for his legal acumen and discrimination. He was married on the 26th of August, 1855, to Miss Martha Root, of this county.

F. M. Corr was elected to fill the position of county judge, in 1858, and was re-elected to fill the same office in 1859, and served until the qualification of a successor in 1861.

Francis M. Corr was born and reared in Monroe county, Indiana, and came to Adair county in October, 1855, and made a settlement in Washington township, where he opened what is now called the Hendry farm. There he resided until 1858, when he removed to Fontanelle, having been elected county treasurer. Before the expiration of his term of office he, however, was elected to the more exalted position of county judge, and resigned the former to accept the latter office, which he held until the first of 1862. He shortly after this removed to Clark county, in this state, and from there to Pcahontas county, where he now resides. He was a man of good abilities and education, but careless, and was rather behind-hand on account of losing vouchers, but was financially in better shape than the general run of early settlers. He taught school in Washington township.

Azariah Root was the next to assume the judicial ermine in the county court, being elected to the office of judge on the 8th of October, 1861. The office had been shorn of a large part of its power and authority by the creation of the board of supervisors, which came into existence about this time, but still the county judge was an important part of the local government. In 1863 Judge Root was re-elected to the same office, and held it until in June, 1864, when he resigned it.

Azariah Root was a native of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and first saw the light in 1791. His father, whose name was also Azariah, was a descendent of an old French family, a connection of Racine, and served in the continental army, under Washington, and was present at the hanging of Major Andre, the spy, and died at the advanced age of ninety-eight. His mother was a Miss Ellen Barbour, of Scotch descent. When Azariah was a boy of about twelve years of age his parents moved into Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He was a volunteer under General William Henry Harrison in his campaigns against the Indian allies of England in the war of 1812 to 1815. In 1839 Mr. Root removed from Delaware county, Ohio, to Wyandotte, in the same state, where he lived until 1852, when he emigrated to Iowa, and settled in Madison county. In the spring following he removed to Adair county, and settled upon section 11 in Jackson township, where he built a cabin wherein he dwelt. From there he removed to section 12, in the same township and later to the embryo village of Fontanelle. He was elected to the office of county judge, and was the postmaster during the war, and

died in the town in 1874, at the age of eighty-three. He was married in Ohio, in 1824, to Miss Myra Case, by whom he had nine children, one boy and eight girls. The son was Abner Root, the first sheriff of the county, and now a resident of Eureka township. The girls were—Clarissa, married to J. H. Bryant, and died in 1884; Amanda, the wife of John Martin, now dead; Elizabeth, wife of W. P. Warren, living near Alton, Illinois; Ellen, who married J. K. Valentine, now numbered with the dead; Parthenia, wife of Jacob Eby, now dead; Martha Eby, wife of D. M. Valentine, living in Kansas; Sarah, who married W. Moffitt, in Ohio, since dead; and Myra, wife of Samuel Holladay, living in Cass county. Mr. Root's wife died in the winter of 1860, in the town of Fontanelle, and is buried with him in the cemetery in Jackson township.

On the resignation of Azariah Root from this office, the board of supervisors appointed W. H. Brainard to fill the vacancy, and he taking the position in July, 1864, held it until the 1st of January following.

At the election of 1864 R. F. Murphy was elected to the office of county judge, but refusing to qualify, the board of supervisors appointed James C. Gibbs to fill the vacancy. In June, 1865, Mr. Gibbs resigned the position, and the board appointed R. E. Ewing to succeed him. At the election of 1865 the people elected R. E. Ewing to fill the same office, but on the 16th of January, 1866, he resigned the position, and was succeeded by J. J. Hetherington, who was also appointed by the board. In the fall of 1866 J. J. Hetherington was duly elected to the same

office, and served the people in this position until the 1st of January, 1868, when he, in turn, gave way for a successor.

N. S. Taylor, the last county judge, was elected in the fall of 1867, and entered upon the discharge of his duties January 1st following. During his term the office of county judge was abolished by act of the general assembly, but the party holding that position at the time of the change was made, ex-officio

COUNTY AUDITOR,

the newly created officer of the county government. N. S. Taylor by this change became first auditor of Adair county, and filled the position until the beginning of 1870.

Nicholas S. Taylor, one of the early settlers of Fontanelle, was born in Windsor county, Vermont, on the 6th of June, 1807, and is the son of Israel Taylor, who was of English descent, and Betsy (Alcott) Taylor, a native of Vermont. Nicholas remained in his home until eighteen years of age, when he went to Addison county, and there remained until twenty-one years of age. He then went with his family to Essex county, New York, where he farmed until 1834, when he again returned to Addison county, Vermont, and in 1836 he came to Ohio, and there remained until 1855. He then removed to Iowa, and settled in Madison county, and in the spring of 1859 he came to Adair county, settling in Jackson township, where he kept a feed-stable and hotel for four years. In the fall of 1867 he was elected justice of the peace, and county judge. He has since that time held the office of justice of the peace, and is at present coroner for the county. In

the spring of 1865 he removed to the town of Fontanelle, where he now lives on his income. He was married in Essex county, New York, November 2, 1839, to Miss Naomi A. Streator, a native of New York. Their family consists of six children—Clara, wife of D. A. Grea, of Michigan; John S., living at Winterset, Madison county; Julia B., wife of Thomas H. Tucker, of Warren county, Iowa; Charles H., in Sioux City; Naomi I., wife of William Valentine, of Casey. Mr. Taylor has been one of the most prominent men in the county, and has given great satisfaction as officer in the different branches.

J. H. Bailey was elected Auditor in the autumn of 1869, and was re-elected in 1871, serving four years in all.

John H. Bailey came to Greenfield, in this county, about the year 1866 or 7, and entered upon the practice of law. On the first of January, 1870, he assumed the office of auditor, and fulfilled the duties of that position for four years. On the expiration of his second term, he resumed his law practice at Fontanelle, where he remained until 1878, when he returned to Greenfield. In this latter place he staid until 1880, when he removed to Lyons, Rice county, Kansas, where he is engaged in the duties of his profession, and is county attorney. His early life was spent in Blackford county, Indiana, where he received his education, and where he studied law. He was a splendid criminal lawyer, and made this branch of the profession quite a specialty, and a success, and was, at times, a man of considerable wealth. He was married to Miss Mary A. Craw, by whom he has four children living—Julien F.,

now in this county; Lewis O., living in Missouri; Lily, in Colorado, and Adam in Kansas. His first wife died in Morgan county, Indiana, and his present wife was Miss Mattie V. McGuire.

W. B. Martin was the successor of Mr. Bailey in this office, being elected to the same in 1873, and re-elected in 1875, holding the office for four years.

William B. Martin, of the firm of Martin & Gray, land and loan agents, formerly auditor of Adair county, is a native of Windsor county, Vermont, and was born March 17, 1846, his parents, Loman and Amanda B. (Gibson), being both natives of Vermont. He was there reared and educated, and there followed the occupations of teaching and farming until the spring of 1867, when he went to Henry county, Illinois, there alternating at farming and school-teaching. In April, 1869, he came to Adair county, locating on section 5, Jefferson township, and there farmed and taught school until his election as auditor, which office he assumed January 1, 1874, and served two terms. He was clerk of Jefferson township for several years, and has served several terms as a member of Greenfield's city council. He was married September 13, 1872, to Miss Lucy E. Derby, a native of New York. They have four children—Clara A., William B., Jr., Fred D. and Clive G.; and Clyde B. (deceased). Mr. Martin is a member of the Masonic fraternity and I. O. O. F., Fortunatus. He is a Presbyterian in religion.

D. W. Marquart was elected to this position in the fall of 1877, and was re-elected in 1879, and again in 1881, filling the office of auditor for six years. D. W. Marquart was born in the state of In-

diana, February 16, 1848, being the son of Frederick B. and Maria A. (Whitaker) Marquart. When he was but four months old his mother died, and his father is now living with him. He came to Adair county in 1866, locating at Fontanelle. He followed school teaching and various other occupations for several years, after which he assisted his father in the post-office. His father was postmaster at Fontanelle for about thirteen years, and resigned about two years ago to come to Greenfield to live with his son. In 1878 D. W. removed to Greenfield. He was married, March 18, 1868, at Fontanelle, to Miss Mary E. Miller, Judge N. E. Taylor officiating. They have two children living—Gertie E. and Vida A.; there is one dead—Webb E. His wife's parents are George and Maria Miller, who reside in Fontanelle, Mr. Miller having a farm of two hundred acres, all improved, one-half mile east of that place. Mr. Marquart, at the age of sixteen years, enlisted in Company H, 19th Indiana volunteer infantry, and served until the close of the war. In politics he is a republican, and he stands high in the councils of his party, as also in the esteem of the citizens of the county in general. He is one of the influential citizens of Greenfield and took a prominent part in the paying off of the county debt. At the fall election of 1877, he was elected to the position of county auditor, and commenced the performance of his duties in January, 1878, and so well has he met the expectations of the citizens of the county that they kept him in the office for six successive years. When he entered upon the performance of his duties, the county was \$20,000 in debt, but under his

administration affairs have been so well managed that the county is now practically out of debt, only about five hundred dollars remaining against it. For his second and third terms he had no opposition in the convention, and although he was not a candidate for reelection in 1883, yet he received quite a large vote, which may be cited in proof of his popularity among the people of the county. He is a member of the Masonic lodge.

G. H. Smith, the present auditor, was elected in October, 1883, and entered upon the discharge of his duties January 1, 1884. George H. Smith, auditor of Adair county, is now filling his first term of office for the county, although the greater part of his life has been spent by him in positions of responsibility and trust. He was born in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, March 8, 1844, his parents being Joseph H., and Almatia (Poore) Smith, the father a native of England, the mother of Portland, Maine. He was reared in his native county, and in its schools received his education. In 1859 he shipped as cabin boy on the ship Sarah, and he had been at his post only two weeks when she burned; the crew, however, were picked up, and with the rest he was taken to Savannah, whence he returned to his home. He then shipped as a sailor, and his first cruise was of fifteen months' duration. At its close he left home for another cruise, going to Liverpool. In the spring of 1862 he became third mate of the ship North America, which was engaged in transferring troops to New Orleans for General Butler. On the North America he went in the summer of 1862, to London; then made return trip;

thence to Melbourne, Australia; thence to Callao, Peru; thence to Chincha Islands; thence to England; thence to Antwerp; bringing up in New York. He then went to Port Royal, South Carolina, and engaged in the diving business from the spring of 1864 to the fall of 1865. He then became mate of the barque Commodore Dupont, which sailed for Beyruth, Syria; the trip occupied six months, and returned to Boston, Massachusetts, in the winter of 1866. In the spring of 1867 he removed to Chicago, where he clerked in the general ticket office of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad for one year, after which he served four months as a sailor on the lakes. After this he was engaged in the wood and coal trade in Chicago for six months, at the end of which time he removed to Linn county, Iowa, and engaged in farming. January 15, 1869, he came to Adair county, and took up the cultivation of the one hundred and sixty acre farm in section 26, Lincoln township, which he still owns. For twelve years he filled the positions of school treasurer or township clerk for the township. In the fall of 1883 he was elected to his present official position. He was married April 29, 1869, to Miss Sarah Y. Larry, a native of Massachusetts. They have two children—Annie Y. and Aurelia C. Mr. Smith is a member of the Masonic Order and Chapter, and belongs to the United Order of Honor.

TREASURER AND RECORDER.

At the time of the organization of the county these two offices were vested in one and the same party, and Joshua E. Chapman was elected to fill the dual position May 1854. In 1855 he was re-

elected to the same and served in this capacity for over three years.

Joshua E. Chapman is a native of Ohio, and came to Adair county, Iowa, very early, about 1852 or 1853, and settled in Richland township. He owned a farm there of one hundred and sixty acres at one time. He has left this part of the country, removing to Colorado, where he is reputed to have grown quite wealthy, being engaged in the stock and cattle business.

Francis M. Corr, already spoken of in connection with the office of county judge, was the successor of Mr. Chapman, being elected treasurer and recorder in October, 1857. Before his term of office had expired, however, he was nominated and elected to the office of county judge, and was succeeded by S. W. Armstrong, who at the election of 1858, was chosen to fill out the un-expired term, and in 1859 was re-elected to fill the same office.

S. W. Armstrong was born and raised on a farm in Pennsylvania, where he received his education. For some years he was engaged in traveling throughout the states of Pennsylvania and Ohio as a commercial man, and in 1856 came to Iowa, and located in Poweshiek county. He had studied law in the east and had been admitted to the bar, and shortly after coming to this state moved to Des Moines, where he practiced this profession. He came to Fontanelle and opened a law office, was appointed and elected treasurer, and afterward engaged in mercantile trade. He accumulated considerable money, but trouble with his wife drove him into dissipation. He went to New York city on business, and while trying to get on a street car, fell, breaking his leg. On his way

back, he found himself in Chicago penniless, and borrowed enough for traveling expenses of the Masons, he being a member of that fraternity. He then went to Macon city, Missouri, and from thence to Nebraska city, where he hired out to drive trains across the plains at \$75 per month. All this moving about was to get rid of his wife, who caused him a world of trouble. He came back, and located in Hamburg, Fremont county, Iowa, where he engaged in carpentering, for he was a man that could do most anything, and a most excellent man to work. He drifted back to Fontanelle, and by the help of his friend, Dr. Moore, entered into the real estate business, in which he was succeeding well, when, domestic misfortunes again overtaking him, he, in a temporary depression of mind, took his own life, dying in November, 1870. He was a hard-working man, and could make a great deal of money, and regarded reputation and a good name above everything.

Doctor T. M. Moore was the next to fill this two-fold office, having been elected thereto in the fall of 1861. The doctor came to Fontanelle in an early day, and has always been prominently identified with Adair county and its interests. He is still a resident of the town of Fontanelle, and is engaged in the practice of medicine, having eschewed politics.

G. F. Kilburn was elected to these offices in the autumn of 1863. During his term of office the position of recorder was separated from that of treasurer, and Mr. Kilburn thus became the first

COUNTY TREASURER,

and held the position until the 1st of January, 1866, when he gave way to a

successor. A sketch of Mr. Kilburn will be found in a preceding page in connection with the general assembly, he having served as a member of that body from this county.

Again in 1865, T. M. Moore was elected treasurer and served two years. He was succeeded in this responsible office by James C. Gibbs, who was elected in 1867, and re-elected in 1869, filling the office for four years.

James C. Gibbs was born in Oneida county, New York, on the 3d of December, 1821, and is the son of Ozias and Sallie (Winter) Gibbs, both of whom were natives of Litchfield, Connecticut. J. C. was reared and educated in the place of his nativity, and was engaged in farming until 1855. In March of that year he came West, and leaving his family in Peoria, Illinois, came into Iowa looking for a home. In June of that year he arrived in Adair county, and as they were just laying out the county seat, he determined to cast in his fortunes in that place, then called Summerset, now known as Fontanelle. He purchased a lot and put up a cabin, and in August, 1855, brought on his family, and was the first settler in the township. He lived in this town for many years, being engaged in the various businesses of hotel keeping, newspaper, mercantile and real-estate transactions. In 1856 he was made postmaster of the village of Fontanelle, on the establishment of the office, and held the position for two years. In the spring of the same year he was elected to the office of school fund commissioner and held that office two years. Mr. Gibbs has been identified with the county government in various capacities, first serving

one year as deputy clerk of the courts under W. B. Hall. He was then appointed county judge to fill a vacancy, but resigned, after serving one year. In 1867 he was elected county treasurer, and occupied that position four years. He was married September 9, 1846, to Miss Phœbe L. Filer, a native of New York, and they have five children living, viz.—Josephine B., Alanson O., Gertrude I., Lillian A., and Charles A.

Mr. Gibbs is a member of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, of the Masonic order, and in the ancient Scottish rite has attained the 32d degree.

In 1862 he raised a company for service in the war, in Adams county, which was afterward known as Company D, 29th Iowa infantry, of which he was commissioned captain, but after being in camp about six months he was compelled to resign on account of sickness.

The next incumbent of this office was John Shreves, who was elected in 1871, and served a term of two years. John Shreves, a prominent citizen of Greenfield, was born in Brown county, Ohio, March 9, 1829, his parents being Benjamin and Minerva Shreves, both natives of Kentucky. His father died in Illinois in 1841, and his mother in this county in 1861. He went with his mother in 1842 to Indiana, and after remaining eight years, went to Illinois, where he remained one year, coming to Iowa in 1852, and locating near Winterset. In 1858 he came to Adair county, locating on a farm on sections 36-77-31, and remaining there two years. He removed to Greenfield in the spring of 1860, engaging in the mercantile business, and running what is now known as the Kirkwood house, it being

then the "Union hotel." In the spring of 1865 he moved to a farm five miles south of Fontanelle, where he remained three years. In the spring of 1868 he engaged in the mercantile business in Fontanelle, and remained there until the spring of 1874, when he removed to Murray, Clark county, Iowa, and engaged in the lumber and hardware business. After a stay of seven and a half years he returned to Greenfield and purchased an interest in the lumber business noticed elsewhere, in the fall of 1883. He was married in Indiana in 1850, to Caroline Kellison. Has seven children—Sylvester L., Hulda A., Barbara O., Benjamin F., Mary I., Lillie B. and Charlie K.; has one child dead—Freddie A. He is a republican in politics. He was sheriff of Adair county one term, and a member of the board of supervisors for three years. Besides considerable town property, he has a farm of twenty acres in Summerset township. Mr. Shreves is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

L. J. Gray, treasurer for four years, was first elected in 1873, and re-elected in 1875. Lorenzo J. Gray, of the firm of Martin & Gray, was born in Caledonia county, Vermont, January 16, 1840, his parents, Paul and Hannah (Orcutt) Gray, being also natives of the Granite State. He was reared in his native county, and was making good progress in its schools, when, at the age of sixteen, his parents removed to Dane county, Wisconsin, where he finished his education, afterward alternating at farming and school teaching. In August, 1862, he left these duties to enter into the service of his country, and enlisted in Company B, 20th Wisconsin infantry, and was assigned to

the department of Missouri. In December, 1862, he took part in the battle of Prairie Grove, and lost an arm from a flank fire by the enemy. He was placed in hospital at Fayetteville, Arkansas, remaining there until February, 1863, when he returned to Wisconsin. After staying one year in various occupations, he returned to the front, and was connected with the quartermaster's department at Chattanooga, Tennessee, till April, 1866, when he went back to Wisconsin. After staying about six months, he concluded to return to his native county and state. On arriving at the home of his boyhood, he engaged at farming, and so continued until the spring of 1869, when he went to Kansas, and from there to Richland township, this county, in September of the same year. In the spring of 1873 he removed to Fontanelle, and that fall was elected treasurer of Adair county, which position he held two terms, and creditably filled. He was married October 19, 1869, to Miss Esther W. Newell, a native of Vermont. They have three children—Bertha E., Edith M., and Herman L. He is a member of the G. A. R. and I. O. O. F., and is connected with the Baptist church.

John E. Hill, one of the most popular treasurers of the county, was elected to that office in the fall of 1877. In 1879, and again in 1881, he was re-elected to fill the same office, serving in all six years. John E. Hill, a son of Hugh B., and Mary A. (Driggs) Hill, was born on the 13th of October, 1840, in Monroe county, Ohio. His mother died in 1879, in Monroe county, Ohio, where his father now resides. John E. Hill graduated at the Pittsburgh mercantile college, in 1859,

and after that time he followed bookkeeping until the breaking out of the war. He then enlisted in Company B, 25th Ohio infantry, and served two years. He received a special discharge to accept a position as clerk in the quartermaster's office at Washington, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. He then returned home and was engaged in the dry goods and grocery business until 1868, when he came to Iowa, and located in Muscatine county, where he remained some three years. He then came to Adair county, and settled in Grove township, where he was engaged in farming until 1875, when he was appointed deputy treasurer. In the fall of 1877 was elected county treasurer in which capacity he served six years, being twice re-elected. He then sold his farm and moved to Greenfield and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 17 Greenfield township, where he moved at the expiration of his term of office, in January, 1884. He has an orchard of about two acres, and small fruit in abundance. During his service in the army, he was in the battles of Bull Run and Gettysburg. He was married in 1866, in Muscatine county to Miss Maggie Patterson, a daughter of Samuel and Mary Patterson. They have four children, whose names are as follows—Maude M., Clarence E., A. Strohm, Clyde.

S. M. Shattuck, the present genial treasurer of Adair county, was elected in October, 1883, and commenced his duties with the year 1884. Shubel M. Shattuck, county treasurer, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and was born January 15, 1835. His father, George W., was a na-

tive of New Hampshire, and went to Pennsylvania when quite young. There he married Susan Maynard. S. M. is the oldest of their family of seven children. He was reared and educated in his native county, and at the age of seventeen commenced clerking in Troy, Pennsylvania. This he followed until the fall of 1856, when he went to Henry county, Illinois, where he engaged at various occupations, including teaching and farming. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, 112th Illinois volunteer infantry, and served with his regiment for twenty-one months, when he was sent to the Knoxville, Tennessee, hospital for treatment, and was discharged from there May 15, 1865. He was acting hospital steward of the regiment, and was dispensary clerk of the medical department at Knoxville hospital, while confined there. After his discharge he returned to Henry county, Illinois, and engaged as drug clerk for one year, after which he engaged as clerk in the general merchandise business at Cambridge, Illinois, until 1869. He then returned home on a visit, and two months later came to Union county, Iowa, and engaged in merchandise business at Afton until 1877, when he came to Greenfield, and engaged in the drug business, the firm name being S. M. Shattuck & Co. This business partnership was dissolved after two and one half years, when Mr. Shattuck engaged as manager of the mercantile business of A. P. Stephens, in Greenfield, and was so engaged when elected to his present position in 1883. He was married July 4, 1860, to Miss Abbie J. Cook, a native of Michigan. They have three children—Lela, Burdee and Otto. Mr. Shattuck is a member of

the Masonic order and G. A. R. In religion he is a Universalist.

James A. Hetherington is the present deputy treasurer of Adair county. He was born in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1843, and lived there until six years of age, when his parents removed to Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he was educated. While a boy, and between school terms, he worked with his father at the shoe-making trade. When seventeen years of age he conceived a taste for the painter's trade, but on making a trial of it soon gave it up. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the 6th Pennsylvania volunteers for the three months' service. He re-enlisted in Company K, 56th Pennsylvania, February 20, 1862, and was discharged on account of disability, December 2, 1862. He again enlisted in February, 1863, in the 7th Pennsylvania cavalry, and served till the close of the war, being discharged in August, 1865. He then returned to Pennsylvania, and after a short stay in Harrisburg, came to Fontanelle, in this county, where he worked at various occupations until 1871, when he came to this city and took the position of deputy clerk with his brother, which position he held for six years. He then filled the position of assistant deputy in several of the county offices, and other occupations, until 1879, when he became deputy treasurer under J. E. Hill, which position he held for three years. In January, 1884, he was appointed deputy treasurer again by S. M. Haddock, which appointment he now holds. He was city recorder in 1877, and has also been clerk of this township. He was married December 26, 1869, to Miss Lucy Ervin, a native of Virginia. They have three

children—Mary E., James L. and Sarah J. Mr. Hetherington is a member of the I. O. O. F., the G. A. R., and the Iowa Legion of Honor.

RECORDER.

The office of recorder becoming separated from that of treasurer in the latter part of 1864, at the election that fall, W. H. Brainard was elected to fill this position, and served in this capacity one term.

Wesley Taylor, in 1866, was first elected to the office of recorder, and in 1868, and again in 1870, was re-elected to the same office, serving six years in all. Wesley Taylor is among the oldest business men in Fontanelle. He became a resident of the town in 1863, and is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and was born in Westmoreland county, near the village of Ligouier, where he spent the earlier portion of his life, and where he was partly educated. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in Company F, 14th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers; after six months' service he returned home, and re-enlisted in Company G, 135th regiment, as second sergeant; was mustered in at Harrisburg, and at the close of his enlistment, mustered out at Ridding. He was under General Narglie, and was supporting Doubleday's battery at the time General Stonewall Jackson was killed at Culpepper. His company did effective service in the war, and returned home in the winter of 1863-64. Mr. Taylor emigrated immediately to Iowa, taking up his home in Adair county, but during this winter taught a term of school in Adams county, at Quincy, and subsequently taught in Adair county two years. His first experience in this line, however, was in Penn-

sylvania, where he taught school some time, his latter education being obtained at Sewickley academy, near the city of Mt. Pleasant. Mr. Taylor has been in business with several gentlemen here, first with J. C. Gibbs, and then with S. Marquardt, R. E. Ewing, J. H. Hulburt, etc. He has been county superintendent for two years, and also served the county six years as recorder, from 1867 to 1873. His present business is running the Farmers' bank, of Fontanelle, of which he is cashier, and co-partner with R. E. Ewing in general merchandise, on the north side of the square. This gentleman's business capacity has won for him many friends. He is courteous and affable, is a man of public spirit and takes an interest in enterprises affecting the good of the country. His marriage occurred in 1865, his wife being Miss Josephine V. Gibbs, a daughter of J. C. Gibbs, so well known here, and five children have been born to them—Moton E., Mattie L., James M., Edith L. and Florence L. He is a member of the Masonic order of Sir Knight's chapter, and Iowa Legion of Honor.

R. O. Brown was the immediate successor of Mr. Taylor, being elected in the fall of 1872. He was re-elected twice, once in 1874 and again in 1876. Royal O. Brown was born at Freedom, Portage county, Ohio, May 20, 1846, and is the son of O. E. and Minerva H. Brown, both natives of Ohio. When R. O. was about twelve years of age his parents moved to Somerset, Wabash county, Indiana, and remained there two years when they again removed to Howard county. In 1861 they returned to Ohio, where they remained until May, 1863, Royal attending school at the Western Reserve

Eclectic institute, of which James A. Garfield was then principal. In August, 1863, the subject of our sketch came to Adair county and settled in Union township. In the summer of 1864 he was appointed deputy treasurer by G. F. Kilburn, and in the fall of 1865, made a trip to Denver, Colorado. On his return he assisted in several of the county offices, principally as deputy in the office of the several treasurers. He was elected to the office of recorder as above, and held it for six years. On the expiration of his term he, in January, 1879, formed a partnership with J. J. Hetherington, in the land loan and abstract business, but it only lasted about a year. He then alone tried the abstract business, but in March, 1880, retired to his farm in Union township, where he now lives.

J. A. Easton, first elected recorder in 1878, was re-elected in 1880, and served four years in this office. John A. Easton, of the firm of Easton & Hinkson, is a native of Peoria, Illinois, and was born April 6, 1840, his father being John Easton, who is now also a resident of this county, the family having come to Adair county when John A. was seventeen years of age, settling on a farm in section 22, Jefferson township. Here he assisted his father in the labors of the farm in summer, spending his winters in the continuation of the studies which he had commenced in Illinois. July 4, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, 4th Iowa infantry, in which he served thirteen months. At the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 7, 1862, he was wounded in the right arm, and was laid up in hospital at Keithsburg and Cassville, for seven weeks, after which he returned home, and in August, 1862,

he was discharged for disability. In the spring of 1864, he engaged in the mercantile business at Morrisburg, which he continued for six months. He was then engaged in various occupations until 1868, when he returned to Adair county, and engaged in agricultural pursuits in Jefferson township, and was so occupied when elected to the position of county recorder, in the fall of 1878. In December, 1878, he removed to Greenfield, and has since made his residence here. He held the office two terms, having been re-elected to succeed himself at the next election. He was clerk of Jefferson township six years, and assessor several times. He was married, November 11, 1863, to Eliza J. McIlvain, a native of Indiana. They have six children—Lula E., Henry S., Anna B., Cora M., Walter A. and Etna G.

E. S. Chenoweth, the present occupant of this lucrative office, was elected in the fall of 1882. Edward S. Chenoweth, the present county recorder, was elected to his present office in 1882, from Lee township, where he came in 1876. He was born in Warren county, Indiana, on the 7th of September, 1852. In 1869 his family came to Louisa county, Iowa, and there he was engaged in teaching school until 1876, when he came to this county, and located in Lee township, where he now owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of good land. He was united in marriage in March, 1877, to Miss Maggie A. Knox, a native of Ohio. He held the office of township clerk of Lee township, in 1880 and 1881; and he is now a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Chenoweth is one of those men who has the ambition to rise in the world, and has amply succeeded. He has given great sat-

isfaction in his work, and has received the honor and trust of the people.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

The first to occupy this onerous office was John Gilson, who was elected to the position in May, 1854, and filled it for one year.

John Gilson came to this county in August, 1850, and located on what is now known as the McGinnis farm, in Jefferson township, where he lived some five years, and removed to Harrison township and made the Joseph Miller place. Here he remained a couple of years, when he emigrated to Warren county. He removed from there to Nebraska, but returned to this state and is now living in Quincy, Adams county. He was born on the 4th of July, 1816, in Oswego county, New York. In 1844 he came to Dubuque, where he resided until he came here. Although an old man in years, still he is quite active, and is engaged in traveling and selling books, and gets around as sprightly as a young man.

D. M. Valentine was elected clerk of the courts in 1855, and also held it for a year. An account of this gentleman may be found under the head of county judges preceding this.

At the regular election in 1856, Theodore Smith was elected to fill this office.

George B. Wilson was elected to fill the position of clerk of the courts in 1857, but failing to present himself, Calvin Ballard was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Calvin Ballard was born on a farm, where he was raised, near Indianapolis, Indiana. He came to Fontanelle in 1856, and occupied a small building erected by J. K. Valentine as a store,

and was the pioneer merchant of the county. In 1857 he erected a new store building, now used by P. McDermid, 20x30 feet in size, two stories high, in which he ran a general store. In 1860 he removed to Winterset, where he entered into business. After a time he sold out and moved back to Indiana, where he resided on a farm. His wife died while he was there. He returned to Winterset, and is now engaged in trade in that place. Since his second coming to Winterset he has been married to the widow of a Presbyterian minister. Mr. B. has always borne the reputation of a suave, square, enterprising man, and is of liberal principles.

In April, 1858, A. B. Smith was elected to fill this office for the unexpired term, which he did until the 1st of January following.

W. B. Hall was elected to the office of clerk of the court in 1858. In the regular election of 1860 A. D. Littleton, his competitor for this office, received ten votes in majority over Mr. Hall, but upon the latter gentleman contesting the case, Mr. Hall was left in possession. He was again re-elected in 1862, 1864 and 1866, thus serving ten years in this capacity. W. B. Hall was born on the 31st day of December, 1832, near Williamsport, Warren county, Indiana, and was educated at Crawfordsville, in the same state, under Joseph E. McDonald, now ex-senator from that state. He is the son of Daniel D. and Jane J. Hall. He was married on the 13th of March, 1853, to Miss Sarah E. Crane. He came to Adair county in the beginning of the winter of 1856, while the snow was some two feet deep upon the ground. The balance of that terrible

winter he taught school in a log-hut for twenty dollars per month, and walked some two miles every morning. In the fall of 1858 he was elected clerk of the courts, and served as above. In 1862 he was appointed, by the request of Hon. S. W. Armstrong, as one of the state commissioners to go to Little Rock, Arkansas, and take the soldier vote. In 1870 Mr. Hall, in company with his family, emigrated to Seattle, Washington Territory, where he at present resides.

James Raney, in 1868, was elected to this office, and in 1870 was re-elected. James Raney was born on the 13th of May, 1829, in Blunt county, Tennessee. He was a son of Alexander Raney, a native of South Carolina, and Elizabeth Raney, nee McFee, a Tennessean by birth and a daughter of the Rev. Mr. McFee, the friend and coadjutor of Parson Brownlow. James had the misfortune to lose his mother before he was a year old, in Montgomery county, Indiana, whither the family had removed in the fall of 1829. He was the youngest of a family of six. After the death of his mother he was taken by Judge W. H. Heath, by whom he was raised, and with whom he lived until attaining manhood. When he was eighteen years old he commenced learning the trade of carpenter and joiner, and before he was twenty years of age he set up business for himself, taking contracts to put up buildings, etc. On the 2d of January, 1855, he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine H. Reese, and shortly after they removed to Warren, Jo Daviess county, where he was engaged in the same line of business until the spring of 1861, when the cloud of civil war descended upon this country, and

James, leaving wife and home, enlisted in Company E, 15th Illinois infantry regiment. This was one of the organizations raised under the state law by which ten regiments were enlisted by the state government, and were mustered in to the service of the same on the 10th of May, 1861. Fourteen days later the regiment was mustered into the service of the general government, and James Raney was elected captain of the company. This was under the first call for three years' volunteers.

On the 6th of April, 1862, at the battle of Shiloh, the major of the regiment being killed, James Raney was commissioned to that office. In November, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and afterward was raised by brevet to that of colonel. Besides many minor engagements and skirmishes, he participated in the battle of Shiloh, advance on and siege of Corinth, battle of Hatchie, siege of Vicksburg, taking part in the charges of the 19th and 22d of June, battles of Jackson, Raymond and Champion Hills. On the 16th of January, 1864, he was compelled by sickness to forward the resignation of his commission, which was accepted some time afterward, and the colonel came home. In 1866 he gave up his business in Illinois, and came to Adair county, with the intention of farming, but on arrival here, opened a small hardware store, which he ran until the fall of 1868, when he was elected clerk of the court, as above. In the fall of 1872 he established the *Register* at Fontanelle, and ran it until October, 1875, when he removed with it to the rising town of Stuart, but in the following spring he sold it, and returned to his former home in Fontanelle. In January, 1881, he engaged in the purchase

and shipping of grain, and in April, of the same year, commenced buying stock. The latter business he continued alone until January, 1883, when the present partnership between him and J. H. Hulbert was formed, to deal in cattle and stock in a large way. The colonel has four children living—Manly A., James F., John R. and Milton U., besides four that died in infancy. James Raney is the worshipful master of the Masonic lodge at Fontanelle, a member of the Chapter, and of Lentz Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a straight republican in politics.

John J. Hetherington was the next incumbent of this office, having been elected to the same at the general election of 1872. He was twice re-elected, in 1874 and 1876. John J. Hetherington, of the Citizens' bank of Greenfield, is a native of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and was born October 1, 1841; his parents, James D. and Sarah J., were also natives of the same state. John J. passed his boyhood days in Northumberland county, and after receiving his education engaged in clerking in the mercantile business at Pottsville. March 17, 1863, he departed for Atchison, Kansas, where he spent the next four and one half months; then removed to Fontanelle, this county, where he engaged in the abstract and land business, and commenced the study of the law—the first year with S. W. Armstrong, and then with Armstrong & Hall. He was admitted to the bar in 1869. He had seen considerable service as deputy clerk when, in 1872, he was elected to the office of county clerk of courts, and so well did he satisfy the people of the county that he was continued in the office three successive terms, only retiring from

the duties of the position in 1879. In 1875, during his term of office, he removed to Greenfield, and there engaged in the land and abstract business, and is at the present time a partner in the abstract firm of Hetherington & McCollom. He has also filled the office of county judge, serving the unexpired term of his predecessor and one full term. He is a member of the Greenfield city council, and has been for some time. He also fills the position of assistant cashier of the citizens' bank. He is a commandery member of the Masonic lodge, and of the encampment in the I. O. O. F., and has passed chairs in the latter. He was elected county supervisor in 1871. He was married April 21, 1864, to Miss Rebecca S. Stillwell, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children living—Charles H., Jessie S., George B. and Bessie. Mr. Hetherington enlisted for the three months' service, April 17, 1861, in Company H, 25th Pennsylvania infantry, and served four months with his regiment. He has held many offices at the will of the county's people, and has given perfect satisfaction in all.

J. N. Haddock, the present incumbent of the office of clerk of the courts, was originally elected in 1878, and has been re-elected his own successor both in 1880 and 1882. James N. Haddock, clerk of the court, is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is the son of John and Eleanor (McBride) Haddock. He was the third child of a family of six children, and in 1858 he came to Iowa City, Iowa, and was there engaged in the study of law, and was so engaged until 1861, when he returned to Philadelphia and served three months on guard duty. In 1865 he

returned to Iowa, where he completed his law course, and attended the law department of the state university, attending one term when he was admitted to the bar. He practiced at his profession some time, when he came to Fontanelle, Adair county, where he began to practice with J. H. Bailey, and so continued until 1877, when the partnership was dissolved. In 1878 he was elected clerk of the court, and has held that position ever since. He has been one of the substantial men of the county, and is one of the highest and estimable officers in the county. He was married to Miss Anna J. Seniley, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children—Nellie J., George C., W. Rush and Frank. Mr. Haddock is a member of the Masonic order, and was formerly a member of the United Presbyterian church.

SHERIFF.

The first to fill this arduous office was Abner Root, who was first elected at the time of the organization of the county, in May, 1854, and was re-elected his own successor, holding the office until the fall of 1857. Abner Root was born on the 14th of October, 1828, in Delaware county, Ohio, and is the son of Azariah and Myra (Skeeles) Root. He moved with his parents to Wyandotte county, Ohio, in 1839, where he remained until 1852, when he came to Madison county, Iowa, and in 1853 he came to Adair county and settled on section 11, Jackson township, where his father built a log-cabin, in which he lived for four years. He then built a frame house on section 12, and lived there for several years. Abner was married there in April,

1861, to Miss Martha Wilson, who died on the 26th of April, 1869, leaving two children—Etta M. and Cora E. He was married again in Summerset township, in May, 1870, to Miss Arminda Decker, a daughter of Abner W. Decker. They have ~~two children~~—Clara and Ernest. Mr. Root enlisted in Company I, 4th Iowa cavalry, on the 29th of December, 1862, and served until the close of the war, when he was mustered out at Atlanta, Georgia, in August, 1865. He was with Sherman through Mississippi, and at the battle of Guntown, in the great Price raid and in many other engagements. After the war he returned home on section 12, where he remained about two years, when he was elected sheriff the second time, when he went to Fontanelle and served his term of office, and in 1876 he came to his present location on section 36 in Eureka township and built his residence, and owns one hundred and sixty acres of land all under cultivation, and has an orchard with about one hundred bearing trees. He has been sheriff and township assessor, and is present trustee and a member of the school board. He was the first sheriff of Adair county and was elected to a number of township offices but would not serve. He is a member of the Fontanelle lodge, No. 138, and has held all of the offices except master; also a member of Lentz Post, G. A. R.

Levi C. Elliott was the successor of Abner Root, being elected sheriff in August, 1857, and serving two years. He is still a resident of the county.

John Ireland was the next sheriff, having been elected to that office in 1859, and holding it one term.

J. K. Valentine was elected sheriff in 1861, and filled the office two years. James K. Valentine was born in Shelby county, Ohio, on the 27th of September, 1832, and moved with his parents to Indiana, in 1836. He moved from Wea Plains, in that state to Adair county in 1856. He was married to Miss Almiretta E. Benedict, a daughter of Samuel G. and Harriet (Crane) Benedict, but who died on the 1st of November, 1855. On the 9th of August, 1857, he was married to Miss Ellen Root, who died on the 7th of November, 1864. He built the first store building in the village of Fontanelle, and the hotel known as the Pacific House, in the same place. On the 2d of September, 1866, he, for the third time, was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Smith, who was born October 11, 1845. In April, 1875, he removed with his family to California, where his wife died May 19, 1875. He resided in Crescent City, Del Norte county, until the spring of 1881, when he removed to Renton, King county, Washington territory, where he is now living.

Mr. Valentine was succeeded by John Shreeves, who was elected in 1863, and served two years. A sketch of this gentleman appears under the head of County Treasurer, preceding this, an office that he filled at a later date.

Philo G. Sage, a veteran returned from the war, was elected to this office in 1865, and entering upon the discharge of his duties with the first of the year, 1866, served two years. He is now living in Princeton, Illinois, whither he removed in 1878 or '79.

Abner Root was again elevated to the sheriffality in 1868, and served in the

office two years. He was succeeded by George Salisbury, on the first of 1870, he having been elected thereto the fall previous. Mr. Salisbury, held the office for one term, when he stepped down and out. He is now a resident of the state of Kansas.

Solomon Garrett was elected at the general election of 1871, sheriff of the county, and filed the office for one term.

C. B. Hunt, the present state senator, was elected to the office of sheriff of Adair county, in the fall of 1873. He was re-elected twice, once in 1875 and again in 1877. A sketch of the honorable gentleman occurs in preceding part of this chapter under the head of twentieth general assembly.

W. C. Libby, the present sheriff, was first elected to this office at the general election in the fall of 1879. He has been twice re-elected, in 1881 and 1883. William C. Libby, present sheriff of Adair county, is a native of the Hawkeye state, his father, Jesmah R. having come to Iowa at an early day, locating in Muscatine in 1839, when Iowa prairies were in a state of primitive verdure. In 1842 Mr. Libby, Sr., removed to Mahaska county, where he was one of the first settlers; and there, on December 3, 1847, William C. was born, being reared and educated near the place of his birth. In 1869 he removed to Cass county, where he farmed until 1875, when he came to this county and engaged in the hardware trade at Adair, being so occupied when elected to the office of sheriff, which position he took in January, 1880, and has been re-elected at each succeeding election, being now on his third term. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment, and

has passed the chair in both. He was married January 21, 1869, to Miss Mary E. Stafford, also a native of Iowa. They have four children—Jennie, Clara B., Frank R. and Charles H. That Mr. Libby is popular in the county may be inferred from the evident determination of its people to keep him in his position.

DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS.

In 1856 Isaac Debusk was elected to this office and occupied the same for one year. He has long since passed to "that land from whose bourne no traveler ever returns."

J. P. Jordan was the next to fill the office of drainage commissioner, having been elected in 1857, and filled it also for one year.

A. W. Mathews was elected to this office in 1858, and for one year held the same.

E. H. Mallory was elected to the office of drainage commissioner in 1859, and re-elected in 1861, thus filling the position for four years.

W. H. Easton, in 1863, was called on to fill this office and held it until the office was abolished.

S. W. Pryor was elected to the office of county surveyor at the election of 1857, and held it for two years. Samuel W. Pryor, son of Matthew and Henrietta (Williams) Pryor, was born in Marion county, Tennessee, September 12, 1820. He lived in Marion county, Tennessee, until March, 1843, when he removed to Washington county, Missouri, where he remained about fourteen years. In the summer of 1856 he emigrated to Adair county, Iowa, arriving on 1st day of August, and settling upon section 34, Harrison township. There were no im-

provements on the place whatever; and he erected a small shanty in which they lived about a year, when the dwelling was much enlarged and improved. He had it inclosed and ready for occupancy, when a storm almost demolished it. He repaired the same house, in which he lived until 1876, when the fine residence they now occupy was constructed. Mr. Pryor was first married in 1846, to Mary J. Glossup, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Glossup, and five children was the result of the union—Matthew G., William A., Jonathan E., Charles H. and Sarah F. His wife died here in 1857. He was again married in 1860, in Madison county, Iowa, to Eliza A. Barnett, daughter of William and Mary Barnett. Five more children were born to them, two of whom are dead—Millie J., Julia M. and Dayton Elmer. When Mr. P. first came to Harrison, the town of Greenfield was then unknown, and he went to Madison county to mill. He has a farm of one hundred and thirty acres, all under cultivation, ten acres of which are on section 35. He has been county assessor and county surveyor since he came to this county. He brought forty head of cattle with him, and all except six or seven were frozen to death or perished with the cold during the first winter he was here. Four or five were sold in the fall; two survived the winter, or till grass came. He has experienced some hard times since his settlement in Harrison, but at present has a comfortable and pleasant home as a reward for what he has gone through. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1859 Simon Barrows was chosen the successor of Mr. Pryor, in this office, and

held it for two years. After a short time, however, Mr. Barrows resigned, and the board of supervisors appointed S. W. Pryor to fill the vacancy. At the following election of 1863, the people of the county indorsed this action of their representatives and again elected S. W. Pryor to the same office, and re-elected him in 1865, and again in 1867, thus filling the office nearly ten years, and could doubtless have held it longer, but in June, 1869, he resigned the position, and J. M. Joseph was appointed by the board to fill the vacancy.

At the election in the fall of 1869, the people elected the incumbent of this office, J. M. Joseph, county surveyor, and he occupied the same until June, 1871, when he resigned. He has removed from the county, and is now a resident of Creston, Iowa.

On the resignation of Mr. Joseph, the board appointed Waldo E. Adams to fill the vacancy, and at the election of 1871, he was duly elected to the same office by the vote of the people. He, too, has left Adair county, and is now living in Antelope county, Nebraska.

A. R. Dew, the next county surveyor, was elected in the fall of 1873, and entered upon the discharge of his duties January 1, 1874, serving until April, 1875, when he resigned. He is a native of Ohio, born at Martin's Ferry, Belmont county, May 5, 1851, and is the son of John M. and F. H. (Ray) Dew. When Albert was but two years old his parents moved to Tuscarawas county, where, after a two years' sojourn here, they returned to McDonough county, Illinois. Here he was raised and educated until 1865, when the family moved to Knox county in the same state and remained some five years. In

1871 he came to Adair county, and at first attempted to run a photograph gallery, but gave that up and entered the *Transcript* office as a typo. Between this business and clerking, varied by a summer jaunt to the Black Hills, he passed the time until January 1, 1882, when he was appointed deputy auditor, a position he holds at present. He was united in marriage on the 23d of December, 1872, with Miss Rachel M. Myers.

W. A. Pryor, a son of S. W. Pryor, was elected to fill the office of surveyor, at the fall election of 1875, and held the same for two years.

W. D. McCollom was next elected to this office, in the autumn of 1877. W. D. McCollom, of the firm of Hetherington & McCollom, is a native of Windsor county, Vermont, and was born September 30, 1856, and was reared and educated in his native county. In 1872 he engaged as clerk in the drug business at Lebanon, New Hampshire, and after holding that position for a short time, accepted a similar one at Woodstock, Vermont. He remained there till December, 1874, when he came West and located in this county, teaching the Highland school in Jefferson township. He held this position one term, and in the succeeding spring went to Fontanelle, where he attended the county normal school. He then accepted a position as assistant in the auditor's office under W. B. Martin, which he held till November, 1875, when he went East for a three months' visit to his old home. He returned to Greenfield and became deputy county surveyor, under W. A. Pryor. In July, 1876, he became deputy county auditor, which position he held until 1878, when he became

county surveyor, having been elected to that office in the fall preceding. After serving the term for which he was elected he entered into the partnership with Mr. Hetherington in his present business. He was married December 25, 1877, to Miss Myra Peat, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have two children—Marian C., and Howe. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment, and at present holds the office of noble grand in the I. O. O. F.

W. R. Cochrane was duly chosen by the qualified electors of this county to fill the office of surveyor, in 1879, and again in 1881. After serving faithfully four years he removed from this locality and is now a resident of Redford, Taylor county, Iowa.

F. M. Bates, the present incumbent of this office, was elected at the fall election of 1883, and entered upon the discharge of his duties of the same, January 1, 1884. Francis M. Bates, a native of New York state, was born on the 1st of September, 1836, and is the son of Nelson and Amanda (Alexander) Bates. When quite young he removed to Illinois, but soon returned to his native state. He received a good education in the common schools of New York, but when he was about sixteen years of age he was not satisfied with his learning, and was sent to the academy in Lowville, Lewis county. He was classed among the students for two terms when he became a teacher, and after teaching several terms he came to Wisconsin, where he attended Milton college for two or three years, when he graduated on the 5th of July, 1864. Previous to this he taught in the high school at Clinton Junction, Rock county. He was married in August, 1864, to Miss Hettie

Guild, a daughter of Aaron D. Guild. She died in May, 1878, and was buried in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, leaving two children—Frank M. and Grace E. He was again married in September, 1882, in Fontanelle, to Miss Anna Bell, by whom he has had one child—Rilla L. Mr. Bates enlisted in 1864, in the 10th New York heavy artillery, and was in the engagements at Winchester, Cedar Creek, Fort Steadman, Petersburg, and several others. He was discharged on the 19th of June, 1865, and went to Petersburg, Pennsylvania, where he spent about two years, when he moved to Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, where he took charge of an academy. He resigned soon after to take the professorship in the state normal school. He was there three and one-half years, when he took charge of the high school in Danville, which position he held four years, when he became principal of the high school at Shamokin, and after one year was elected city superintendent of the schools, which position he held about three years. In September, 1880, he gave up teaching, and came to Fontanelle, and was elected principal of

the schools for one year, then was appointed deputy surveyor, which position he held until the fall of 1883, when he was elected surveyor of Adair county. Mr. Bates is a member of the Masonic order, and he and his wife are members of the Congregational church, he having formerly been a Presbyterian.

CORONERS.

The following-named parties have occupied the office of coroner, in Adair county, with the year of their election:

Robert Wilson, 1857, but did not qualify.
 James P. Kennedy, 1858.
 Philip Augustine, 1859.
 Philo G. Sage, 1861.
 Philip Augustine, 1863.
 J. McMaster, 1865.
 G. F. Kilburn, 1867.
 J. S. Waggener, 1869.
 N. S. Taylor, 1870.
 Joseph Gadd, 1871.
 N. S. Taylor, 1873.
 A. S. Carmichael, 1875.
 M. L. Bates, 1877.
 A. E. Markle, 1879.
 N. S. Taylor, 1881 and 1883.

CHAPTER VII.

REMINISCENCES.

In this chapter are given the reminiscences of the old settlers, the stories and incidents in the olden time, and all those anecdotes of various kinds that are of

interest to the reader, in connection with the history of the county. In the cases where they have been written for us by others, the compiler has in no case altered

them but inserted them just as they were handed to us. The expression of an individual as shown in the writing are sometimes as good an index to character and peculiarities as much as the painting or engraving. These incidents are interesting and well worthy of perusal.

James Gow, the editor of the *Reporter*, has written up some very interesting reminiscences of early days in the columns of his paper containing facts gathered by himself from the old settlers, which he has kindly placed at our disposal. From them we quote the following:

REMINISCENCES OF EARLY TIMES IN FONTANELLE.

Every person in the West understands the great danger in being overtaken by snow-storms in thinly settled country, where the ordinary land marks of the more thickly settled regions—houses, barns, fences, groves and cultivated lands—are found only at long intervals.

There have been several such cases attended with fatal results in Adair county, but the most interesting case of the kind, although not attended with serious consequences, occurred in the town of Fontanelle, in the winter of 1850.

The town in question, at the time referred to, was very thinly settled, the number of houses not exceeding twenty, perhaps, and placed at long distances from each other.

The block north of the present public square is block sixteen, and near its southeast corner stood the public house kept by J. C. Gibbs, and in the same block, a few feet west of Mr. Gibbs' residence, was the dwelling of Cal Ballard. Near the northwest corner of block twenty, which lies

immediately west of the public square, was a store, originally built by J. K. Valentine, but at the time referred to, used by Mr. Ballard as a store-room. The public square at that time was treeless and uninclosed, and a liberty pole stood in its center.

On the site of the present residence of E. H. Fuller (this was written in 1873), D. Mulford Valentine, now chief justice of Kansas lived, and the lots being then unfenced, he had his stable near the spot where Isaac Cade's stable afterward stood.

Col. Nichols at that time lived in the residence afterward occupied by Mr. Drake, about a quarter of a mile from Ballard's store. Mr. Gibbs' hotel was about eighty yards from the store.

On the afternoon of a cold winter day, A. B. Smith, now of Winterset, James Minert, of Eureka township, Joe Clary, now in Washington territory, J. S. Ellis, Marion Ammon, and Colonel Nichols, and several others, dropped into the store of Mr. Ballard, and whiled the afternoon away in conversation, jokes and story-telling. In the middle of the afternoon, the breeze from the northeast that had been blowing all day, grew into a heavy storm, accompanied with snow. The wind and snow had become so dense as to darken the air, and as no business could be done, Mr. Ballard proceeded to close his store. The mud and snow beating with great force on his front door, which faced the east, made it necessary that the company should retire through the back door on the west end of the building. The company, including Mr. Ballard, left the building together, and all but Nichols proceeded in the direction of Gibbs' hotel, where most of them boarded.

Having to face a cutting wind and a blinding snow, that prevented one's seeing an object, even at a distance of a few feet, they had proceeded but a few steps when they became separated, and realized that they were lost and helpless. This conviction to which was added the sufferings of several of them who lost their hats or scarfs which had been carried away by the wind, induced a fright which took away their presence of mind. They at once began calling to each other for help, and were finally rallied around the liberty-pole in the center of the public square, by one who happened to reach it first.

When once congregated here, various plans were suggested of reaching Mr. Gibbs, which they knew to be distant not more than fifty yards, among others, the plan of separating short distances, within sight of each other, and swinging round the pole, but the panic they had already experienced prevented this or any other plan from being adopted.

In the meantime, Joe Clary and two or three others had succeeded in retracing their steps to Ballard's store, and breaking in a window, entered the building, where they remained all night, suffering considerably with the cold.

A. B. Smith had, however, retained his presence of mind, and being able to keep the location of the various houses, took charge of the party. He first took Ballard to his residence, a few yards from the pole. Mr. Ballard was so bewildered that when he reached his home he failed to recognize it, and was only convinced when Mr. Smith, opening the door, pushed him into the house. Mr. Smith, then taking charge of Colonel Nichols, whose house was a

fourth of a mile distant, safely piloted him home.

On his return from this duty, he came across D. M. Valentine. On the approach of evening this gentleman had left his house to go to his stable, whose situation has been described. In going the distance of eighty yards he had lost his direction and could not find his stable or regain his house, and had wandered off in the face of the storm, about a half a mile from his residence, and would probably have perished but for the timely assistance of Mr. Smith, who conducted him home. After all the party were safely housed, except Clary and his companions, who had found their way back to the store, Mr. Smith hunted them up, but they were fearful of entrusting themselves to his guidance, preferring to remain where they were for the night.

The rich, rolling lands of Western Iowa less than a half century ago supported immense herds of buffalo, deer and elk. The first of these to disappear was the buffalo, for within the recollection of the earliest settlers none of these ruminants were found in Adair county when they came here.

It is generally believed that the last wapiti, or so-called elk, was killed in Adair county by John Louck, in the winter of 1856. The facts as given the *Reporter* by George B. Wilson, are as follows: The elk was discovered by Mr. Louck in Mr. Wilson's corn field. There had been a heavy fall of snow, which had become coated with a heavy crust. Pursuit was made by Messrs. Wilson, Louck and P. Glunt, and "after an exciting chase of two hours, during which time much powder was burned, and the elk lost

much blood in consequence of the crust lacerating its legs, the game was finally brought down by Mr. Louck, which went far toward establishing his reputation as a marksman, from the fact that he never uses the hind sights, and shuts both eyes when he pulls the trigger." The elk was very poor, and exceedingly tough.

The privations to which the early settlers of our county were subjected, and the dangers they encountered are but faintly realized by us who enjoy the benefits of their labors and sufferings. One of the early settlers of Adair county was John Cears. Of course every old settler in the county knows Mr. Cears, and every person in the vicinity of Fontanelle, which is his trading point, and near which has been his home for many years. Mr. Cears came to Adair county at a very early date and settled at his present home in Jackson township. As many of our old settlers will remember, the winter of 1856-7 was one of uncommon severity, with heavy falls of snow. At this time Mr. Cears was keeping a stage station upon the stage road running from Des Moines to Council Bluffs via Winterset, Greenfield, Summerset and Lewis. In the latter part of December it became necessary for him to go to David Thompson's for the purpose of obtaining a supply of meat. Thompson lived two miles east of Pearson's mill, which is situated four miles north of Stuart. Having obtained his supplies, he left Mr. Thompson's early on the morning of Tuesday, December 20. At the time he started it was snowing heavily, and there was a stiff breeze from the southwest. Mr. Thompson remonstrated with Mr. Cears on starting in such a storm, but he was anxious to reach

home, as he had left his three young children in charge of strangers. Besides, it was his intention to stop at Jacob Bruce's, on Middle river, which was but twelve or fourteen miles distant. In going from Mr. Thompson's to Mr. Bruce's he would have the wind directly in his face. The storm increased in fury after Mr. Cears started, and he was unable to see two hundred yards on account of the heavy fall and drifting of snow. The road, even in summer, was not very well marked, and was entirely obliterated by the snow in a very short time. The ordinary landmarks could not be seen for the storm, and the only guide left Mr. Cears was the course of the wind, which was, as we said, blowing from the southwest. Before reaching Mr. Bruce's the wind changed to the northwest, and imperceptibly the course of Mr. Cears was changed also. After the lapse of a few hours Mr. Cears knew he was lost and realized fully the danger of his position, but his anxiety for himself was much less than that for his little children at home. Mr. Cears has reason to believe that like persons lost in the snow he sometimes crossed his own track, but from the fact that he continued to face the storm, he finally found himself so far from his starting point that his course was quite direct. The storm raged with fury, and without cessation day and night, from Tuesday morning until Friday noon following, and during the entire time, there was no landmark visible by day nor stars at night to reveal to him his course or his position. During the day-time he continued to travel as well as he could, but the weakness of his horses, his own fatigue, as well as the excessive darkness rendered traveling impossible. When he left Mr. Thompson's

he had one bushel of corn for his horses. Of course this small amount was soon disposed of, and as neither browsing nor dry grass could be had, the horses soon showed signs of weakness. After the corn was gone the horses ate the entire sides of the wagon, made of yellow poplar. During this entire time Mr. Cears had no food whatever. He had fortunately supplied himself with a pint of whisky before leaving Mr. Thompson's, which was his only support during this time. Mr. Cears was for many years a stage driver, and as he authorizes us to say, a hard drinker, but he says this is the only time in his life when whisky proved of any benefit to him whatever, and from that day to this he has never drank intoxicating liquor. Mr. Cears knew that his only hope lay in keeping his horses alive, and to do this they must be exercised. Each horse had a blanket. During most of the nights Mr. Cears kept his horses moving, leading them to and fro. While not engaged in this employment, he sat wrapped in his only protection from the storm, a buffalo robe, and listened to the wolves howling upon all sides of him. At such times, although, as Mr. Cears says, "it was blue cold," yet the anxiety for his children would often induce a profuse perspiration. As the snow was at times accompanied by rain, before long the wheels of the wagon became a solid mass of ice, not a single spoke being visible, and long icicles hung from the horses' bellies and from the wagon. As the horses became weaker and weaker they often stumbled and fell while crossing the gullies which could not be seen and avoided on account of being filled with snow. From the time that Mr. Cears

first discovered he was misled by the wind and lost, he had no notion as to where he was, but felt that his only safety was in moving on. As he afterward discovered, he had changed his course, and had traveled northwest parallel with Middle river, but never so near it as to see the timber, on account of the snow. As he had matches with him, had he reached the timber he could have made himself comparatively comfortable, but where he was on the divide he was not able even to light his pipe. At about two o'clock on Friday afternoon the storm had ceased to rage and the sun came out. Mr. Cears saw at some distance a high hill crowned with a single tree. Hitching one horse to the wagon, he mounted the other and rode to this point. From this point he saw a shanghai fence, which was a very certain indication that a house was not far distant. Going back for the other horse, he left his wagon and made his way to the inclosure. Here he found a turf house, well known at that time and since as Gopher Station. It was one of the stage stations on the line from Des Moines to Council Bluffs, and was kept by a Quaker gentleman named Betts. It is situated on Bear Grove near the headwaters of Middle river, about twelve miles north of Adair county. Mr. Betts brought the wagon to the station. Of course after such privations both Mr. Cears and his horses were prostrated. Mr. Cears had an "awful appetite;" but could retain no food on his stomach for some time. One of his horses recovered, but the other died within a few days after reaching the station. Mr. Cears froze several of his fingers and both his heels. On Monday morning following, with a stage horse

kindly lent to him by Mr. Betts, and his stronger horse, he took the mail route to Anita and reached home Tuesday afternoon. On Wednesday he returned to Gopherstation to return the borrowed horse, expecting to return on the one he left, but in the meantime the horse had died. On Thursday Mr. Cears returned home on foot coming by way of Jacob Johnson's near Casey, and taking dinner at Mr. Ray's who lived where Mr. Westman now lives. No one but a person of great imperturbability, bravery and indomitable resolution would have escaped from such peril with his life.

PANTHER.

In the spring of 1864 the eastern part of Adair county was much excited by the inroad of a wild animal whose presence was first made known by its depredations upon the domestic animals of the farmers of Harrison and Jefferson townships. It first made its appearance upon Middle river in Harrison township. The groves bordering the river were at that time much denser than now, and afforded it an excellent shelter and place of retreat, from whence it sallied in search of "whom it might devour." The report of its depredations extended to the settlers upon the river, creating considerable uneasiness. Before long the animal removed his quarters to Jefferson township, and at once made his presence known by the destruction of colts, calves, sheep and hogs. Not long after his arrival he was seen and reported to be of a "red color, and as large as a small mole." The animal was again seen by some women who were gathering gooseberries. It was lying stretched upon a dead limb of a tree, about twenty feet

from the ground. The person who first discovered him gave the alarm and the party retreated with precipitation. She described him as larger than the largest dog she had ever seen. Previous to this time, in addition to his numerous depredations upon domestic animals, he had made the settlers aware of his presence by his cries at night, which, except that they were louder resembled the cries of the cat. Doubtless it belonged to the same family of animals. A hunting party at once sallied forth in search of the animal, accompanied by the young lady who had seen him, but without success, but traces of him were evident in the remains of ten shoats that were discovered partly devoured. Besides these the gentleman who gives us these facts lost about forty pigs, some of them large enough to weigh one hundred pounds. The excitement aroused by the presence of such a dangerous neighbor having become universal, a grand hunt was organized to rid the country of his presence, all the men, arms and dogs were in requisition. After beating the bush for a considerable time, the animal soon started from his lair, but breaking through the lines he gained the dense timber and escaped. As he passed through the lines he was plainly seen but was enabled to escape unhurt. After this he was seen no more, nor, we believe, heard from, but the fear that he might still be lurking in the timber was for a long time a cause of alarm and annoyance, and deprived the good people of the Middle river country of many a gooseberry pie.

The animal was probably what is known as the American panther. It is rarely found, and especially in those parts of the

country so sparsely wooded as Adair county. The above facts were given us by George B. Wilson and are interesting as an incident of the early settlement of our county, and valuable as a contribution to the natural history of our state.

REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD SETTLER.

S. W. Pryor.

On the 1st day of August, 1856, I arrived at a small settlement in the eastern part of Adair county, one among the numerous paper towns in Western Iowa at that time. This was the summer preceding the winter still remembered by the old settlers as the hard winter of 1856-57. The season had been and was still very dry; crops of all kinds were very light; prairie grass was exceedingly light, and still it was about all the chance a new comer had out of which to make feed to winter his stock. Well, the first thing to do, of course, for a man of a family, was to get a house to live in. Having done this, I thought, as land seemed to be on the rise, I would secure a piece of land on which to make a home. And although I had before leaving Missouri, where I had lived fourteen years, bought of different parties military land warrants, amounting in all to four hundred and twenty acres, intending to locate them on the public domain in Iowa, unfortunately for me, when I arrived here, the land offices were closed with little or no hopes of being reopened soon, thus I was forced to pay my money for land instead of keeping it for other uses. By the time I had selected and purchased what land I wanted, hay-making time was well advanced. And with scythe and pitchfork, I commenced making hay for between thirty-five and

forty head of stock, three head of which only were horses. Winter setting in rather early found me still unprepared in way of shelter for my stock, etc., and about the first, in fact, on the very first day of December, the stormy weather began. My cattle were only partially sheltered from the storm by my hayrick, and they began to freeze to death. The weather continued exceedingly cold and stormy all winter. On the coming of grass in the spring, I had only two head of cattle living out of about thirty-six, the others dying mostly for the want of shelter. That spring corn sold for one dollar and fifty cents per bushel, and during the summer following, flour for seven dollars and fifty cents per hundred. Some time during the summer, I think it was June, I wanted to see a man living in the southwestern part of the county, and knowing he lived somewhere near Nevin, a small colony from New England, accordingly one morning I struck out on foot for that village. I knew I could get there sometime, on foot, and thought best not to start on horse-back, knowing the streams were bad to cross with a horse, and I had also found it to be very hard to find grain to feed an animal. I had no guide but a pocket compass which I used to keep me in the proper bearing, when no house or grove could be seen, that would answer the same purpose, which was nearly all the time, however. After I had gone some ten or twelve miles I could see Greenfield, or a barn and one house, perhaps, all told, which was a very good guide, as I knew Nevin lay nearly due south from that town, about eleven miles. Late in the evening, after wading several streams, and traveling without a

road, sometimes through grass and weeds higher than my head, hungry and tired, I reached the colony where I remained until next day.

I could relate similar incidents enough to fill a volume, but I shall relate but one more, and then I am done. In the latter part of June, 1858, I was called upon to survey a road from Schweer's mill, now Hebron, in Grand River township, north to the line between Adair and Guthrie counties. I ran the road through by the second evening without any unusual occurrence. We stopped with a widow woman just across the line, in the edge of Guthrie county, in quite a small log cabin, and I thought I never heard it thunder harder or rain more than it did that night. In the morning, after waiting for the water to run down, for some of the sloughs would swim a horse, we started homeward, but in a few miles we came to North river, which had overflowed its banks, and had spread from hill to hill. Seeing we could not possibly cross there, a man living near by informed us that a man some few miles below owned a canoe. So we started with very little hope of getting across, to hunt the man with the canoe. Sure enough, when we got there, the canoe was gone. We got our dinner and after further consultation I proposed to construct a raft that I thought we could cross on, if we could find a dead tree of sufficient size, and very dry and light, that would float well. We soon found a tree that suited us, and after cutting it down cut off four lengths and a placing them together side by side, fastened them together by pinning four pieces of a sapling cut and split, laying flat side down on the logs, holding them se-

curely together. We all took hold, drew it into the water until it would float. Then with one of the men at a time with a pole about ten feet long, I began ferrying my company across until all were carried over but the teamster, who was to follow as soon as the stream became fordable. This sketch illustrates but a part of my experience for the first few years in Adair county.

REMINISCENCE OF THE EARLY DAYS OF
THE SETTLING OF THE NORTH PART OF
ADAIR COUNTY.

By an Old Settler.

It is claimed, and probably correct, that William Alcorn and John Gilson were the first settlers in the north part of the county—Alcorn making a claim and building a house on section 27, and Gilson making a claim and putting up a house on section 35, situated in what is now known as Jefferson township. About the same time, or soon thereafter, Benjamin Alcorn claimed and built a cabin on section 33, same township. William Alcorn remained upon his claim for several years, whilst Gilson, who had a child die (which was taken to Winterset, Madison county, for burial, and which was probably the first death of a white person in the county), becoming discouraged, sold out to Daniel Vancil. At the time that Alcorn and Gilson settled on Middle river, in Adair county, their nearest neighbors were twenty-five miles distant. We give the names of those settling in the township previous to 1855, in their order: William Alcorn, John Gilson, Benjamin Alcorn, — Crow, John Phebus, — Pettus, — Collins, William Hollingsworth, George M. Holiday, Mahundra

Hollingsworth, Samuel Minert and Jacob Bruce.

The pioneers as a class of people were generous and accommodating, although deprived of many of the privileges and blessings of an older settled country, yet their hearts were warm and sympathetic, which was made manifest in sickness or trouble. They also kept the latch-string hanging out to the wayfarer, that he might find shelter and food. It was a custom of the early settlers when one went to the nearest trading point to send word the day before to his neighbors so that they might send for what they wanted. The same in milling—one would do the milling for several. At that day there was no class distinction—all were on the same level. —None rich, but all poor. Though living twenty miles away they were our friends and neighbors. Intemperance, profanity and Sabbath-breaking was the exception. The young men of that day was not a walking arsenal, with their pockets weighted down with revolvers, slung-shots and brass-knuckles, as at the present time, but they grew to be sturdy, industrious and self-reliant young men, the pride of their parents, esteemed by their neighbors, and respected by all who came to know them.

Whilst it may be said truthfully that the pioneers of Adair county were a generous and hospitable people, it can not be said that they always made the best of their straitened circumstances in the matter of cleanliness, as the following incidents will substantiate. Two young attorneys, stopping with mine host, of the — house, after retiring for the night, heard the hostess making the inquiry of her daughters, who were in the

kitchen, if they had “turned those chickens,” which gave those young disciples of Blackstone visions of nice baked chicken for breakfast, which thought was transporting them to the land of dreams, when their repose was disturbed by the mother making a loud call and the inquiry the second time, “Have you turned those chickens?” which elicited an answer in the negative. They were then told to balance those chickens with that part that is last getting in over the fence farthest from the flour in the barrel. The announcement caused a cessation of saliva in the mouths of the young attorneys, which could only be started again by the frequent use of a pint flask.

On another occasion, at the same place, the travelers were awakened by the landlady pulling the children out of the trundle bed to get the sheet to do service as table-cloth. And to show their down East friends how biscuits were manufactured in the West, they carried a biscuit home, and the tenacity with which it hung together was due to the fact that a “yaller dorg” had lost considerable of his hair whilst keeping watch over the flour barrel and meal box. The reader should remember that this was before the days of patent flour and meal chests, and when the family occupied one room of the house, and dogs, cats and chickens the other.

We will relate one or two instances to show the spirit of accommodation that pervaded the hearts of the early settlers:

On a certain time, when it was very disagreeable traveling, when houses were few and far between, and mine host had stowed away to the best advantage all the humanity that beds and bedding would

admit of, the landlord was heard to exclaim, "No room for another unless he bunk with wife and I." Hardly had the words been uttered, when "halloa!" was heard, and a horseman claimed shelter and food. The conditions were made known and accepted. The belated traveler was fed and his clothes dried, and then told to turn in, the host telling his wife to lay over next the wall, telling the traveler to pile in, "but I swear you shan't sleep in the middle."

On another occasion—to show that where there is a will a way can be found to do good to others—in a room less than fourteen feet square, sleeping-room was had, although a little crowded, for ten full-grown men, two women and three children, by the good wife putting the men, chairs and table outside, then spreading bedding on the floor from wall to door. The men being admitted one at a time, were stowed away spoon fashion, which necessitated all turning at once when they wished to change position, which caused considerable merriment, which lasted into the morning hours.

As there were many little incidents happening to the early settlers which was of considerable moment to them, and of which it is interesting for them in conversation to recall, but which would not be of interest to the general reader, and therefore not of sufficient importance for space in your history of the county, I will not further trespass upon your time and space, but will close this short reminiscence of Jefferson township by adding that the happiest hours of my life were spent as a pioneer in this, the home of my adoption.

BRIEF REVIEW OF THE SETTLEMENT OF SUMMIT TOWNSHIP.

Abner Sisson.

Scenes of early days are fading, links in memory's golden chain,
Almost gone now, fill their places when we call them back again;
When we settled on these prairies, only fifteen years ago,
Who supposed our infant township would so soon to manhood grow?

First came Azariah Sisson, oldest of the pioneers.
Took north half of sixteenth section; has possessed it fifteen years;
Came with him both sons and daughters, but they now are scattered wide;
But upon the same old quarter he continues to reside.

Next his son, named William Albert, built a house upon the farm,
But for him the toils connected had no honey-flavored charms;
Soon he turned his back forever on such slow uncertain gains;
Now he's sleek, and fat, and hearty; gets his "hash" by running trains.

Six months later, Abner Sisson came with daughter, wife and son;
After looking round the country, settled down and work begun;
Soon their boy, whose name was Elmer, left their dwelling sad and lone;
Met his death in one brief moment, being from a wagon thrown.

But the tomb, so cold and silent, only held the mortal part;
He returned, to cheer his parents, lifting sorrow from the heart;
Told them of his home of beauty, with the friends gone on before,
He among the first would greet them, when they reached the other shore.

Father Chestnut next was with us, though his locks were gray with age;
Bought south half of sixteenth section and in earnest did engage.

Sold west half to Kingery brothers, keeps the other quarter still;
With his aged, true companion, peacefully journeys down the hill.

Then came cross-eyed Richard Lynam, fat and hearty as a deer;
And, if memory serves me fairly, stayed with us about two years.
The *first* death was their son, Georgie, in our township then so young,
Left a vacant space forever on their string where pearls were strung.

Aurel Albee next, from Milo, Bureau County, Illinois,

Came with family, and settled, wife and daughter and three boys;
Soon their youngest son, named Joseph, passed from earth to brighter joys,
But his form was laid to mingle with the clay of Illinois.

Kingery brothers, Dave and Andy, then came in to take a share.

Andrew, now lives in Eureka; David's home is at Adair.

They have been in speculations, butchering and keeping store,
Shipping hogs and buying cattle—like us all, they strive for more.

Calvin Oaks, then made his advent, booming like the ocean's surf;

Both ambitious and aggressive, ripped and wildly tore the turf.

Though his step remains quite steady, yet Old Time has scored him some;

Still he makes wild ponies trembled when he says "*Come to me come.*"

Mr. 'Todd, a "wearied merchant," rather thought he liked the place;

Brought a half a dozen bustles, two hoop-skirts and lots of lace.

But he soon got tired of farming, thought that it would never pay,

Sold both hoop-skirts and one bustle, packed the rest and moved away.

In the spring of eighteen seventy, for a school we made a start:

E. M. Day put up a building, and much knowledge did impart.

In the fall of that same season had a school-house, new and sound;

After that the "one-horse preachers" soon began to come around.

Farmer preacher, Jakey Johnson, often o'er our sins did grieve,

Said he "longed to get, in glory, one square squint at Mother Eve."

On his mighty wings he bore us far above the mountain's top,

Then he'd always faint and flutter, letting us all down "cawhop."

Doctors were not then so plenty, though they sat on perches high,

Far away to scent the sufferer; it was then "root hog or die."

Lawyers could not then so easy milk the cow and fill their pail,

While two angry fools called "clients" pulled each way, by horns and tail.

In July, I well remember, eighteen hundred seventy-three,

How a train was wrecked and captured on the C. R. I. and P.

Five dare-devil desperadoes, after they had struck the blow,

Struck for "home, *sweet home*," Missouri, fast as flying steeds could go.

I have tried to write a record of each settler, just and true,

Giving each one's name correctly, up to eighteen seventy-two;

Things amusing and pathetic have occurred by lapse of time,

But no names of ours stand foremost on the blackened scrolls of crime.

Now our township is well settled (average fair of "halt and lame"),

But I can't recall the order now in which those later came.

Please forgive me if an error I have made in word or line;

For to err indeed is human, but forgiving is divine.

CHAPTER VIII.

OTHER OFFICIAL MATTERS.

Following are presented various matters compiled from the records and elsewhere, which will be of interest to all readers. They are given as full as space would permit, the subject being of such a nature that to go into detail would be impossible.

POPULATION OF ADAIR COUNTY.

In 1854, the year in which the county of Adair is first mentioned, it was shown that there were only one hundred and fifty inhabitants. In 1860 this had grown to nine hundred and eighty-four. In 1870 the federal census showed that the county contained 3,382, a growth of about 300 per cent. On the same excellent authority it is shown that in 1880 the population had grown to 11,667 in ten years, an increase of about 200 per cent. This population is divided among the various townships as follows:

Eureka.....	506
Grand River.....	525
Greenfield.....	1,217
Grove.....	595
Harrison.....	841
Jackson.....	679
Jefferson.....	844
Lincoln.....	1,281
Orient.....	508
Prussia.....	536
Richland.....	670
Summerset.....	1,080
Summit.....	648
Union.....	465
Walnut.....	564
Washington.....	708

These were divided as follows:

Males.....	6,203
Females.....	5,464
Whites.....	11,659
Colored.....	8
Natives of U. S.....	10,599
Natives of Iowa.....	4,862
Foreign born.....	1,068
Number of families.....	2,058

Among many other interesting statistics may be found the fact, that according to the same census, there were found in Adair county:

Number of dwellings in the county.....	2,037
Number of rural population.....	9,475
Population of towns and villages..	2,192
Total number of farms.....	1,628
Number of acres improved lands..	178,712
Number of acres unimproved lands	31,546
Value of farms.....	\$4,009,968
Value of farm implements, etc....	\$ 250,232
Value of live stock.....	\$ 29,297

The acreage and production for the year preceding the taking of the census of 1880, shows the following in regard to this county:

Acres planted with wheat.....	32,915
Bushels of wheat raised.....	330,245
Acres planted with corn.....	80,008
Bushels of corn raised.....	3,151,003
Acres planted with oats.....	9,430
Bushels of oats raised.....	296,341

CIVIL TOWNSHIPS.

There are eighteen civil townships, or

subdivisions of the county that were organized in the following years:

Eureka.....	1870
Grand River...	1855
Greenfield.....	1859
Grove.....	1860
Harrison.....	1854
Jackson.....	1860
Jefferson.....	1855
Lee.....	1882
Lincoln.....	1861
Orient, as Dayton.....	1869
Prussia.....	1870
Richland.....	1860
Stuart.....	1882
Summerset.....	1856
Summit.....	1871
Union.....	1869
Walnut.....	1860
Washington...	1854

MARRIAGES.

Marriage licenses have always been required in this state, before the parties could enter upon the matrimonial state. The facts given here are mostly taken from the clerk's record, and being official, are therefore, beyond all doubt, authentic and correct.

The first license issued in Adair county bore the date of May 6, 1854, and authorized the proper party to legally unite in marriage, William Stinson and Elizabeth F. Crow. The ceremony was performed on the next day, but by whom, the records are silent, but tradition says it was Judge Holaday.

The second license was issued June 9, 1855, to David McClure and Rheuhama Thompson, who were married the next day.

Licenses, during the year 1855, were issued to the following persons:

D. M. Valentine and Martha Root, Au-

gust 24. They were married on the 26th of the same month.

Samuel Thompson and Sarah Garner, August 29th. Married the same day.

Manoah S. Sullivan and Sarah A. Standley, November 7. United in marriage upon the same date.

Isaac J. Farlow and Martha E. Bringham, November 24. Married the following day.

There were only six marriages in the county in 1856, of which the following is the list:

Natheldron Thomis to Rebecca Tidd, on the 10th of February.

John Murphy and Amelia J. Friend, April 24.

William Torrents and Ellen Hodson, April 24.

Joseph W. Betts and Polly C. Thompson, August 18.

John Johnston and Rebecca Davis, on the 13th of November.

Sion Murphy and Polly A. Roberts, November 13.

In 1857, licenses were issued to the following parties:

John Tomkins and Nancy J. Kerby, April 18.

Joseph L. Ellis and Theresa M. Trask, June 6.

Homer Penfield and Martha Campbell, June 8.

Philip Augustine and Sarah E. Wilson, July 11.

J. K. Valentine and Ellen Root, August 8.

J. R. Peirce and Ruth Love, October 14.

Redington J. Shields and Mary J. Aldridge, October 31.

W. W. Starr and Elizabeth Aldridge, October 31.

Ten marriage licenses were issued by the clerk of the court during the year 1858, of which the following is a list:

Eri W. Chapman and Maria T. Richardson.

James Minert and Nancy J. McClure.

Jonathan Glossup and Cynthia Love.

William Hiatt and Pamela Johnson.

G. W. Neal and Annie D. Zinman.

T. M. Moore and Francis Parr.

Leander Garrett and Emily J. Keen.

S. W. Armstrong and Celia Brainard.

Sylvester Bennett and Diadem Lee.

Henry Murphy and Susan Lucas.

It is claimed by some political economists that the matrimonial market is a most unfailing index as to the financial status of the time and country. With this in view, the following table has been prepared, showing the number of marriage licenses issued each year in Adair county. A glance down the column would almost lead one to think that he could tell the years of bad crops, poor purses or unfortunate times, by the decrease in their number from time to time, although the population was growing in numbers every day, by emigration. During the years of the war, when the "boys" were all away to the front, the number grew smaller and smaller, but when they "came marching home again," what a sudden jump it makes. This list shows the exact number of licenses issued in the county, from the earliest existing record to the present year:

1854.....	1	1862.....	10
1855.....	6	1863.....	8
1856.....	6	1864.....	2
1857.....	8	1865.....	5
1858.....	10	1866.....	19
1859.....	13	1867.....	12
1860.....	12	1868.....	30
1861.....	12	1869.....	19

1870.....	33	1877.....	78
1871.....	43	1878.....	80
1872.....	47	1879.....	87
1873.....	52	1880.....	111
1874.....	56	1881.....	104
1875.....	58	1882.....	116
1876.....	59	1883.....	101

TOWN PLATS.

The plats of the several towns in Adair county were filed for records upon the dates given below. Some of the towns are now in existence, and some were only what is known as paper towns, and had a brief life, or none at all:

Summerset, now Fontanelle, was laid out during the month of May, 1855, and the plat recorded upon the 30th of the same month. This belonged to the county.

Greenfield, filed for record upon the 30th of September, 1856, by Milton C. Munger.

Manchester, filed for record, December 19, 1855, by Albert W. Mathews.

Nevins, filed for record upon the 17th of August, 1857, by Roswell W. Turner and Richard B. Smith, both of Boston, Massachusetts.

Rutt's addition to Fontanelle, filed December 19, 1857, by Abram Rutt.

Arnold's addition to Fontanelle, filed August 20, 1857, by Douglas F. Arnold, of Madison county.

Ballard's addition to Fontanelle, filed by Cal Ballard, May 14, 1860.

Casey, filed for record on the 20th of October, 1868, by A. G. Weeks, and R. H. Marshall.

Union addition to Stuart, filed by Henry F. Royce, B. F. Allen and Charles Stuart, on the 29th of December, 1870.

Adair, filed for record, August 20,

1872, by George C. Tallman, of Brooklyn, New York.

Waggener & Morgan's addition to Greenfield, filed May 20, 1875, by Judson Morgan and J. S. Waggener.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company's addition to the town of Adair, was filed for record upon the 28th of October, 1873.

Second Union addition to the town of Stuart; the plat was filed August 3, 1874, by Charles Stuart, B. F. Allen, and H. F. Royce.

Patton's addition to Adair, filed February 23, 1876, by J. M. Patton.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company's addition to Adair, filed August 24, 1876.

Patton's second addition to Adair, filed October 18, 1877.

Southwest addition to the town of Greenfield, filed May 6, 1880, by B. M. McArthur, W. M. Rodgers, and D. W. Church.

Heaton's addition to Greenfield, filed October 30, 1880, by D. Heaton.

Myer's addition to Greenfield, filed by E. V. Myers, June 20, 1881.

John Don Carlos' addition to Greenfield, filed August 2, 1881, by John Don Carlos and O. G. Pratt.

Hunt's addition to Greenfield, filed January 11, 1882, by C. B. Hunt.

Orient, filed for record March 12, 1879, by Charles E. Perkins.

Colby's addition to the town of Orient, filed October 21, 1880, by J. N. Colby.

Henderson's addition to Greenfield, filed April 10, 1882, by Oliver S. Henderson, of Henry county, Illinois.

Taylor's addition to Greenfield, filed May 20, 1882, by Henry Taylor.

Manning's addition to Greenfield, filed October 31, 1882, by Edwin Manning, of Van Buren county, Iowa.

Clark's addition to Adair, filed March 30, 1883, by Thomas M. Clark.

CHAPTER IX.

COUNTY SEAT STRUGGLES.

Out of the location of the seat of county government has grown a considerable strife, and bitter feelings have been engendered that will take some time yet to entirely eradicate from all breasts. The intention is not in this chapter to stir up old grievances, nor open old wounds, but

to relate, as nearly as possible, the events in as unpartisan a manner as possible, leaving the comment with the reader, and in pursuance of this idea it is necessary to begin at the beginning.

On the organization of the county in the early part of 1855, three commission-

ers were appointed by the general assembly of the state to locate a county seat. These parties, George B. Hitchcock, Elias Stratford and John Buckingham, selected the southwest quarter of section 17, in township 75, range 32, as the point at which the future town should be laid out, which was to be considered the official head of the county. To this they gave the name of Summerset, but this was afterward changed to Fontanelle. All this and more has been told in another place and repetition is needless. The town of Greenfield was laid out in 1856, near the center of the county, and from that time persistently essayed to get the county seat away from Fontanelle. The first time this was mentioned upon the records was on March 1, 1858, when S. W. Armstrong, as attorney, appeared before the county court, and presented a petition bearing the signature of ninety-one of the legal voters of the county, praying the court to order that a vote be taken at the following April election, for the removal of the county seat to Greenfield. Thereupon, J. H. Cooper, presented a remonstrance to the above petition, signed by one hundred and thirty-seven voters of the county, asking that the question of re-location of county seat be not opened nor voted upon. Thereupon Mr. Armstrong presented a paper signed by seventeen of the legal voters, who had appended their names to both papers and asked that their said names be stricken off of the remonstrance. Issue now being joined, the court heard the counsel upon each side, and being advised in the matter, decided, that inasmuch as there was no proof of notice, or that notice had been published twenty days prior to the

presentation of the petition, that no vote should be taken upon this question at the April election as prayed for.

With this answer the citizens and partisans of Greenfield were, perforce, compelled to be content for the time being. Shortly after this the war broke out, and the attention of the people was called elsewhere, and the subject seemed to drop out of view, but in the fall of 1865 the matter was again agitated, and a vote upon the question of removing the county seat to Greenfield was ordered to be submitted to the qualified voters of the county, by the board of supervisors. The election, on the 10th of October, was as follows:

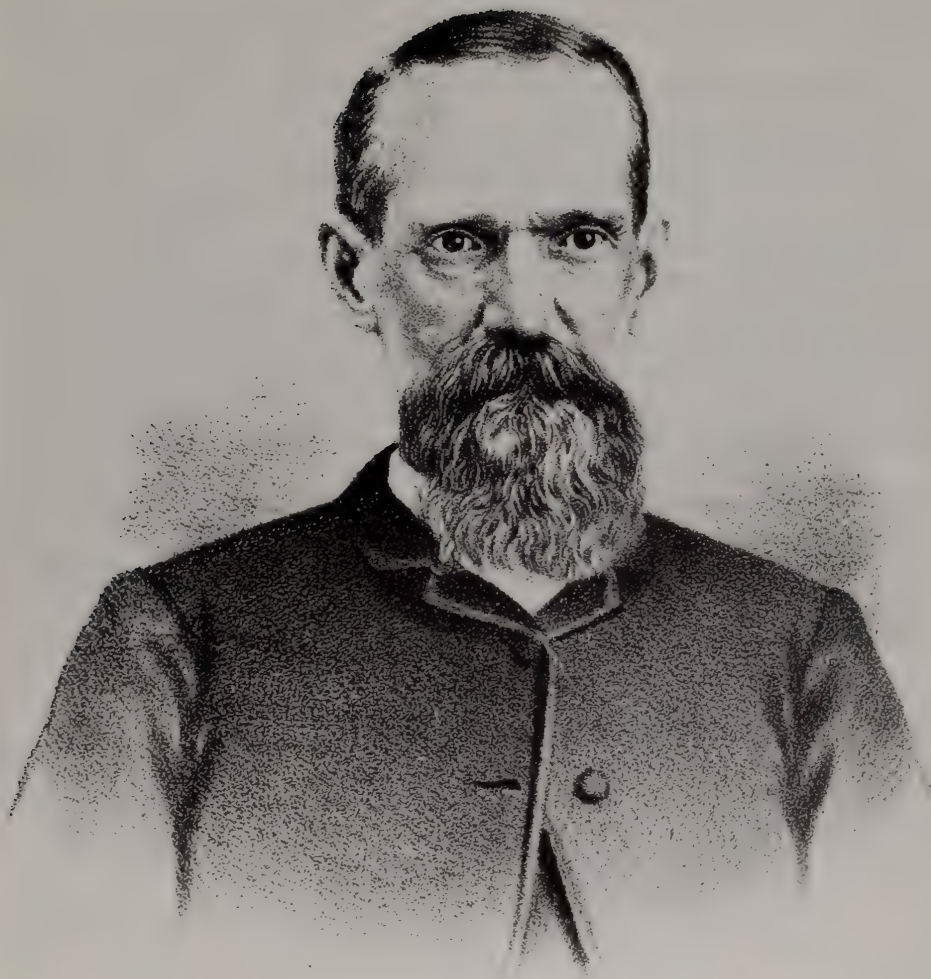
In favor of removing the county seat to Greenfield.....	130
In favor of retaining it at Fontanelle.....	139

thus giving a clear majority of nine in favor of Fontanelle. Many humorous anecdotes are related of this contest, but space forbids their mention.

At the June term of the board of supervisors in 1869, T. M. Ewing, a member of that body, presented a petition that created a sensation. It was a prayer that the seat of county government should be removed from Fontanelle to Greenfield. This was a bomb thrown into the camp, and a sharp discussion was held between Messrs. Shreves, Elliott and Vance, and the matter was referred to a committee of three appointed to investigate the matter. This committee consisted of John Shreves, William Stevens and S. C. Vance, and after due deliberation they made the following report:

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—

Gents,—We, the undersigned, a com-



S^r M Shattuck



mittee appointed to examine the petition, together with the remonstrance, for the removal of the county seat to Greenfield, after an examination, would report in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioners.

This petition, which was granted by the board, was as follows:

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ADAIR COUNTY AND STATE OF IOWA:

We, the undersigned petitioners, resident citizens and legal voters of Adair county, State of Iowa, would respectfully represent, that the best interests and general welfare of a large majority of the present citizens of said county demand a re-location of the county-seat of said county. That said county-seat be removed from the town of Fontanelle, Adair county, State of Iowa, where the same is now located, and that the same be re located and established, permanently, at the town of Greenfield, which is situated in the south half of section 7, in township 75 north, range 31 west of the fifth principal meridian, in Adair county, State of Iowa, as is shown by the original plat of said town of Greenfield, now on record in the recorder's office of said county. Your said petitioners, therefore, ask that your honorable board make an order that a vote be taken, at the next general election, between the above-designated places, to wit: Greenfield and the present county-seat, to wit: Fontanelle; and that you cause the proper notice, therefore, to be given in pursuance and according to law; and that, if the said town of Greenfield shall, at said election, receive a majority of all the votes cast, that you make a record thereof, and declare the same to be the county-seat of said Adair county, State of Iowa, and that you cause the records and other documents to be removed thereto, as early as practicable thereafter, and for this we shall ever pray.

To this document was appended some four hundred and forty-three names.

On granting the prayer of these petitioners, the board of supervisors ordered that the question be submitted to the people at the next general election. This

occurred upon the 12th of October, 1869, and the record of the vote stood as follows:

In favor of locating the county seat at Greenfield.....	310
In favor of keeping it at Fontanelle.....	375

Making a majority in favor of the latter place of sixty-five.

These, however, were but the premonitory skirmishes before the main battle, and the repeated repulses suffered by the Greenfieldites but aroused their ardor and awakened them to the fact that if they would conquer in the fray they must reorganize their scattered troops and attack the enemy in full force.

At the June term of the board of supervisors, 1874, the following resolution was passed by that august body:

"It appearing to the board that the proper notice of the presentation of a petition for the removal of the county seat from Fontanelle, where it now is, and to re-locate the same at Greenfield, has been given, and a petition praying that said county seat be removed from Fontanelle, and re-located in Greenfield having been presented, signed by more than one half of the legal voters of the county, as shown by the last census.

"Therefore, it is ordered, that, at the next general election, a vote be taken between Greenfield and said existing county seat at Fontanelle."

In August of the same year a remonstrance was presented against the ordering of the vote, based upon the legality of the notice given of the presentation of petition. This remonstrance was signed by some twenty citizens of the town of Fontanelle. The board, in answer, passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, upon consultation with able and disinterested attorneys, we are satisfied that the order submitting the question to a vote of the people was legally made, and that the further order to have the same carried into effect, made at this date, is legal.

"Therefore, in view of these facts, we cannot entertain the remonstrance."

And then ordered the auditor to carry out the necessary legalities.

Now ensued a conflict, the memory of which has not died out yet. The hosts of the rival towns and their supporters battled over the subject, until the merits of each "burg" were well known.

On the 13th of October, 1874, the vote was taken, amid considerable excitement, with the following result:

In favor of Greenfield for county seat.....	852
In favor of Fontanelle for county seat.....	500

No sooner was the result known than the board of supervisors, who were in session at the time, passed the following resolution, although application had been made to Judge Cole, of the supreme court of the state, for an injunction, restraining the removal of the records, etc., to Greenfield, alleging illegality in the election:

"It is hereby ordered by the board of supervisors of Adair county, Iowa, That, the public records and documents of the different public offices, including those of the county treasurer, county auditor, county clerk, county recorder, county sheriff, county surveyor, county superintendent and coroner, together with all official furniture, fixtures, and things of every description pertaining to, or belonging to said offices, be removed from Fontanelle to Greenfield, the county seat of Adair county, immediately after the de-

cision of Judge Cole is received, refusing to grant an injunction restraining the removal of the said records, etc."

Judge Cole granted the injunction asked for, but an appeal was taken from his decision, to the supreme court itself. The appeal was argued before the court in December, 1874, and the decision rendered on the 18th of March, 1875. At the time the argument on the injunction was heard, it was the opinion of some that an action of injunction was not the proper proceeding to test the merits of the case, but that the proceeding should have been by certiorari. Accordingly a writ of that nature, accompanied by an injunction, was applied for before Judge Mitchell and granted by him.

As just stated a decision was rendered on the 18th of March, by the supreme court, reversing the decision of Judge Cole, granting the injunction, which closed with the following words:

"But what we decide is, that since the petition shows that an election ordered by the board of supervisors, made upon a petition and notice therefor and a vote thereunder adverse to plaintiff, they have no case for equitable relief, justifying an injunction, and the order for the vote being conclusive until set aside by certiorari."

As an action of certiorari had been already begun, accompanied with an injunction, it would not be legal, of course, to remove the records, etc., to the new county-seat until the matter was settled and out of the courts. But a special messenger having been dispatched to Council Bluffs to obtain the decision, it was received in Greenfield, Saturday, March 20, the people of that village generally conceiving that it authorized the removal of the

seat of the county government to their place. Accordingly, early Monday morning, March 22, about two hundred and fifty men in seventy-five wagons journeyed to Fontanelle, and on their arrival there announced their intention of removing the records. They proceeded at once to the court house where the offices of the clerk of the courts and sheriff were. The latter ordered the mob, as they called it, to desist from removing the books and papers, but no attention seems to have been paid to them by these people, who, misunderstanding the matter, conceived that they had a legal right to do as they were doing. In a short time the records and furniture of these two rooms, together with those of the court room, were loaded upon some of the wagons. The Greenfielders then repaired to the jail building which was used as the offices of the treasurer, recorder and auditor, where they were met by these officers who denounced the proceedings as contrary to law. Without paying heed to their remarks the contents of these offices were also loaded on wagons, and the train "from out the castle drew." It is said that considerable damage was done by these over-zealous citizens in their endeavor to obtain what they were led to believe was rightfully theirs. A local paper thus describes it:

"Where it was necessary to remove doors, in no case were the hinges unscrewed, but the door was forced off, tearing the door facings off also; which is but an illustration of the needless destruction done to counters, platforms and other fixtures." This may have all been so, and probably was, but due allowance must be made for the acrimony developed in this

last great contest over the county seat. The arrangements of the Greenfield forces were most excellently made, and, taking their enemy by surprise, they made a complete capture of everything, and returned to their camp, before the shades of evening had descended.

But, to place it as mildly as possible, they had been too premature. On a delegation of the citizens meeting Judge Mitchell, and inviting him to come to Greenfield to hold circuit court, as the county seat had been changed, he informed them that the county seat was still located at Fontanelle, and dismissing them proceeded to the latter place. Arriving about three o'clock, he at once opened court, and gave the sheriff an order, directing the Greenfielders to bring back the records to Fontanelle. Several persons accompanied the officer to the rival town. Now arose a scene of wild confusion, according to the most reports. On presenting his order to the chairman of the board of supervisors, the sheriff was told that as he, the chairman, had not ordered their removal, he could not direct them to be taken back. During the discussion that arose, some over-zealous, but ardent partisan of Greenfield snatched the judge's order from the hands that held it, tore it up, and denounced Judge Mitchell in no measured terms. The sentiment of the gathered multitude was that the order should be resisted. So matters stood at the close of Monday evening. On Tuesday morning the sheriff and posse were instructed to go after the records, and armed with a warrant for the purpose, he hied him away to Greenfield. On his arrival there, however, he found he could do nothing, and returned to the court at

made report, as having been resisted from the execution of his duty by a mob.

A messenger was sent to Des Moines on Tuesday evening, who returned the following day with General N. B. Baker, the state adjutant general, who came clothed with the authority to put down any hostile demonstrations, and after a brief interview with Judge Mitchell and others, "moved on the works" at Greenfield. Here he explained the situation to the people and advised them to return the records, and finally, after much discussion, succeeded in obtaining their consent to the return of the records, although they would not carry them to Fontanelle themselves. On this basis a compromise was effected and the records returned to Fontanelle. Peace was now restored, although the feeling ran pretty high, and now and then some ebullition of temper would come to the surface. On the 24th of June, 1875, however, the end of the "Adair county war" was virtually reached, when a decision of the supreme court was had, announcing that the election had been sufficient and that Greenfield was the legal county-seat.

On the 22d of June, 1875, the board of supervisors passed the following preamble and resolution, which explains itself:

WHEREAS, At the general election held on the 13th day of October, 1874, the citizens of Adair county, Iowa, voted upon the question of the removal of the county-seat of said county, from Fontanelle to Greenfield; and

WHEREAS, On the 19th day of October thereafter, the board of supervisors of said county, at their regular session, in October, 1874, canvassed the votes cast in favor of and against said removal, and thereupon, as legally bound to do, declared Greenfield to be the county seat of Adair county; and

WHEREAS, In the meantime Judge Cole granted

a temporary injunction restraining the removal of the records and documents belonging to said county from Fontanelle to Greenfield, the petition therefore claiming, among other things, that the notice for the presentation of the petition to the board of supervisors, asking for a vote on such re-location of said county seat, was insufficient and the order of the board of supervisors, on said notice, was illegal, and

WHEREAS, Upon an appeal to the supreme court from such an order of Judge Cole, said court did, on the 18th day of March, 1875, dissolve said temporary injunction, but did not pass upon the legality of said notice; and

WHEREAS, In the meantime a writ of certiorari had been issued by Judge Mitchell, restraining the removal of the records, etc., from Fontanelle to Greenfield, until said question of notice was decided, and at the March term of the circuit court of said county, the court proceeded to hear the parties to said writ; and

WHEREAS, Before a decision on said writ had been entered of record, there was filed in the clerk's office of the supreme court of Iowa a petition asking said court, at its June session, to be held in Des Moines, to pass upon the legality of said notice, which petition was entertained, and on the 21st day of June, 1875, said court rendered its decision, declaring the notice sufficient, and the order of the board of supervisors in pursuance thereof legal; and

WHEREAS, Upon the rendering of said decision by the supreme court, Judge Mitchell caused to be entered of record in the clerk's office of Adair county, Iowa, his decision, also holding the notice sufficient and the order of the board of supervisors legal, and annulling the restraining order made by him, and it appearing to the board that all technical hinderances in the way of removing the records, etc., from Fontanelle to Greenfield have been removed;

Therefore, In pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, it is ordered by the board of supervisors of Adair county, Iowa, that the public records and documents of the public offices, including those of the county treasurer, county auditor, county clerk, county recorder, county sheriff, county surveyor, county superintendent of schools, and coroner, together with all

office, furniture, fixtures, and things of every description pertaining or belonging to said offices be removed from Fontanelle to Greenfield, the present county seat of Adair county, as soon as practicable.

The records and offices were soon taken to Greenfield, and all settled down again into the proper channels of business, and

the excitement died out. Thus terminated what at one time threatened considerable bloodshed, without a man wounded or hurt on either side. Peace and harmony now prevails, and the town of Greenfield reposes in blissful happiness over the possession of the coveted honor of being the seat of county government.

CHAPTER X.

THE COURTS OF ADAIR COUNTY.

Man is an imperfect being, and as such requires that laws shall be enacted for his government. When the Almighty placed Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden, he gave laws for their observance, with penalties attached for their violation. The children of Israel, after leaving the Egyptian land, were given the "ten commandments," the principles underlying which have probably been the basis of all laws from that time to the present. The existence of laws necessarily implies the existence of courts wherein all questions of law shall be determined. This fact being determined, the framers of the state constitution instituted certain courts of justice with well-defined powers. Changes have been made in the jurisdiction of these courts from time to time, but the rights of every citizen of high or low degree have ever been maintained.

DISTRICT COURT.

Early in October, 1855, the clerk of the

court of Adair county received the following notice, which he spread upon the books, as the opening of the record of the district court in and for the said county:

TO THE CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF ADAIR COUNTY, IOWA:

It appearing to the undersigned, District Judge of the sixth judicial district of the State of Iowa, that the interests of Adair county require that a term of the district court should be held in and for the said county. It is, therefore, ordered that a special term of the said district court be held, and the same is hereby appointed to be holden in and for said county, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1855.

And it is further ordered that a grand jury be summoned, for said special term, and it is also ordered that a petit jury be summoned, and it is further ordered that the clerk of the district court, aforesaid, issue a venire, directed to the sheriff of said county, for each of said juries, respectively.

Given under my hand and seal, this 13th day of October, A. D. 1855.

E. H. SEARS, District Judge,
Sixth Judicial District of Iowa.

In accordance with this notification, the court assembled at the residence of Azariah Root, in what was then Washington township, on the 19th of November, 1855. There were then present—Hon. E. H. Sears, Judge; D. M. Valentine, clerk, and Abner Root, sheriff.

On the assembling of the court, the first business that was transacted was the empaneling of a grand jury, which was composed of the following named individuals: Charles Friend, Alfred Jones, William Corr, James Roberts, James S. Ewing, John Ammon, James Ray, Abraham Rutt, Titus Sullivan, John Ireland, John Hillan, William Stinson, Manning Drake, William Thomas and Thomas Hodgson. John Ireland, after all were duly sworn, was appointed foreman.

This grand jury retired to the shady side of a hay or straw stack for deliberation over their business. The court proceeded to the trial of the cases brought before it. The first of these was one entitled, *State of Iowa vs. Larue Norris*, and was an indictment for larceny. The defendant was called in court, but failed to appear, whereupon, on motion of Boyd J. Stickel, the district attorney, the sureties of Larue Norris, William P. Norris and Marshal T. Norris, were declared to have their bond for his appearance forfeited.

The first civil case was that entitled, *John Gilson vs. John Stevenson*. This was an action for damages, and was continued from this session to the March term, when it was stricken from the records, for reasons not entered therein, by order of the judge.

Terms of the district court were also held twice during the following year, one

commencing March 30, and the other October 5, but at neither of them was much business of any general interest transacted.

At the regular term of the district court, held in April (it began the 30th of March), 1856, there were present Hon. E. H. Sears, district judge; Theodore Smith, clerk, and Abner Root, sheriff. Most of the suits and cases brought up at this term were civil cases, that seem to have been principally settled by agreement, or continued until some future term of court.

On the 5th of October, 1857, the district court assembled in the court-house at Fontanelle, with Hon. E. H. Sears, still upon the bench. There were also present, Cal Ballard, clerk, and Levi C. Elliott, sheriff. There being no district attorney present, the court appointed S. M. Tucker to act as such, for the time being. John H. Cooper, a regular licensed attorney of the state of Kentucky, sought and obtained permission to practice at the bar of this state. The most important case at this term of court was the first suit for divorce ever entered in Adair county. John Cears, by his attorneys, McPherson & Cummings, asked the court for a release from the marital ties that bound him to his wife, Phoebe Cears, and the defendant being called in open court, not responding, and the court being fully advised in the facts, gave decision in favor of the plaintiff.

At the regular term of court, which commenced upon the 29th of March, 1858, upon the application of Henry Kinsinger and Christian Augustine, Judge Sears granted them necessary papers, and they being duly sworn, became full-fledged citizens of the United States; the first

naturalization papers granted in Adair county by the district court. In the case of *Munger & Brother vs. William Schweer*, the first petit jury was empaneled in this county. This consisted of the following named: B. J. Stickel, foreman; E. B. Sullivan, James P. Kenny, James Murphy, Thomas M. Johnson, Andros Jenkins, Jeremiah Rinard, Fielding Key, W. H. Easton, John Murphy, S. W. Pryor, and J. P. Salmon.

Hon. E. H. Sears remained judge of the district court until the spring of 1859, when he was succeeded by Hon. J. H. Gray. The first term of court held in Adair county by him, commenced its session upon the 25th of April, 1859, when there were present, besides the Judge, W. B. Hall, clerk of the court; Levi C. Elliott, sheriff, and P. Gad Bryan, district attorney. Judge Gray held the regular terms of court until October 14, 1865, when he died. He was one of the most talented judges of early times, tradition says, and was an ornament and an honor to the bench. The vacancy thus made, was filled by the appointment of Hon. C. C. Nourse, by the governor, and on the 9th of April, 1866, he held a regular term of the district court in this county. This was the only one he held here, as he resigned the office of judge, August 1, 1866.

Hon. Hugh W. Maxwell was elected to the office of district judge at the August election, 1866, and was re-elected in 1870, occupying the bench for eight years. He was succeeded by the Hon. John Leonard, who was elected in October, 1874, and wore the judicial ermine for four years.

The present judge of the fifth judicial district of the state of Iowa, of which Adair county is a part, was elected in 1878,

and assumed the elevated position upon the 1st of January following. Appreciating his sterling integrity and legal ability, the people of the district, on the expiration of his term of office in 1882, re-elected him to the same exalted dignity which he honors and is honored.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The business of the district court having grown so large that it was beyond the power of that tribunal to properly attend to it, in 1868 a law was passed by the general assembly of the state of Iowa, creating a new tribunal, which, under the name of circuit courts, assists in the administration of business. This newly created tribunal was given the power to try all cases of appeal from justices, mayors, and other inferior courts, all civil cases of a certain character, and have general supervision and control of all probate matters. By the law it came into existence on the first Monday in January, 1869, and the first term of the circuit court was held in Adair county in March, 1869, commencing on the 4th of that month. Hon. Frederick W. Mott, the first circuit judge, was elected at the regular election in the fall of 1868.

The first case heard in this court here was a law case, entitled, *W. C. Warner versus Charles Galbraith*. Kilburn & Grass appeared as attorneys for the plaintiff, and J. H. Bailey for the defendant. A jury was empaneled to try the merits of the suit, and as this was the pioneer jury in this court, the names of the parties composing it are here given. They were as follows: O. E. Brown, E. R. Paris, J. Noah, John Easton, J. H. Standley, Daniel Smith, Jacob Bally,

Gorton Shanklin, T. M. Ewing and Samuel Thompson. These, after hearing the evidence and the argument of counsel, retired under charge of M. E. Black, bailiff, and returning to the court, gave in a verdict for the defendant.

In 1872 Hon. John Mitchell was elected to the office of circuit judge, and in 1876 was re-elected. During his term of office the second circuit was created by an act of the general assembly, and Adair, with other counties, placed therein. This was at once organized, and Hon. S. A. Calvert appointed to the vacant judgeship, and at the next general election was elected to the same office, and was re-elected in 1880, and is still the occupant of the bench.

COUNTY COURT.

By an act of the general assembly of the state of Iowa, passed in 1851, courts were established in each county in the state then organized, and provided for their institution in every one thereafter organized. The county judge, the head of this court, took the place of the county commissioners and the probate judge, both of which offices were abolished. The court was composed of the judge, clerk, prosecuting attorney and sheriff, and it was given all the jurisdiction and power now in the hands of the board of supervisors, auditor, clerk of the courts, and the probate branch of the business of the circuit court. A history of the action of this court, and sketches of the various parties who filled the judicial functions, is given elsewhere, to which the reader is referred.

The first probate matter on record in this county is noted in the minute book of the county court. This was on the

17th of November, 1857, when at a session of the court, presided over by D. M. Valentine, acting county judge, the following case came up for consideration:

It seems that a man by the name of James P. Jordan had died upon the 12th of October, 1857, without making any will, nor having done anything about the administration of his estate, and his widow not appearing to claim the executorship, nor making any sign, Josiah P. Clark, his next of kin, appeared and asked the court to appoint him executor. After hearing the case, the court acceded to his request and made the appointment to settle the estate of the deceased.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Adair county, while it has had the usual amount of petty crimes committed within its borders, and some defalcations and peculations among its officers, yet, has been singularly free from crimes of any great magnitude. The train robbery, of which an account is given elsewhere, and the murder of Henry D. Vandewater by Philip Augustine, are about the only ones that are worthy of any notice. In the district court that met on the 11th of February, 1873, and held until the 19th of the same month, this came up for trial, and occupied nearly the whole session. It would seem from the evidence of the testimony given in the court, and from much that has been gathered since, that the crime, if such it was, was committed under the following circumstances: Henry D. Vandewater, the victim, was a coarse, loud talking, boisterous man, regarded by most of those that knew him as quite dangerous, and who was in the habit of wearing a revolver in his belt. Philip

Augustine, the accused, was his brother-in-law, a mild, peaceable man, and being domineered by Vandewater, was in continual fear of him. A family quarrel coming up, growing out of the disagreeable disposition of the deceased in March, 1872, Vandewater, in vain, tried to fasten a quarrel upon Augustine, and at one time followed him into the house of his (Augustine's) father and wanted to fight, backed by his brother, and picking up a stick, started to make an assault upon Augustine. The aged father of the latter, however, interfered, and with a butcher knife, which he picked up, informed his son-in-law that he would kill him if he struck Philip. Whereupon, Vandewater, cursing and swearing, refrained and retired from the field. He then took to annoying his brother-in-law Augustine in every way, dogging his cattle, and on the evening before his death, in passing the house of the defendant, when Mrs. Augustine was trying to drive in a flock of sheep, set his dog on them. She remonstrating with him for this, he took a stick and drove her into the yard, saying he would thrash hell out of her, and kick her so that she couldn't stand up. Shortly before this, while Vandewater was engaged in the laudable attempt to set fire to Augustine's fences about harvest time, being remonstrated with by the owner, he drew a revolver and drove him into the house. Only the day before the crime was committed he had threatened a little boy of Augustine's, who was herding stock, with cutting his throat, and numerous little pleasantries of a like nature.

On the morning of his demise, he rode over to the house of Mr. Augustine to see

him about some grass that was in dispute, making threats that he would kill him before he would let Philip have it, although it had been given the latter by his father. He rode up to a low fence in front of the defendant's house, and setting sideways on his horse, faced the latter. Mr. Augustine asked him why he had dogged his cattle, and the brute answered that he would dog them when he pleased, and he would dog them to hell and back, and that Augustine could not help himself. The latter said that he could help himself. Vandewater then said, "If you have anything that will shoot faster than I have, bring it out," and put his hand on his revolver in his hip pocket, and half drew it out. With this Augustine warned him away from the premises, and retired to his house. And being fearful of the man, and in bodily terror of his life, reached into the door and grasping his Enfield rifle that stood there, threw it to his shoulder, and firing, killed Vandewater. He was shortly afterward arrested, and lodged in jail, and the trial held as above stated. The attorneys for the state were, General Given, the district attorney, Bailey & Grass, and J. C. Naylor. The defendant had the services of the following counsel: Leonard & Mott, Gow Brothers and Col. James Rany.

The jury in this case was composed of the following well-known gentlemen, who nobly and conscientiously did their duty, notwithstanding their feelings in the matter: S. C. Vance, A. L. Harrison, W. H. Aspinwall, J. Sias, L. C. Elliott, James Peters, E. L. Drake, A. J. Mears, William Rivenburgh, O. D. Foote, W. M. Stowell and J. L. Vert. These gen-

tleman, after a patient hearing of the evidence, which is, in many instances, plainly contradictory, returned a verdict of guilty in the second degree, and the judge sentenced Augustine to the penitentiary for the term of ten years, the lightest sentence the law permitted for the crime of which he was found guilty.

Mr. Augustine went to Fort Madison to serve out his sentence, but on account of the extenuating circumstances, and the

great provocation the man was under when the crime was committed, a petition for pardon, headed by the names of the judge, district attorney and all the jury, was circulated, and obtaining the requisite number of names was forwarded to the governor of executive clemency. The governor, on investigating the matter, pardoned Philip Augustine, and he is supposed to be working in either Des Moines or Fort Madison.

CHAPTER XI.

THE BAR OF ADAIR COUNTY.

There is no subject connected with the history of the county, of more general interest than a faithful record of its bar. In reviewing the history of the bar, it must be borne in mind, that as the prosperity and well-being of every community depends upon the wise interpretation, as well as the judicious framing of its laws, therefore it must follow that a record of the members of the bar must form no unimportant part in the county's history. Upon a few principles of natural justice is erected the whole superstructure of civil law, tending to relieve the wants and meet the desires of all alike. The business of the lawyer is not to make the laws, but to apply them to the daily affairs of men. But the interests of men are diversified, and where so many interests and counter interests are to be protected and

adjusted, to the lawyer and the judge are presented many interesting and complex problems.

Change is everywhere imminent. The laws of yesterday do not meet the wants and necessities of the people to-day, for the old relations do not exist. New and satisfactory laws must be established. The discoveries in the arts and sciences, the invention of new contrivances for labor, the enlargement of industrial pursuits, and the increase and development of commerce, are without precedence, and the science of law must keep pace with them all; nay, it must even forecast the event, and so frame its laws as will most adequately subserve the wants and provide for the wants of the new conditions. Hence, the lawyer is a man of to-day. The exigencies he must meet are those of his own time.

His capital is his ability and his individuality. He cannot bequeath to his successors the characteristics which distinguished him, and at his going, as a general thing, the very evidences of his work disappear.

Anthony Thornton, president of the Illinois state bar association, in 1878, in an address before the association, thus speaks of the lawyer: "In the American state the great and good lawyer must always be prominent, for he is one of the forces which move and control society. Public confidence has generally been reposed in the legal profession. It has ever been the defender of popular rights, the champion of freedom, regulated by law, the firm support of good government. In times of danger it has stood like a rock and breasted the mad passions of the hour, and firmly resisted tumult and faction. No political preferment, no mere place, can add to the power or increase the honor which belong to the pure and educated lawyer. The fame of Mansfield and Marshall and Story can never die. 'Time's iron feet can print no ruin-trace' upon their character. Their learning and luminous exposition of our jurisprudence will always light our pathway. It is our duty to preserve the prestige of the profession. The past, at least, is secure; the present and future summon us to action. With the progress of society and the increase of population, wealth and trade, varied interests arise, and novel questions requiring more thought confront us. A disregard of the law has been developed, crime meets us unabashed, and corruption stands unmasked in the high places of the land. It is no fancy picture that the law has, to some extent, lost its

authority, and it is only the shade of that which once was great. Hence, new duties are imposed and a firmer courage is required.

"The exaltation of the profession is a duty enjoined upon us. It is a debt which only death can discharge. Lord Bacon has said: 'Every man is a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men of course do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves, by way of amends, to be a help and ornament thereto.' Every lawyer is a debtor to his profession. If worthy, it gives him an honorable character and high position. The lawyer should prize and love his profession. He should value its past renown, and cherish the memory of great men whose gigantic shadows walk by us still. He should love it for the intrinsic worth and innate truth of the fundamental truths which adorn it."

THE BAR OF THE PAST.

The bar of Adair county has had some representatives that have lived and flourished awhile, and then have passed away, either to pastures new, or to the bright land beyond the river Death. So far as material was accessible, sketches are given of each attorney who has practiced within this county, as a resident lawyer. If any have been forgotten, it is not by intention, but rather that the memory of them has passed from the recollection of all parties interviewed. Of those once resident of the county, but who have removed or died, the historian will speak first. Later of the present bar.

The first lawyer in the county of Adair was W. H. Brainard, who came to Fontanelle in the spring of 1858, and entered

into practice. He was elected to the office of recorder in 1864, and served in that capacity for two years. He is now a resident of Hopkins, Missouri.

In the fall of 1858, James C. Gibbs and D. M. Valentine were both admitted to practice at the bar of the courts of this state, at Winterset, and were the next of the profession in Adair county. Sketches of both these gentlemen appearing in connection with their official life. Detailed notes are not repeated here.

J. J. Cooper, an attorney, came to Adair county during the winter of 1857-8, and located in Fontanelle. He was a good lawyer, and came from Lexington, Kentucky, where he had studied his profession with John C. Breckenridge. He was a native of the Keystone State—Pennsylvania. He left here after a few years, going to Winterset.

G. F. Kilburn, an attorney, came to Fontanelle about the year 1858, and entering into practice, soon gained a large clientele. His principal business was in the way of collections and real estate sales. He was a good, sociable man, and a good citizen. He removed from this place to Creston, where he died in 1883.

S. W. Armstrong, an attorney, came to this county in 1858. A sketch of him may be found among the county treasurers, he having filled that official position.

Waldo Adams, a fine scholar and a thoroughly reliable attorney, read law here in the office of G. F. Kilburn, and on his admission to the bar, entered into partnership with that gentleman. He removed to Preston with Mr. Kilburn, where he is still living.

T. N. Neville practiced law for about three years in Greenfield, coming here in

1869. He is now a resident of Union township, in the history of which a sketch in detail will be found.

M. M. Rutt practiced law in the town of Fontanelle, commencing the same in 1870 or 1871. He was a man of fair average ability, and had quite a practice. He is now running a lumber-yard in Atlantic, Cass county.

James Naylor was admitted to the bar at Fontanelle in 1870, and practiced there until 1875, when he left. He was a man of rather dissipated habits. He is now engaged in the newspaper business in Dakota, having forsaken the profession of law.

James Rany, among other business practiced law at Fontanelle. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, and in 1873 to the bar of the United States courts. He was in practice until 1875, when he discontinued it to enter other business.

J. C. McDermot, an attorney, came from Pennsylvania and located in Greenfield during the year 1875, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was a good lawyer and of excellent repute, and had a very fair practice. He remained in the place until 1878, when he removed to Kansas, where he is a member of the legal fraternity of that state.

J. C. Naylor, another legal light, came to Greenfield from Warren county about the year 1876. He afterward removed to Creston, but has left that place, and his present whereabouts are unknown.

About the same time George Seevers came from Winterset, and hung out his shingle as attorney-at-law. Not meeting with the success he had expected he returned to Winterset.

THE BAR OF THE PRESENT.

There is at the present a full bar in the county of Adair, among whom are some of the brightest lights in southwestern Iowa. It has been the endeavor to give full sketches of each, that their various records should be compared.

Hon. John A. Storey, attorney, and member of the firm of Grass & Storey, of Fontanelle, is a native of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and was born April 13, 1851. He is the son of Thomas B. and Margaret (Mossgrove) Storey, who still live in Pennsylvania. He attended the common schools of his native county, and assisted in farming until he had reached the age of seventeen years, when he had progressed so far in his studies that he was himself competent to teach school, and was readily able to obtain employment at this occupation. He commenced a college course at Washington and Jefferson college, Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1871, and graduated in 1874, taking the second honors in his class, he having taken the classical course. After leaving college, he taught school until the summer of 1875. In the meantime he had been reading law since 1873 with his uncle, Jackson Boggs, and so continued till the fall of 1875, when he came to Iowa, and located in Greenfield, this county. He made rapid progress in his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1876 by Judge Leonard. As he came to this country with no capital but his natural abilities, a strong will, and a determination to make the most of circumstances, Mr. Storey has had to improve all his opportunities, and rely solely on his own resources, and hence his acquirement of

property and honors is all the more creditable. He was chosen by the people of the twenty-fourth representative district in 1883 to represent them in the general assembly of the state, and has given entire satisfaction to, and reflected credit upon, his constituents. He was married May 18, 1876, to Miss Miranda Hayes, daughter of Marshall Hayes, of Washington, Pennsylvania, who departed this life at Greenfield, October 25, 1881. He has two daughters—Miranda M. and Ethel. He is a Mason, Knight Templar, and a member of the I. O. O. F., and the Iowa legion of honor. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and holds the position of superintendent in the M. E. Sunday-school. Mr. Storey is one of the successful men of his profession, and enjoys the respect of the entire community.

H. Grass, attorney, senior member of the law firm of Grass & Storey, came to Fontanelle in the year 1869, from Albany, Richland county, Illinois. His native place was Lawrence county, Illinois, and the date of his birth April 13, 1835. His father, Alfred Grass, was born in 1801, and died in 1857; he was a native of Indiana. He was a great reader and a man of considerable prominence, and took an active part in the political strifes. He served six years in the state senate of Illinois, was a soldier in the Blackhawk war, and was at the capture of Blackhawk, when he made his last fatal stand on the Bad-Axe, in Wisconsin. He was of German extraction. His wife (H. Grass' mother), was of Welsh origin; her name before her marriage with Mr. Grass was Susan Snyder, a native of Spencer county, Indiana. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and was with his father

in clearing land in the timber, studying evenings and laboring on the farm during the day. Tiring of farm life, he took up the study of law at twenty-four years of age, and continued his studies up to the time the war broke out, at which time he enlisted in the three month's service. Returning home an invalid, he was employed as deputy enrolling clerk at Albany, Illinois, for a time, when he took the position of internal revenue assessor during the balance of the war. He then was engaged with a mining coal oil company at Springfield, Illinois, and traveled through the southern states about a year in their employ as agent. The spring of 1869 dates his arrival in Iowa, settling in Des Moines from spring till the following fall. He was an enthusiastic Grant man, and made some stump speeches for him during the fall campaign. His residence in Fontanelle, Adair county, dates from this time. His practice has been satisfactory and on the increase, and these gentlemen are classed among the strongest legal firms in this portion of Iowa. His marriage occurred in December, 1873, his wife being Miss Ellen Elliott, of Fontanelle.

John M. Moore, attorney in Adair, is a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, born May 26, 1836. His father, William Moore, was also a native of the same county, lived and died within a short distance of his birthplace, at the age of seventy-two. He was the grandson of Joseph C. Moore, who was beheaded in Ireland, on account of being one of the liberators of that country from English tyranny.

The subject of this sketch spent the early part of his life on the farm, being eighteen years of age when he entered

the academy at New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; graduated from this academy in 1857, commenced teaching school, which profession he followed a number of years. He commenced reading law under Edwin Cowan, ex-United States senator from Greensburg, Pennsylvania. In 1860 he engaged in mercantile business in New Alexandria till August, 1862. He sold out and enlisted in the 135th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, serving as sergeant-major in this regiment until May, 1863, and was appointed adjutant on the staff of General Doubleday, of the 3d division 1st army corps, of the army of the Potomac, which position he held till July, 1864. Was in some severe engagements, second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, etc. He afterward commanded Company C, 48th regiment Pennsylvania militia, operating in Ohio in Morgan's campaign, and was present when Morgan was captured. We next find Mr. Moore in Fulton county, Illinois, where he purchased a farm near Farmington, on which he lived till 1869. He sold this place and migrated to Paxton, Ford county, Illinois, at which place he became interested in, and was a breeder of, Poland-China swine there up to 1871, when he sold out and bought a farm near Menlo, Guthrie county, Iowa, and pursued the same business there three years. At the same time he was engaged in the banking business there, making the exchange and loaning business a specialty, and was one of the sufferers in B. F. Allen's great failure in Des Moines—in connection with the other business was running real-estate, loan and insurance business. In 1875 he was one of the incorporators in L. Man-

well, Tracy & Co's organization, and was elected cashier of the same. January, 1878, is the date of his removal to Adair, where he took up real estate and loans as a business, which he has followed since. He was married in Salem, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, to Eliza F. Jack, a granddaughter of Captain Jack, of revolutionary fame. Her grandfather was an early settler in Westmoreland county, settling with Joseph Moore. He was commander of troops at Hannestown, when burned by the Indians. This lady died December 9, 1881, and April 22, 1883, he was again married, to Miss Mary S. Moss, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, but a native of England. By his first marriage there were three sons born to them—Harry I., Clarence E. and James C. Mr. Moore was not admitted to the bar until March 4, 1880, under Judge W. H. McHenry, in Adair county. He is a member of the Masonic order, Grand Army of the Republic, Good Templars, and in religion a Presbyterian.

Among the leading men of Fontanelle and Adair county, is H. B. Young, attorney at law and land agent. He was born in Woodstock, Grafton county, New Hampshire, June 15, 1834. His parents, Hiram and Abigail Young, were also natives of that state, where his father was a farmer. He was also a member of the state militia of New Hampshire, and served as mayor of Lisbon. In 1844 the family removed to Illinois, and purchased land at what is now Arlington Heights, in the vicinity of Chicago. In 1853 they removed into the city. When H. B. Young had reached the age of twenty-two years, he departed with his brother L. B. Young for Iowa Center,

Story county, Iowa, to engage in mercantile business. In 1860 he sold out his interest in the business at Iowa Center, and removed to Port Byron, Illinois, where he took a position as clerk in a store. He removed to Stark county, Illinois, in 1869, and in 1873 commenced the study of law, which he continued assiduously until 1877, when he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Bradford, Stark county. He held the position of justice of the peace in that town, and also served four years as collector of taxes. In July, 1878, he removed to Osage county, Kansas, but as the health of his family suffered from the effects of the climate, he concluded to remove farther north, and in April, 1880, he came to Fontanelle to make his future home. He located on a farm a little northwest of the town, remaining there till June, 1883, when he took the City Hotel, in town, under his management, and three months later recommenced the practice of law in Fontanelle, and is one of the most successful practitioners in Adair county. In January, 1858, he was married to Miss Susan M. LaRue, a native of Bath, Steuben county, New York. Seven children have been born to them, of whom five are living—three daughters and two sons. Of the other two, one died in Illinois, aged six years, and the other in Kansas, aged twelve years. Of his two sons, the elder is a telegraph operator, and the other is engaged in farming in Kansas. In politics Mr. Young is a staunch democrat, and an earnest worker and an influential leader in the cause. He is a member of the Masonic order, the I. O. O. F., and the Iowa Legion of Honor.

Harry E. Don Carlos, one of the promis-

ing young attorneys of the Adair county bar, is a native of Cass county, Illinois. When he was a mere child his parents removed to Mason county, Illinois, where he was reared. He received his education at Jacksonville, Illinois, and Chicago, where he went in 1878. In December, 1877, he began the study of the law with I. R. Brown, of Mason City, Illinois, and continued the same with Col. D. W. Munn, at Chicago. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar in Illinois, but continued his studies till 1882. In 1883 he came to Greenfield and entered into a law partnership with D. W. Church, which continued till May, 1884, when the partnership was dissolved, since which time he has practiced by himself. He is a member of the Masonic order and I. O. O. F.

James E. Andrews, the gentleman whose name occupies the second place in the law and real-estate firm of Brown, Andrews & Freeman, is a native of Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and was born December 27, 1851. There he spent his younger days and received his education, attending the Mount Pleasant academy. From his twentieth year he taught school in the winter, attending the summer terms at the academy. During the years 1876, 1877 and 1878, he took a course at the state normal school, Indiana, Pennsylvania, graduating there in the latter year, after which he was elected principal of the Mount Pleasant public schools for the 1878 and 1879 terms. In the fall of 1879 he went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and attended the law department of the state university for one year. In the spring of 1881 he came to Toledo, Iowa, and

completed his law studies with W. H. Stevens, and was admitted to the bar in August of that year. He commenced practice in this city in November, 1881, and has built up a fine practice and good reputation. He has taken an active part in politics, and was chosen alternate delegate to the national democratic convention in 1884. He was married March 2, 1882, to Miss Jennie Warden, a native of Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, who died May 12, 1883.

Daniel W. Church is the oldest attorney at the county seat. He was born in Lewis county, Missouri, September 8, 1852. When he was fourteen years of age, his parents removed to Knightstown, Indiana, where he attended school. In 1865 he returned to Missouri and attended Monticello seminary and La Grange college. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, in Greenfield, Indiana. He was married in 1877 to Miss Ann E. Stanley; they have three children. He came to this city in 1875 and commenced his law practice. He was city attorney in 1883.

A. L. Hager, one of the law firm of Gow & Hager, is a native of Chautauqua county, New York, born October 29, 1850. He was reared in the place of his nativity until he was ten years old, when the family moved to Jackson county, Iowa, where they remained three years, and again moved to Jones county. Here A. L. was educated, and in 1874 attended the law department of the Iowa state university, from which he graduated on the 25th of June, 1875. In November of the same year he came to Greenfield and engaged in practice with his brother, C. E. Hager, and J. A. Storey. In 1877 the firm became A. L. Hager & J. A. Storey,

and in 1881 the present firm came into existence. Mr. Hager was city attorney from 1878 to 1882. He was married on the 29th of October, 1878, to Miss Ella M. Burrell, and they have one child—Ella M.

George L. Gow was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of April, 1846, and is the son of John L. and Mary (Murdoch) Gow. George was reared to manhood in the place of his nativity, and received his education at the Washington college, of that place. When he was nineteen years of age he began the study of law under his father, and was admitted to the bar in the county of his birth in May, 1867. The same autumn he came to Davenport, Iowa, where he practiced until 1870, when he came to Fontanelle, the then county seat, where, in company with his brother, he engaged in practice. In 1871 Gow Brothers started the *Reporter*, a weekly journal, which they now own. George L. Gow was married on the 3d of October, 1872, to Miss Laura B. Purviance, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of the gallant colonel Henry Purviance, of the 85th Pennsylvania infantry regiment, who was killed at the siege of Charleston, South Carolina. They have three children—Virginia M., Henry A. and Paul A.

John G. Culver, attorney, is a native of Cedar county, Iowa, and was born January 3, 1851. When sixteen years of age he entered the State University at Iowa City, and attended four terms. In 1871 he went to Adams county, farming there two years, then coming to Fontanelle, where he taught school two years. He then commenced the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in Greenfield in 1879. He was married May 30, 1871,

to Miss Emma A. Daniels. He is a member of the Masonic order and I. O. O. F., and in religion is a Presbyterian.

John W. McCormick, attorney, of Greenfield, is a native of Lee county, Iowa, and was born April 22, 1848. He was reared and educated there. He graduated from the law department of the Iowa law college, Des Moines, in 1879, and was then admitted to the bar. He then went to Fontanelle, and engaged in law practice, removing to Greenfield in August, 1882. He served in Company E, 7th Iowa, in 1864 and '65. He was married March 10, 1873, to Hester Copson. He is a member of the Masonic order, G. A. R., and A. O. U. W.

F. M. Brown, of the law, real-estate and abstract firm of Brown, Andrews & Freeman, is a native of Clinton county, Iowa, and was born April 5, 1842. His father, Hiram Brown, was one of the early settlers of that county. F. M. was there reared, and was educated at the Cornell college, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, and at the Mt. Carroll, Illinois, seminary. When twenty-four years of age, he began the study of law with Senator N. A. Merrill, and assisted his progress by private reading at home. He was admitted to the bar in Clinton county in 1874, and came to Greenfield later in the same year. Here he at once engaged in the business which he now follows. He has been more than once honored with office, having been justice of the peace two terms, and mayor of the city in 1882. He was married December 26, 1875, to Miss Sadie E. Dew, a native of Illinois. They have two children—Floyd M., and Erwin D. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment. Mr. Brown is exten-

sively engaged in the raising of blooded fowls, and has one of the best equipped henneries in the state. He is the inventor of the Brown patent hens'-nest. He began the business in 1878, and now has some three hundred fine chickens, old and young. He has been president of the Iowa Southwestern Poultry Association since its organization, and is one of the vice-presidents of the national poultry association of the United States.

Robert Mickey is one of the rising and popular attorneys of the county seat. He was born in Henderson county, Illinois, January 21, 1853, and was there reared and educated. After leaving school he commenced farming, and followed this occupation exclusively until he had reached his twenty-fifth year, when he commenced his legal studies, without entirely giving up the pursuit of agriculture. In 1879 and 1880 he attended the law department of Ann Arbor, Michigan, university, and followed this by continuing his law studies at Grand Rapids, Michigan, for seven months, when he was rewarded for his labors by being admitted to the bar. In the fall of 1881 he came to Greenfield, and at once entered into practice, and has built up a good name and business. He was married December 24, 1877, to Miss Ella R. Curtiss, a native of Michigan. They have three children—Samuel P., Vista A. and Zella R. Mr. Mickey is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Fred O. Hinkson, of the real-estate and law firm of Easton & Hinkson, was born in Canaan, Grafton county, New Hampshire, December 17, 1855. When in his fourteenth year his father removed to Morrison, Whitesides county, Illinois. Here the family remained but two months,

coming by wagon to Adair county, and locating on section 14, Jefferson township. During the next four years of his life, Fred gave his attention to farming, helping his father break up and improve one of the best farms in that vicinity, laboring on the farm during the summer and attending school, three miles away, during the winter. When eighteen years of age his father gave him his time if he would go to school. In the fall and winter of 1873 he taught his first school, worked on a farm the next summer, and the following fall entered Simpson college, at Indianola, Iowa. Here he graduated, in 1882, having in the intervening years taught twelve terms of school, worked one summer on a farm, and completing his collegiate course—taking the degree of B.S. Being compelled to earn the money to pay his way through school, he was careful to know how it was spent, and hence graduated with the highest average of a class of eight, and it was known as one of the best classes that ever went out from the college. In the fall of 1882 he entered the law department of the State University, at Iowa City, being enabled to attend through the kindness of a former teacher, Mr. T. P. Neville, who came to his aid and advanced the money necessary to defray his expenses. Here he graduated, in June, 1883, receiving the degree of LL.B., and the honor of the appointment as one of the ten speakers to represent the class on commencement day. Having been a resident of Adair county for fifteen years he now returned to his old home, and in September, 1883, commenced his business connection with the present firm. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment.

William S. Wishard, a prominent attorney of Adair, is a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, being born April 10, 1852, and is the son of John R. and Eliza (Masters) Wishard. William's father was a native of Scotland and an attorney there. When a young man he emigrated to America, settling in Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio, where he practiced law up to the time of his death in 1861. In 1862 William removed to Caldwell, Noble county, Ohio, where he remained about five years, then going to Marietta, remaining there till 1874. He then commenced traveling for a wholesale hardware house of Pittsburgh, and continued at the same for two years, when he went to Palo, Lynn county, Iowa, where he took charge

of the public school for one year. He was educated at Antioch, Monroe county, Ohio, and taught school there one year. He also taught and attended school in Des Moines some two years. In 1878 he went to Casey, Guthrie county, remaining two years, then going to Adair, where he now resides and is engaged in the practice of law, having received his professional education in Des Moines and Iowa City. October 19, 1879, he was married to Florence M. Anderson, a daughter of William Anderson, of Casey. Mr. Wishard enjoys a good practice, and is the attorney for the Bank of Adair. He makes collections a specialty. In politics he is a greenbacker, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

CHAPTER XII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

In the history of the early days of the Christian church we read the thrilling story of those who, with everything to live for, went willingly to meet suffering and death in their most horrible forms, for the sake of their religious principles. We read throughout the annals of all time, how men have freely given their blood and treasure for the sake of home, country, honor or fame. And yet, when we look at the career of those self-sacrificing heroes, who, after preparing themselves by a long course of studies in the arcana

of medicine, boldly pushed their way to the verge of civilization, there to practice their healing art, amidst privation and often penury, our admiration exceeds that excited in the other cases. No carpet knights were these, who in early days in Adair county, met the grim king of terrors, and with such simple remedies as were obtainable conquered his mightiest efforts. No victorious songs are sung to them, no stately monument marks the spot where they are laid to rest, but a lingering, longing memory is enshrined in the breast

of all the survivors of pioneer days. Called on in all weathers and at all times by the cry of distress and pain, these humble followers of the various schools of medicine, turned not a deaf ear, but sallied forth to aid, to the best of their ability, the sick and wounded. Through summer's heat and driving rain, through winter's cold and pitiless snow, oftentimes facing the terrible "blizzard" from the north, they wandered over these prairies. Going like ministering angels from door to door, where their services were needed. Plain, unpretending as these men were, looked down upon by their more exalted brethren in the profession, they were cast in a heroic mold, and it is meet that their names be treasured up by the historian, that they be not forgotten in the busy turmoil of life, that their heroism be not for naught. We enter upon the task with pleasure, and feel that as they read their names, there will arise within the hearts of all the pioneers of this county a fervent "God bless him" for the old family doctor of early days.

A physician by the name of Hinkle came to this county in 1857, from Decatur county, and located at Fontanelle. He was a Mormon preacher, and at that time, was burdened with two wives. He practiced according to the Eclectic school of medicine, and ran a little store for a short time. He left here for Decatur county, again, in the fall of 1858, where he afterward died. He was quite intelligent and well informed, although not a regular graduate in the healing art.

Doctor Nelson Bates came to Fontanelle on the 1st of August, 1866, from Lewis county, New York. He was born in Jefferson county, New York, on the 23d of

December, 1813, and is the son of Cyrus Bates, a farmer of that place. The doctor lived in the county of his birth, teaching in the village schools until 1852. He here studied laws of hygiene and health, and the science of medicine, but did not enter into practice until 1851. In 1852 he graduated from the Eclectic School of Medicines, at Syracuse, New York. He then entered into active practice at Martinsburg, Lewis county, where he remained until 1862, when he started west. He has been in active practice until within a few years, but has been gradually withdrawing himself, giving only his attention to consultations. He was the second doctor to locate here, and he had a large patronage. He was married October 15, 1846, to Miss Chanty Russell, of Royalton, Vermont, the daughter of T. B. Russell. He had been previously married on the 1st of May, 1834, to Miss Amanda Alexander, by whom he had five children—Albion and Francis M., both living in Fontanelle; Nelson, Jr., shot while in the army, and died in 1867; Marinda, the wife of A. G. Green, and Angelina, the wife of L. A. Chafa, of this county.

The first physician to locate in Greenfield was a Dr. Edginton, who came here in 1864. He had a very hard reputation and only remained about a year. He taught the school one year, but on account of his drinking habits, gave very poor satisfaction. He left this county, as aforesaid, and no one knows of his present whereabouts.

Dr. Arthur R. Brackett practiced in Greenfield for a while, as did Dr. Charles E. Stoner.

Dr. E. Spooner, one of the prominent

physicians of the county, being the postmaster of the town of Greenfield; a sketch of him occurs in that connection, and it is needless to repeat here.

PHYSICIANS OF THE PRESENT.

F. M. Culverson, M. D., is a native of Davis county, Iowa, and was born on the 14th of January, 1855. When thirteen years of age he went to Winterset, Iowa, and in the spring of 1874 to California, where he remained three and a half years, eighteen months of which time he studied under Dr. C. T. De Vore. In the fall of 1877 he returned to Winterset, Iowa, and the same fall attended the college of physicians and surgeons of St. Jo, graduating there in the winter of 1879 and 1880. During 1878 and 1879 he practiced under Dr. T. J. Dunn, at Marysville, Missouri. In the spring of 1880 he came to Greenfield, Adair county, Iowa, where he has since been engaged in his profession, and now has an extensive and growing practice. He was married to Miss Addie Barnett, of Illinois, February 10, 1878, and has one child, Julia M. Dr. Culverson is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Legion of Honor.

John E. Howe, M. D., was born in Fayette county, Ohio, August 1, 1847, and was there reared, receiving his education at the academy in South Salem. In 1868 he began medical studies under Dr. L. J. Brown, of Leesburg, Ohio, which he continued for one year, and removing to Osceola, Iowa, he continued the study of medicine with Dr. A. J. Willey, and with him remained till 1872. He attended college at the fall and spring terms, 1871 and 1872, graduating in the latter year. In the fall of 1872 he lo-

cated at Peru, Madison county, and remained there till August, 1875, when he came to Greenfield, where he has since practiced, with the exception of a few months spent in Council Bluffs. He was married June 23, 1876, to Miss Minerva Wilson, a native of Ohio. They have one child living—Ione L. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic order, and is a Knight Templar; he is also a member of the Iowa State medical society. The doctor enjoys the confidence of the community and an extensive practice. He is now the assistant surgeon of the 3d regiment, Iowa National Guard.

Dr. A. W. Vaughn, a native of Rock Island, Illinois, was born on the 15th of February, 1850. He was reared and educated in Putnam county, Iowa, and in 1873 he went to Mount Pleasant, and began studying medicine, under Dr. L. A. Simmons. In the spring of 1874 he moved to Bloomfield, and commenced his practice, and in 1881 came to Adair, where he has since lived, and has the best practice in that part of the county. He was married in 1872 in Peru, Illinois, to Miss Margaret Sassenberger. They have five children—Hattie B., Eliza, Mabel, Lizzie and Lillie.

Hamlin V. Monnett was born in Crawford county, Ohio, August 21, 1843; son of John and Mary E. (Saylor) Monnett, who are natives of the state of Ohio, now living in Iroquois county, Illinois. John is a well-to-do farmer, and breeder of shorthorn cattle. Hamlin was brought up a farmer and educated at Bucyrus, Ohio. Volunteered in the late war, served his time out and was honorably discharged, serving in the 86th and 136th regiments, Ohio volunteer infantry. Was

married to Jennie Raymer, December 20, 1864, Rev. Thomas Monnett, officiating. Thence he moved to Vermillion county, Illinois, and engaged in feeding and shipping cattle and hogs until the fall of 1868, his wife losing her health, together with reverses in business, became discouraged, sold out, and returned to Bucyrus, Ohio. Then he began the study of medicine under the instructions of Drs. Keller & Bevington, pursuing study until 1872. Thence moved to Columbus, Nebraska, where he took the benefit of his soldier's homestead right, locating near Columbus, pursuing school-teaching with the study of medicine, with Dr. S. A. Bonestele, tutor, until September, 1879. Sold out and removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he remained until he completed his education at the Hospital medical college, February 5, 1881. Moved to Fontanelle, Iowa, where he began the practice of his profession, without money or acquaintance, entirely exhausting his means during his collegiate course, and although he realized the embarrassment he was about to face, to-wit: to support his family by his profession, without the means even to buy a poney or fill his pocket-case with medicines, and he among strangers. But being proud of his profession, equipped with a good library, surgical instruments, and other paraphernalia, and a diligent attention to business and review of studies, he acquired a paying practice. November, 1882, he moved to this place (Orient) succeeding Dr. Richardson, who had just moved to Taylor county, Iowa, being no other physician here was "monarch of all he surveyed."

Shortly after his arrival here. R. A.

Greenfield, druggist, removed to Creston, being no other drug store here, he entered into partnership as above stated; is still engaged in business in connection with a lucrative practice.

The Doctor has five children—Evalena, Robert B., Osee M., John C. and Eugene. Is a member of the Iowa Legion of Honor and Congregational church. Politics, republican.

Dr. Peter McDermid, one of our best physicians, is a native of Ottawa, Canada, having been born November 28, 1836, and is the son of Angus McDermid. Angus was educated for a minister, but at the latter part of his life he was a farmer, and in the lumbering business. Peter was the third son, and his early life was spent on a farm, but at the age of sixteen years he went to Toronto, Canada, and commenced the course of study. In 1860 he graduated as a physician. He then went to Scotland, where he graduated at the Royal medical college, at Edinburg, on the 9th of April, 1869. In the fall of the same year he came back to Canada, and practiced with his brother for some months, when he came to Fontanelle, and purchased a large drug store, and has a large medical practice. Mr. McDermid was married on the 5th of November, 1874, to Miss Anna Hetherington, a daughter of James D. Hetherington. They have one child—Pierce. Mr. McDermid is a member of the Masonic order, and a member of the S. W. medical association.

Dr. T. M. Moore, of Fontanelle, is one of the oldest resident physicians in the county, having come to this place in 1856 or 1857 and continuing here ever since.

Dr. Calvin B. Scott is a native of Jef-

ferson county, New York, where he remained till his thirteenth year, when he went to Farmington, Wisconsin, and received a common school education there. His father, Pedro Scott, was a native of Vermont, and was of Scotch descent, while his grandfather was a cousin of Winfield Scott. His mother, Philena (Barrett) Scott, was a cousin of Daniel Webster, and a native of Vermont. Calvin worked on his father's farm in Wisconsin during the summers and attended school during the winters. When the war broke out he enlisted at Watertown as first sergeant in Company B, 29th Wisconsin infantry. He was afterward promoted to second lieutenant, which position he was compelled to resign on account of an injury received in the battle of Fort Gibson, eighteen months after his enlistment. In 1859 he began reading medicine under Drs. Spaulding and Reed at Jefferson, and was with them up to the time of the breaking out of the war. In 1866 he resumed his studies, and graduated at Rush medical college, Chicago, in 1868, then returning to Jefferson county, Wisconsin, where he practiced his profession up to 1879, since which time he has been practicing in Fontanelle, Adair county, Iowa, and has been very successful, and has the entire confidence of the people. Mr. Scott took up the drug business as a convenience, and with his son, Leslie W., still runs the business. He was married December 29, 1859, to Miss Mary Aspinwall, a daughter of Hon. D. M. Aspinwall, formerly of Jefferson county, Wisconsin, but now of Fontanelle. Mrs. Scott is a native of New York. They have two children—Leslie W. and Gertie P. Mr. Scott owns a nice residence on the corner of Franklin and Fractional Sts.

The first physician in the city of Adair was T. D. Laughner, who is the subject of this sketch. He came and settled here in March, 1875. He is a graduate of the state university of Iowa, having graduated in March, 1875. He studied for two years with Dr. Maxwell and Dr. Pick, of Davenport, and has made surgery a particular forte, having been railroad surgeon for a number of years. He was examining physician for the New York mutual life insurance company, the United workman, the I. O. O. F., and of the Masonic lodge. He was born in Davenport, Iowa, on the 30th of December, 1856. His early life was spent on a farm, and when twenty years of age he was educated at Davenport, and then went to Mount Vernon college. He is a son of David Laughner, a farmer of Scott county, and a native of Wales. Dr. Laughner was married on the 24th of May, 1878, to Miss Mary Beebe, a daughter of Joseph Beebe. They have been blessed with three children—John, Albert, and Clyde. Mr. Laughner is a member of the United workman and the Odd Fellows' lodge, a member of the Guthrie county medical association, and of the state medical association. In 1884 he was delegate of the medical association at Washington, but was unable to attend.

Fayette Parsons, a practicing physician of Adair, was born in Rutland county, Vermont, on the 12th of August, 1812. He studied medicine in Benson county, Vermont, and in 1842 he graduated at Woodstock, that state. He practiced in several places until 1877, when he came to Adair county and lived on eighty acres of land in Summit township until 1880, when he came to Adair, where he has

accumulated a good practice, and is highly honored and respected by all. He was married in 1838 to Miss Esther F.

Weaver, and was married to his present wife in 1870; her maiden name was Jane Curtis, of Fulton, New York.

CHAPTER XIII.

RELIGION.

During the ecclesiastical wars and disputes of the seventeenth century in Europe little bands of religious worshipers, dissenting from the dogmas and tenets of the various established churches of their native land, fled for refuge and religious freedom to the wilds of America, and planted infant colonies. The Puritan on the bleak, inhospitable coast of New England; the Lutheran Netherlander on Manhattan island; the broad brimmed Quaker in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; the Roman Catholic in Maryland; the Episcopalian in sunny Virginia, or the French Protestant, of the Carolinas, all came seeking an asylum from religious persecution. Perhaps from this act may be deduced the cause of the general religious turn of mind in the American people. As the colonies upon the coast grew in strength and importance and began pushing westward, the emigrants carried with them the precious germ, and hardly had they planted a new settlement in the wilds, than some place of divine worship was instituted. Soon "heaven-reaching spires" dotted the green plains and an air of tranquility settled

down upon the former domain of nature. Thus it was in Adair county. Among the primal settlers came holy men of God, who taught when occasion served, the way of eternal life. Now scarcely is there a community throughout its borders that cannot boast of some religious society, often worshiping in school-house and other convenient rooms, often in beautiful churches dedicated to the worship of God alone. Of these various societies it is the intention to speak.

HISTORY OF THE M. E. CHURCH IN ADAIR COUNTY.

We have fortunately fallen upon a most exhaustive history of this denomination in the county, written by Rev. J. A. Wilson, from which we glean the following annals:

In 1858, when the population of the county was but six hundred and twenty-four, in the midst of a winter that was unparalleled for its cold and snow, Rev. J. M. Rust came from Lewis, Cass county, and preached the first sermon ever delivered in Greenfield. The place where the

services were held was the house of S. K. Mallory, and the congregation but a handful of worshipers. Brother Rust was a graduate of the University of Virginia, and died at Vermillion, Dakota Territory, in the winter of 1869, from exposure in attending a quarterly meeting. His widow and four children now live near Sioux Falls.

During the summer of 1859, Rev. Mr. Hulbert, who was traveling the Quincy circuit in Adams county, came over and preached several sermons in Greenfield. On one of these occasions he organized the first class, composed of the following persons, ten in number—S. K. Mallory, leader; Samantha Mallory, Hugh W. Wilson, Sarah A. Wilson, Seth Wilson, Emily A. Wilson, Martha Wilson, E. V. Myers, Samuel C. Vance and J. S. Rich. This little band of worshipers maintained regular services at the house of S. K. Mallory, or at the house of Hugh Wilson, which stood just west of where the U. P. church now stands. Rev. Samuel Osborn, a local preacher, labored quite regularly for the little society.

The annual conference of 1859, sent the Rev. J. W. Todd to form a circuit in Adair county. He was well fitted for this labor, being of an executive turn of mind, the work under his hands assumed shape at once. He afterward filled some of the most important positions in the church, and died at Winterset a few years ago, while acting as pastor of the church at that place.

The work as organized by Mr. Todd was named Adair Mission and was composed of the following preaching appointments: Greenfield, Fontanelle, Roots, Wahtawah, Salem, Manchester, Nevin-

ville and Middle River. The charge thus formed was placed in the Council Bluffs district, Rev. I. I. Stewart, presiding elder. The first quarterly meeting was held in Greenfield, December 17, 1859, Rev. I. I. Stewart presiding; Rev. J. W. Todd, pastor; official members, Samuel Osborn, William Shoemaker, S. K. Mallory and John Easton. At this meeting a committee, composed of the pastor, William Shoemaker and John Easton, was appointed to secure lots for a church and parsonage, in Greenfield. There is no record that they ever made a report, but from incidental facts it is inferred that they secured the lots now owned by the church in Greenfield, as it appears that at the third quarterly meeting, an agreement had been made with one Bennett Sparks to erect a parsonage, which agreement was afterward canceled and the enterprise abandoned.

In 1860 Rev. Arthur Badley was chosen the presiding elder, and Rev. Levan was appointed in charge of the circuit. As Brother Levan received only \$13.46 as his salary for the first quarter, he left the charge, and was compelled to refund \$6 of the small salary. Samuel Osborn was then employed by the presiding elder to supply the charge temporarily, which he held until March, 1861, when N. H. Phillips was employed to serve out the year. At a meeting of the board of trustees, held in Greenfield, May 4, 1861, Samuel C. Vance was chosen trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Rev. Mr. Todd, and has held that official relation to the church ever since. Brother Phillips was very successful in pushing forward the completion of the parsonage. This historic building was 18x24 feet in

size, one and a half stories high. The carpenter work was done by W. T. Baggs, of Greenfield, who received ten thousand feet of lumber for his pay.

Mr. Phillips, who was a local preacher, reports two Sunday-schools this year, with thirteen officers and teachers and thirty-four scholars, which is the first mention of this nursery of the church in this denomination.

In 1861 and 1862 the Adair mission was a part of the Lewis district, and Rev. Arthur Badley, presiding elder. Rev. S. W. Milligan was the minister in charge. The appointments were Greenfield, Fontanelle, Salem, Watawah and Manchester. The first quarterly conference was held at Greenfield, September 27, 1861, when the following members were present: J. S. Rich, Samuel Osborn, S. K. Mallory, John Easton, Philip Osborn and Hugh Wilson. The receipts for the year, including a missionary appropriation of \$75, was only \$135.45 for presiding elder and pastor, and the wonder arises how a man with a family could manage to live on such an inadequate sum. Mr. Milligan labored well and faithfully in this vineyard of the Lord, notwithstanding the financial embarrassments he must have been burdened with.

The annual conference for the year 1862 sent Rev. James Lisle as pastor of the Adair mission. The first quarterly meeting was held at the house of Samuel Osborn, September 26. Rev. Mr. Badley is still the presiding elder and the mission is yet in the Lewis district. The names of Alexander Eaton and J. R. Baker occur among the official members for the first time. Mr. Lisle, at that time a young and energetic man, worked hard,

and at the end of his ministrations reported that there were in the whole charge some twenty-six members.

Rev. Mr. Lisle organized the first class in Fontanelle during his pastorate in 1862, which consisted of the following members: Ozias Gibbs, Sally Gibbs, Emily Wilson, Seth Wilson, Martha Root, Maria Snell, Norman Norton, Alvina Norton, Lemuel Lewis, and Amanda Lewis. None of these are now connected with the church in the town of Fontanelle.

In the fall of 1863 Rev. W. W. Mallory was sent to the Adair mission. He is now a superannuated member of the conference, and resides at St. Charles, Madison county. He was a very acceptable preacher and labored zealously in the good work. His salary was fixed at \$300, of which he received \$285.37. The first quarterly meeting was held at Greenfield, December 26, in the school-house, the first time that it is recorded that meetings were held in other than private houses or groves.

At the third quarterly meeting the names of S. Wilson and J. Q. Violet appear as members thereof, and J. W. McPherson was granted a license to preach. At the fourth quarterly meeting held at the Salem school-house, Alexander Eaton was licensed to preach, also.

Rev. Mr. Mallory organized the Webster class which was formerly known as that of Manchester, with the following members: E. Edmonds, O. Raymond, Henry Raymond, Seth Pryor and Jane Davis. During the year the following were added, making thirteen members: Sarah Pryor, Lydia Davis, Sarah Witt, Ellen McAferty,

Patience Hadley, Elizabeth Etten, Mrs. Bunce and Mrs. Dennis Drake.

During the following year Adair Mission was a part of the Winterset district and the place of pastor left to be supplied. Rev. P. F. Brazee, the presiding elder, appointed Samuel Osborn to this duty, which he performed, although with but meager results, but the state of the public mind during these war days will fully account for that. Nothing of interest transpired during the year.

The annual conference in 1865 sent the Rev. E. R. Rafter as pastor of the Adair mission, "but he seems to have been made of poor stuff, for having made a flying visit to the charge and caught a sniff of the northwestern breezes that played undisturbed over the country in those days, he turned and fled and, from all we know, is still running, as we presume he is, from duty," is the way the Rev. Mr. Wilson so graphically puts it. Brother J. E. Darby, a local preacher, was then employed by the presiding elder to supply the work and labored zealously, and had a year of great prosperity. In his visit to Fontanelle he made the record that he found no organization nor any members of any former class in that town, so he set to work and organized a class anew with the following members: Josiah Bennett, A. H. Mory, Margaret Mory, Sarah J. Brown, A. W. Doran and Laura Doran, none of whom now reside in Fontanelle.

In March, 1866, Mr. Darby organized a class at Elliott's, composed of members from Webster and Watawah classes. Forty-five members are reported at the end of the year in the whole charge. Mr. Darby is now a resident of Dexter, having

faithfully labored in the service of his Lord, and is now superannuated. During the year the parsonage at Greenfield was rented to various parties, the pastor not occupying it. In the fall of 1866, Rev. E. A. Winning, a flying evangelist, with headquarters in the field, was appointed to this mission. His wife participated largely in his labors, which lasted for three years, and proved, by the permanency of the work done, to be of the greatest benefit. He organized the Jackson class on the 5th of January, 1867. February 10, 1867, he formed the McClure class, with B. W. McClure as leader. When his three years of labor had been accomplished he left a church with a membership of one hundred and sixty-three and thirty-two probationers, where he had found only thirty-two in all.

The excessive labor of Mr. Winning told upon even his robust constitution, and upon the close of his work with this charge he was an invalid, and was compelled to remove from this climate, and about 1870 or 1871 he removed to California.

The conference for 1869 sent the Rev. W. H. Records to the Greenfield charge, as this work was now called. It comprised appointments, that year, at Greenfield, Fontanelle, Pleasant Ridge, Nevin McClure's, and Hazel Green. Mr. Records remained only a year, and at the close of that reported a membership in his charge of seventy-eight, and thirty probationers. The only church property in the possession of this denomination at this time was the parsonage at Greenfield, valued at four hundred and fifty dollars.

Rev. A. A. Powers was the next to take charge of this work, in the fall of 1870,

and the first quarterly meeting was held at Fontanelle, November 19, of that year. The following board of trustees were appointed for Fontanelle: W. R. Buell, H. H. Dart, James Rany, Norman Norton, J. A. Daugherty, J. C. Gibbs and J. J. Hetherington. These gentlemen contracted and had built, during the summer of 1871, the parsonage of Fontanelle. Mr. Powers resided at the latter place, and the parsonage at Greenfield was rented. In May, 1871, Mr. Powers resigned as pastor, and J. E. Jones served out the remainder of the year. E. R. Parris was elected steward, a position he has held ever since in the Fontanelle church. During this year the circuit was divided in two, and Greenfield and Fontanelle were made separate charges. Mr. Powers, a large, robust and genial man, with many friends, after leaving the ministry entered into business at Fontanelle, but soon sold out and is now at Great Bend, Kansas, engaged in business.

At the conference held in the fall of 1871, Greenfield circuit was supplied by Rev. J. L. Walton, and Fontanelle by Rev. F. A. Goodrich. No records are preserved of the labors of the latter gentleman's work, and he is chiefly remembered as a hard student and a true and faithful minister, and as being the first occupant of the parsonage in Fontanelle, moving into the same on Thanksgiving-day, 1871.

Rev. Mathew Mitchel was the pastor sent to Greenfield in the fall of 1872, and his circuit comprised appointments in Greenfield, Summit, Orient and Nevin. The first quarterly meeting was held in Greenfield, December 28, 1872, Rev. B. F. Durfee acting as a substitute for Rev. Mr. Flemming, the presiding elder. Members

of the quarterly conference present: M. Mitchel, pastor; J. B. Dunn, S. C. Vance, J. H. Marriat and J. T. Wilson. During the year J. E. Hill's name appears among the official members of the charge. Mr. Mitchel remained two years, and although he labored faithfully, but little advance seems to have been made in the good work. Among those reported at the first quarterly meeting of 1873 as having been received as members, were Doctor E. Spooner and wife.

Rev. M. Sheets was appointed to the Fontanelle mission in the fall of 1872, and continued therein one year, with but small success, and in the autumn of 1873 was succeeded by Rev. Leon Shaw. The first quarterly meeting was held at Fontanelle, November 22, 1873. Mr. Shaw had a very successful year, revivals of religion being held at various points, although but few of his converts ever got beyond the probationer's term, he lacking the element of carrying this to a perfect termination.

In 1874 Rev. William L. Reid assumed the pastorate of the Greenfield circuit. Nothing of any note occurred during his years of labor, and Brother Reid is remembered as the "funny preacher." "Some of his records," to quote from Rev. J. A. Wilson's account, "are unique and quite characteristic of the man. After the name of J. Hastings, of Orient, he makes this remark, 'a little bashful, but a good steward.' After the name of James Taylor, of Greenfield, is the remark that 'he is a good sexton.' In the marriage record he tells us that after the marriage of Nelson Whipple and Belle Green, of Nevinville, that 'they had a good time, a large company and a good supper,' and that he 'got five dollars for the job,'"

and many other remarks of a similar nature.

Rev. J. A. Jefferson, at the same time in 1874, was sent to Fontanelle, and labored hard and earnestly for the good cause.

At Greenfield, in the fall of 1875, Rev. L. Laverty assumed the pastoral duties, but leaving the field during the year, J. W. McPherson was employed to serve out the time, which is almost a blank in the history of the church. Rev. Cyrus Smith was sent to the Fontanelle mission in the same fall, and remained three years. He found but seventy-six members, and when he left it there were two hundred and thirteen. The work, under his able administration, became self-supporting the first year, and Mr. Smith held revivals at various points and opened new preaching places through his circuit. At the close of his labors a new circuit was formed in the north part of the county, known as Pleasant Hill.

The year 1876-77 found the Rev. G. F. Couffer on the Greenfield circuit. The appointments were Greenfield, Nevinville, Orient, and Bethel. This clergyman had most excellent success in all his work, and began the erection of the present house of worship, in Greenfield, which was so far completed that by seating with temporary seats, it was used the following winter. Rev. Mr. Wilson, in his history of the church, says: "It is to be regretted that the records of the board of trustees, during this important period of their history, is 'without form and void.' There being absolutely no record kept, we are left largely to guesswork in giving anything like a statement." The lumber for the house was hauled from Stuart, and the contract for the construc-

tion let to S. Parker, of Greenfield. The total cost at that time was about \$2,000, and a debt of \$400 hung over it. He remained here but a year, and was succeeded by Rev. C. L. Nye, who was appointed in the fall of 1877. He was a young man of prepossessing appearance, and a fair preacher. He found the church in process of erection and gave it much attention, engaging in the early part of the year in revival meetings with an evangelist by the name of Irvin, the result of their labors was the conversion of quite a number, and thirteen accessories to the church in Greenfield. A Sunday-school was organized this year, which was placed in the hands of T. A. Willson as superintendent. Mr. Nye's appointments were Greenfield, Orient and Bethel. The Nevinville appointment that has appeared regularly in the list of appointments, disappears this year from the history of such by the formation of the Nevinville circuit. Of this class, this much ought to be said in this connection—Nevin was first organized as a class in the winter of 1864 by Rev. P. F. Brazee, with the following members: George W. Grant, Julia Grant, E. Sawyer, Kate Sawyer, M. Covey, Ruth Covey, N. E. Jewett, Oliver Jewett, Cordelia Jewett and S. E. Gandy. This has now grown into one of the best and most prosperous charges, and owns nearly \$8,000 worth of church property. In 1881 a fine church edifice was erected here, and the society is in a most flourishing condition.

In the autumn of 1878 Rev. T. A. Lampman took charge of the Greenfield church. He found the church in debt, and had been unable to meet their running expenses, the church building un-

furnished and the people discouraged. The rare tact of this clergyman, united with unswerving cheerfulness, instilled a better feeling into the struggling church, and was rewarded by seeing the church begin a life of activity which promised ultimate victory. During his administration, besides inaugurating several internal reforms, he had about one-half of the seats made and paid for, the sidewalk in front of the church property laid and paid for, and provided for the payment of the debt of the church. Mr. Lampman remained two years, twenty-four months marked by some good investment on his part, for he was intensely radical on all questions wherein he thought he was right.

In the fall of 1878, Rev. C. L. Nye was appointed to the charge at Fontanelle, and served successfully in that place two years. During the last year a successful course of lectures was had in connection with the church; Messrs. Reese, Bartholemew, Ryman, Brezee and Berry being the lecturers. The year 1880, opened with a four-weeks' revival, which added a number to the church. Meetings were also held at Richland and Avondale. An addition to the parsonage was made and an organ purchased for the church. A Methodist Sabbath-school was organized this year, for the first time in Fontanelle, on the withdrawal of the society from the Congregational house and going to the German Lutheran church. During this same year a choir was formed and the new hymnal introduced.

In the fall of 1878, Rev. J. R. Welborn was selected to take charge of the new work at Pleasant Hill. His appointments were Pleasant Hill, Eureka Center, Oaks school-house, Prussia Center and Willow

Green. He fully organized the work in this circuit and received a number of accessions to the church. Mr. Welborn served one year, and was succeeded by Rev. Austin Crooks, who remained two years.

Rev. Jesse Evans was sent in the fall of 1880 to succeed Rev. Mr. Lampman, at Greenfield, and Rev. J. A. Wilson to Fontanelle. Mr. Evans was early at his post, but on account of the labor being too great for a man of his years, he resigned, and retired to his farm near Red Oak. Mr. Wilson was then authorized to interview the two churches and try to consolidate them in one charge, which, owing to the estrangement growing out of the county seat contest, was no easy task. But, by tact and energy, he overcame all opposition and became pastor of both charges. H. H. Badley was employed at the same time to supply Orient, and Bethel was left without any regular preaching. L. W. Gray was appointed to fill the rural appointments of the Fontanelle charge, "Union church," in Richland township, only remaining within the bounds of the consolidated charge. One of the first things done in Fontanelle was the healing of the breach between this church and the Congregationalist, and accepting the invitation of that body to worship in their house. Early in the spring of 1881 a location was secured on which to erect a church edifice of their own, and upon the 24th of June, of that year, the corner stone was laid with imposing ceremonies by the Masonic fraternity. But little else was done until the following year, when the outside was erected and enclosed. The interior was not finished until the winter of 1883-4.

The church was dedicated on the 2d of January, 1884, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. H. H. Oneal, the presiding elder. Rev. A. W. Armstrong, the present pastor at Fontanelle, came to the charge in the fall of 1883, and is meeting with a deserved success. He is a young man of good abilities, and has gained the regard of the community, and has a brilliant future before him.

On February 26, 1882, a class was organized at Brooks' school-house, in the east part of Richland township, by Rev. J. A. Wilson, with the following members: Arthur Mays, Homer Brooks, Mary Brooks, Delilah Mays, — Mays, five in all, which class is now in a flourishing condition, and bids fair to grow into a church organization.

The Rev. J. D. DeTar is the present pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Greenfield, and the following are the trustees of that church: J. E. Hill, D. Heaton, E. Spooner, J. A. Easton, Homer Gaines, James Henderson, Samuel Patterson, A. J. Fuller and G. W. Toole.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Adair was organized by Rev. T. A. Lampman, with some thirteen members, in 1875. Mr. Lampman was the first pastor, and remained in charge of the infant church for three years. He was succeeded by Revs. George Detwiler, E. Kendall, Edwin Holmes, Simms and A. H. Murphy. The first services were held in the public school building up to 1879, when, in the fall of that year, they commenced the erection of the church edifice. This is 50x30 feet in size, and cost \$2,000. It was dedicated for divine worship on the 6th of February, 1880. The three lots whereon it stands were purchased and

paid for by the Ladies' Mite society. J. A. Beebe was the first class leader, steward, and trustee, and was the superintendent of the Sabbath-school up to 1878. He was succeeded in that office by Lewis Hawes, who, in the fall of 1879, gave way for D. E. Bancroft. In 1881 William Armstrong became the superintendent, and in the following year was succeeded by Ellis Beebe, the present incumbent. The school has an average attendance of about forty-five, and the church a membership of forty-two.

The Methodist Episcopal church in Jefferson township, has the only religious edifice in the township. The building was erected in the summer of 1882, and is a beautiful structure 30x50 feet in ground area, and twenty feet high. It is located upon the southwest corner of section 14, and is a building of which the congregation feel justly proud. Rev. W. Wright worked up a sentiment in favor of building a church here, and took subscriptions for that purpose. The building cost about \$1,600, and was dedicated on the 10th of September, 1882, with appropriate ceremonies, by Rev. D. C. Franklin, a former pastor. The first religious services in this denomination were held at the house of William Hollingsworth in 1857, at which time a church society was formed with the following four members: John and Ruth Easton, Mrs. George B. Wilson and Mrs. John Loucks. The first officer was John Easton, steward. The present membership is thirty-seven. Rev. W. G. Hohanselt, the present pastor, entered upon his duties in September, 1883, and in February, 1884, held a revival, at which there were thirteen conversions.

The following letter from one of the former pastors of the Methodist church in this county, was received too late for incorporation in the general history of this denomination, but is placed here in this connection as of interest to the community.

METHODISM IN ADAIR COUNTY.

Gentlemen,—So far as we can individually learn, the first pastoral work done in this county, was by Rev. Charles G. Milnes, during the years 1857–59. At the annual session of the Iowa conference, held in Muscatine, September 7, 1859, there is no report of work in the county as a separate pastoral charge. But at this conference work was formally begun by the appointment of Rev. J. W. Todd as pastor. Brother Todd was succeeded in 1860, by Jacob Levan, and he in 1861, by Samuel W. Milligan. In 1862 the writer was appointed pastor of Adair mission. There were reported to us, twenty-four members. We preached in every settlement in the county, and at Nevinville in Adams, Grand River and Webster in Madison county, and Macksville, now Dayton, in Dallas county. There was then no dwelling between Greenfield and Fontanelle, but one or two between Greenfield and Nevinville. It was about twelve miles north to a dwelling, and nearly ten miles east.

The population of the county was very small, but a few hundred,—the voters numbered but little over one hundred. The county offices were at Fontanelle, and our communication with the outside world was by means of a stage line from Winterset to Lewis. Fontanelle had about a dozen families, and Greenfield about eight.

The writer is a native of Ohio, was born in 1842, came to Iowa before the beginning of the rebellion, has been in the ministry of the M. E. church nearly twenty-four years. Studied at Barnesville Classical Institute, Ohio, is A. M. of Iowa Wesleyan University, spent seven months in the army of the Union, in the 3d Iowa battery,—for thirty-one years a soldier in the army of the King.

JAMES LISLE,

Pastor of the M. E. church, Ogden, Iowa.

The Congregational church, of Fontanelle, is one of the oldest religious societies in the county, and was organized in 1856, with the following members: J. J. Leeper, Mrs. J. J. Leeper, Robert Snodgrass, Mrs. Robert Snodgrass, Cal Ballard, Mrs. C. Ballard, Mrs. Nancy Parr, G. F. Kilburn, D. L. Smith, Evan Evans, Mrs. Mary Evans, James Ewing and Mrs. Margaret Ewing. Rev. J. Mather was the pioneer pastor, and under whose instrumentality the church was formed. The following clergymen have filled the pulpit in the order named: Revs. J. S. Davis, A. V. Horn, J. W. Peet, G. M. Orvis, A. W. Archibald, H. S. Fish, G. W. Dungan, P. R. Adams and William Brooks. The church edifice was erected in 1871, at a cost of \$1,700, and was dedicated on the 4th day of June, of that year. The American Congregational Union donated \$500 toward the building of the structure, and the balance of the amount was raised here, and the entire indebtedness paid before the dedication. In 1883 a fine bell was purchased at a cost of seventy-five dollars, and now calls the devout to the house of worship. The first officers of this church organization were, J. J.

Leeper and Robert Snodgrass, deacons; D. L. Smith, clerk; G. F. Kilburn, trustee. The present officers are as follows: F. M. Bates, W. B. Slocum and J. A. Alexander, trustees; J. A. Alexander and W. B. Slocum, deacons; Mrs. A. E. Fancher, treasurer; O. C. Holmes, clerk.

The United Presbyterian church of Greenfield.—A number of families of this religious faith settled in Adair county during the years 1875, '76 and '77, and occasionally had services, being supplied with preachers at intervals by the Des Moines presbytery, during the fall and winter of 1877. A church organization was, however, effected on the 16th of February, 1878, through the labors of Rev. S. W. Lorimer, of the presbytery of Nebraska, with the following members: W. L. Linn, M. A. Linn, J. H. Giffin, W. D. Giffin, J. M. Ross, M. J. Ross, Sarah Paisley, A. R. Morrison, M. A. Morrison, J. R. E. Sterrett, M. E. Sterrett and E. L. Rust. The first officers were: W. L. Linn, ruling elder; S. M. Paisley, J. M. Ross and A. R. Morrison, trustees. This church was supplied with preaching by the presbytery until the latter part of 1879. J. F. Martin was then installed as pastor by a commission of the presbytery, on the 29th day of December, 1879, but had really presided over the church since the first of May previously. The church edifice was erected during the summer of 1881, and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on the 21st of August of that year, by Rev. Dr. McMichael, of Monmouth, Illinois. The building is a neat frame structure, 38x60 feet in size, with eighteen feet ceiling, and was put up at a total cost of over \$3,000.

The Presbyterian church of Greenfield

was organized on the 17th of May, 1874, and incorporated the 5th of June following. This organization was brought about through the labors of Rev. H. H. Kellogg, then the pastor of the church at Menlo, or rather Guthrie, as it was then called. Mr. Kellogg, whose biography appears in the history of Guthrie county, was a most excellent man, and full of zeal for the Master. The following were the organic members: A. S. Carmichael, R. A. Carmichael, A. M. Hutchinson, Ellen Hutchinson, Adeline Morris, John Paulus, Elizabeth Paulus, Jane Reed, Martha Reed, Ellen Reed, Mary Reed, Asa Wilson, Hannah Wilson, Samuel Wilson, Mary Wilson, C. P. Gilbert and wife. The first officers chosen were: A. S. Carmichael, S. E. Morris and C. P. Gilbert, trustees; Asa Wilson, elder. The first pastor was the Rev. C. Merwin, who attended to the spiritual wants of the little flock for about a year from the 1st of September, 1875, and considerable interest was awakened and several additions were made to the church during that winter. The Rev. C. H. DeLong commenced preaching to this society, April 1, 1877, and remained about a year. During this time there was a great awakening in Greenfield and its environ, and one hundred and seven were added to this branch of the Lord's vineyard. About this time, however, a colony separated from the parent church, and organized a Presbyterian church at Orient.

Rev. W. P. Barth was the next to fill the pastoral duties, and did so for two years, beginning in the spring of 1879. After he had left Rev. C. H. DeLong returned from Creston, and part of the time preached alternately at Greenfield and

Creston during the summer. On the 1st of November, 1881, he again assumed the functions of pastor to this church alone, and has since then held regular services in the town of Greenfield, and is the present minister. In 1882 the matter of erecting a church edifice came to the surface, and was considerably agitated. In the spring of 1883 this movement became crystalized and a subscription was put on foot and about \$3,000 was raised. With this as a nucleus, a beautiful and commodious building was erected, which will be dedicated in the early part of October, 1884. This structure will cost, when finished, about \$5,000. The present officers are: J. M. Crabb, Samuel Wilson and G. S. Wilson, elders; W. B. Martin, J. M. Gow, C. P. Gilbert, S. Wilson and J. G. Goodman, trustees. The membership is at present one hundred and thirty-three.

Rev. C. H. DeLong, the pastor, before coming to this place, preached in Delaware county, Ohio; in Deposit, New York, and in Waukegan, Illinois, and in all these places met with great success in his gospel work.

The Presbyterian church of Adair was organized on the 13th of April, 1875, at a meeting held at the residence of Henry P. Starr, by the Rev. J. C. Hanna. Ten members identified themselves with the infant church whose names are here given: P. M. Crawford and wife, J. R. Porter and wife, J. McKenzie and wife, Henry P. Starr and wife, James Campbell and D. W. Moss. H. P. Starr and D. W. Moss were elected elders for the first year; James Campbell, John McKenzie and Philander Crawford, deacons; D. W. Moss, P. M. Crawford and James Campbell, trustees. Rev. J. C. Hanna preached

to this little flock every alternate Sabbath for two years, and was succeeded by Revs. J. A. Walker, W. R. Smith, W. M. Graham, Bruce, Rankin and Kephart.

The Presbyterian Mite society attached to this church at Adair was instituted at a meeting at the house of Mrs. R. B. Brown, on the 4th of October, 1877, at which time the following officers were elected: Mrs. James Henry, president; Miss Mary Moss, vice-president; Mrs. R. M. Starr, secretary; Mrs. R. B. Brown, treasurer. This society of ladies has been a great help to the church in many ways, and deserves great credit for their energy and ability.

The German Lutheran church of Fontanelle.—The first services of this denomination were held at the county seat, in 1870, by Revs. Gottlieb Schenerle and Weiss, missionaries from Fort Dodge, Iowa. Services were held at the courthouse in German at irregular intervals, amounting in all to only about three or four weeks, from that time until 1873, when a congregation and church was organized with the following members: John G. Ehrenfried, Fritz Kreis, George H. Bauer, Ed. H. Heiman, Arnott Wühman, John Mangels, John Bohling, Henry Weluher, Henry Krooss, Nik Leuthhäuser, Fred Winter, August Fust, Jacob Bahlmann, Wilhelm Mehl. The first trustees were as follows: Edward Heiman, John Bohling, Henry Weluher, W. Mehl and George Bauer. The church, which is known as the German Evangelical Lutheran Emmanuel Church, erected a beautiful edifice for worship in the fall of 1873 and spring of 1874, at a cost of some two thousand dollars. The various business men of the village, regardless of

nationality or creed, contributing liberally to pay for the same.

The building was dedicated with solemn and appropriate ceremonies on the 26th of May, 1874, by Rev. Gottlieb Schenerle, assisted by a brother clergyman, who discoursed in English. The various pastors who have ministered to the spiritual wants of this little flock have been: Rev. G. Schenerle, from 1870 to August, 1879; Rev. L. C. Neumeyer, from August, 1879, to August, 1881; Rev. J. W. C. Noll, from the last date until the spring of 1883, and Rev. Joseph O. Zwicker, the present pastor, who assumed the charge on the 13th of April, 1884, and who was born in Switzerland, August 18, 1828. The officers for the present year are: Fred Roehner, president; Arnott Wühman, treasurer; Heinrich von Ahnen, secretary; Fred Winter, trustee. Thirty families are members of this church, and there are eighty communicants. A flourishing Sunday-school is run in connection with the church, which has a membership of fifty children.

The Baptist church of Greenfield was organized during the year 1874, with W. D. Rodgers and wife, A. L. Harrison and wife, Ransom Patrick and wife, G. Hamlin and wife, and possibly, one or two others as the original members. Rev. Mr. Birch was the first pastor, and under him and his immediate successors, services were held in the other churches, in the court-house, and in the school-house, and in 1882, with the Methodists. In 1883, however, they built the beautiful house of worship they now own, and which, together with the lot on which it stands, cost some \$4,000. Mr. Birch, the first pastor, was succeeded by Rev. Mr.

Barnes, and he by Rev. Williams. Rev. William Carpenter and Rev. Berry were the next, and were succeeded by the Rev. J. D. Burr, who is the present incumbent of the pastorate. There are about sixty members now in this church, thirty having been added within the last year.

The Christian church of Jefferson township was organized in August, 1865, by William Deal and J. B. McGinnis. The first meetings were held at the Watawah school-house, which was shortly after purchased for church purposes by John Loucks and J. B. McGinnis. This building stands upon the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 27, on land belonging to John Loucks, who gives the use of the ground freely. It is in size 20x30 feet. The original members of this communion were J. B. McGinnis and his wife Rebecca McGinnis, John Loucks and his wife Vashti Loucks, Francis and Hill Darnill, William Deal and his wife Jane Deal. J. B. McGinnis was the first elder, and has held that position, continuously, ever since. William Deal and William Hopkins did the first preaching in this township, according to the tenets of this denomination. A special revival was held in February, 1867, lasting about four weeks, which was conducted by William Lowe and J. B. McGinnis, which resulted in the conversion of thirty-one souls. At another held in January, 1879, conducted by J. B. McGinnis, sixteen were converted. The present membership is thirty-nine.

The Pleasant Christian church, of Jackson township, was organized March 23, 1880, with the following members: J. B. Sullivan and wife, Mary A. Sullivan, W.

J. Simpson and wife, A. E. Jackson and wife, Mary Howe, L. Banister and wife, O. O. Farnham, A. Beaver and wife, Martha J. Lawrence, A. Lawrence, Edith Lawrence, E. H. Sullivan and Laura B. Stoner. The church was organized under the labors of Rev. William Gadd, and Rev. O. E. Brown was installed as the first minister, who served two years, and was succeeded by Rev. Henry Davis, the present pastor. Meetings are held at the Pleasant Valley school-house, and the membership is at present about twenty-five.

The Anita Mission of the Evangelical church, of Jackson township, hold their divine services at the Rechtenbach school-house, on section 20. This society was organized in 1874, with the following original members: G. H. Metzgar and wife, Margaret and Rosa Metzgar, August Rech-

tenbach and wife, Theodore and John Rechtenbach. The first pastor was Rev. Leonard Reep. Rev. John J. Aschenbrenner is the present incumbent, and has been so since early in 1883. The present membership is about thirty.

The Anita mission, of the same church, located in Prussia township, hold services in the Corn's school-house, under the pastoral charge of Rev. John J. Aschenbrenner, of Jackson township church. This society was organized in 1876, with the following first members: George Farewell and wife, John Erbes and wife, C. Schwambeck and wife, Ernest Funk and wife. The first pastor was J. P. Pflame.

There is an organization of German Methodists in Grand River township, of which the first pastor was Rev. Henry Balgry, and Rev. Otto Schaltz, the present.

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATIONAL.

In regard to educational facilities, Adair county takes a proud pre-eminence above many others in the state, being one of those that carry out, in all its details, the law on the subject. The present mode of government of public schools differs much from early days, and is a vast improvement for, as is always with innovations, the law in this respect had to run the gauntlet, and finally arrived at what must be considered as filling all the require-

ments. There are, however, some weak points, which prove in many cases very inconvenient, if not exasperating. The law provides for the organization of what is termed district townships, which are divided by the local board into sub-districts. The district township, as its name implies, is a township organized for educational purposes. All of the sub-districts are parts of the whole, and the finances and all business matters of one and

all are managed by the board of directors, made up one from each district. Thus one sub-district cannot make up its mind to vote a tax and build a school-house which may be sadly needed, unless the whole township agrees that the tax shall be levied; a school-teacher cannot be engaged by the sub-district where he or she is to teach, but what the whole township have a voice in the matter. The board of directors often fixes a price to be paid to all the teachers in the township, and thus one teacher with a hard school to teach and fifty scholars must work for the same compensation as does the fortunate teacher with an easily taught school and five scholars. To partially rectify this crying injustice the law provides for the organization of the sub-districts into independent districts, or in other words, gives them power to choose their own board of directors and officers, in whom is vested all the powers held by the officers of the district township. It also provides for the erection of school-houses by the independent districts, but modifies this by the declaration that there must be fifteen scholars of the school age in the district before this can be done. This sometimes works an injustice, also.

In this connection is presented a few items from the superintendent's report of 1882, that of 1883 having been burned when the court-house was destroyed by fire in September, 1883. From it we learn that Adair county had the following:

Number of district townships in the county.....	15
Number of sub districts.....	122
Number of independent districts.....	13
Number of graded schools.....	3
Number of schools of all kinds in the county.....	138

Number of teachers employed.....	150
Average number of months of school each year.....	7½
Average compensation of teachers per month—male.....	\$33.91
Average compensation of females.....	\$29.43
Number of scholars between the ages of five and twenty-one, male....	2,437
Same, female.....	2,143
Whole number of scholars between ages of five and twenty-one.....	4,680
Number of pupils enrolled in the schools.....	4,042
Average daily attendance.....	2,074
Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil.....	\$2.46
Average cost of tuition per school year for each pupil.....	\$18.45
Number of school-houses in the county..	136
Value of school-houses.....	\$75,997
Value of apparatus in the schools.....	\$570
Number of teachers' certificates granted in 1882.....	254
Of which are males.....	74
And females.....	180
Number of applicants rejected, females..	7
Males.....	2
Average age of male teachers.....	26
Average age of female teachers.....	21

As to the financial condition of the educational department of Adair county, it could not be better, and in this connection is presented a few items taken from official reports of 1883, for the information of our readers, as follows:

SCHOOL HOUSE FUND.

	<i>Dr.</i>
Amount on hand per last report.....	\$ 2,992 07
Received from district tax.....	8,044 53
Received from other sources.....	697 71
Total.....	\$11,734 31
	<i>Cr.</i>
Paid for school houses and sites.....	\$ 5,228 18
Paid for library and apparatus.....	263 19
Paid on bonds and interest.....	1,563 05
Paid for other purposes.....	1,892 94
On hand.....	2,786 95
Total.....	\$11,734 31

CONTINGENT FUND.

	<i>Dr.</i>
On hand per last report.....	\$ 2,782 96
Received from district tax.....	10,588 29
Received from other sources.....	1,043 08

Total.....\$14,421 71

Cr.

Paid for rent and repairs on school houses.....	\$ 2,085 04
Paid for fuel.....	3,378 97
Paid secretaries and treasurers.....	1,224 73
Paid for records, dictionaries, etc.....	232 33
Paid for insurance and janitors.....	895 55
Paid for supplies.....	778 49
Paid for other purposes.....	1,981 93
On hand.....	3,447 19

Total.....\$14,421 71

TEACHERS' FUND.

	<i>Dr.</i>
On hand as per last report.....	\$18,427 27
Received from district tax.....	29,989 13
Received from semi-annual apportionment.....	4,642 81
Received from other sources.....	344 49

Total.....\$54,403 67

Cr.

Paid teachers.....	\$35,212 36
Paid for other purposes.....	511 21
On hand.....	17,680 10

Total.....\$54,403 67

Whole amount paid by districts for school purposes during year.....	\$56,735 45
Whole amount now in hands of district treasurers.....	\$23,924 24
Amount reported on hand September 1881-'2.....	\$24,307 69
Amount reported "on hand at last report," September, 1883.....	\$23,924 24
Amount of institute fund on hand....	\$132 12

SCHOOL FUND COMMISSIONER.

At the time of the organization of Adair county, in 1854, the office now known as

that of county superintendent of public schools was yet something of the future. The nearest approach to it was the school fund commissioner, but who merely had charge of the money belonging to the schools—about like the supervisors of the present day do. He was vested with authority to make loans of these funds to private individuals, upon landed security, but so far as educational matters were concerned, he had little or no authority. In those days the directors of the district did the examination of the teachers and other work now devolving upon the superintendent. But little was done in this county by these officers, on account of the late date at which the county was organized, and as during the winter of 1857-58 the office of school fund commissioner was abolished by an act of the general assembly, the duties of that office, as regards the management of the school funds, devolved upon the county judge, and subsequently, when the board of supervisors was created, these duties passed into their hands and still remain with that body. The duties of the commissioner, so far as schools and educational matters are concerned, passed into the hands of the

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, which office was by the same act, created. His duties then were the same as to the present day, except that now he has charge of the Normal Institute fund, which at that time did not exist.

The first superintendent of schools was George H. White, who was elected in 1859. Mr. White was born in Plympton, Massachusetts, in 1825. In 1832 his parents removed to Plymouth in the same state, where he was reared until he was thirteen

years old, when he shipped on a ship sailing from that port, as cabin boy, and made three voyages to Europe. In 1849, went around Cape Horn in a sailing vessel, to California, where he remained two years. In 1857 he came to Nevinville, Adair county, as one of the Boston colonists, where he lived until 1863, when he removed to Des Moines, where he has resided ever since, and is engaged in the wholesale notion trade.

In 1861, Simon Barrows was elected county superintendent and served nearly two years. He was a native of Massachusetts, and came to this county in the fall of 1856, and settled in Jefferson township. He resigned this office before the expiration of his term and removed to Adams county.

James Ewing was elected as the successor of Mr. Barrows, in the fall of 1863.

James S. Ewing was a native of Champain county, Ohio, born about 1830. He was the eldest of the family that arrived at maturity. He was always a farmer, but in his younger days taught school in his native state. He removed to Iowa in 1854, and to Adair county in the spring of 1855, and settled on a farm in Richland township, where he took up one hundred and sixty acres of land. His wife was Miss Margaret Evans, a native of Wales, by whom he had a large family of children, living on the old homestead in Richland township. Mr. Ewing held the position of school superintendent as above stated, and took great interest in all public affairs although not much of a politician. Was an active worker in all church matters and was highly respected by all who knew him. He died in February, 1881, on the

farm, and is interred in the cemetery in Richland township.

His successor was Wesley Taylor, who qualified for the office on the 1st of January, 1866, and served in that capacity for two years. Mr. Taylor filled the position of county recorder, and under that head may be found a sketch of him in full detail.

C. G. Bowman was the next superintendent of schools of Adair county, commencing his duties in January, 1868.

J. W. Peet, now of Richland township, was the next to fill this important office, having been elected to the same in the fall of 1869, and filled it for two years. Rev. Josiah W. Peet, a man who has in his lifetime held many positions of trust and responsibility, beside taking a great interest in educational and religious matters, is now a resident of Richland township. He was born in Benson, Vermont, September 11, 1808, and it may not be out of place to state here that he celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday at the place of his birth, he being there to give an address at the centennial celebration of the first settlement of the town in 1783. His parents were Wheelock and Elsie (Hickok) Peet. Josiah was the fourth of a family of six children, consisting of three boys and three girls. Three of the family are still living. He remained in his native county till 1832, when he went to Middlebury, Vermont, to attend college, graduating in 1836. He then attended the theological seminary, Andover, Massachusetts, and graduated from there in 1840. He was ordained for the ministry in 1841, at Gardiner, Maine, where he resided ten years. He then went to Fall River, Massa-

chusetts, where he established Mount Hope seminary. He was principal of the school some ten years. He then resided in East Hampton two years, then going west. He was principal of Oshkosh high school two years, and was in charge of Yellow Spring college (now Parson college), Des Moines county, Iowa, three years. From there he went to Fontanelle to preach the gospel. He holds a high place among Congregational preachers, and has done some good work for the sect. He labored for several years throughout the county and assisted in organizing several churches in the region. He was married 17th November, 1840, to Miss Louisa C. Rich, at Lincoln, Massachusetts. They have five children—Sarah Louisa, Elizabeth H., Caroline T., George R. and William W. He has held the position of county superintendent of schools, entering upon the discharge of his duties in 1878, and serving four years. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. His youngest son, William W., is treasurer of the *American Board of Missions* for Turkey and resides at Constantinople, Turkey.

H. J. Morgan was elected in 1871, to the office of county superintendent of schools, and served two years. On the expiration of his term he removed to California, where he died in 1876.

Miss Mary Childs was the next superintendent of schools of Adair county, having been elected to that office in the fall of 1873, and served two years. This was the only lady who has filled an official position in this county. Miss Mary Childs was a native of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and first saw the light on the 1st of September, 1841. She was the daughter of Samuel A. and Jane E. (Chapin) Childs,

and was a sister of B. F. Childs, now living in Grand River township. She came to Adair county in 1871, and was elected county superintendent of common schools as above on the republican ticket, and served two years. Just at the close of her term of office she was married to A. M. Childs, and died at Creston, Union county, on the 17th of January, 1879. Her husband now resides in Des Moines.

Miss Childs was succeeded by M. W. Haver, who was elected in 1875, and re-elected in 1877, serving four years at this time.

In the fall of 1879, J. W. Boyer was elected to this office and was re-elected in 1881, filling it for four years. He is now a resident of Prescott, Adams county.

In the fall of 1883 Myron W. Haver was re-elected to this office, and is the present incumbent of it. Myron W. Haver, superintendent of Adair county schools, was born in Livingston county, New York, November 28, 1844, and there spent his early days. From 1861 to 1863 he attended the Nunda academy of his native county, but stopped his schooling to enter into the services of his country. In November, 1863, he enlisted in Company F, 1st New York dragoons, and served with them until July, 1865, in the Army of the Potomac. At the close of the war he returned home and resumed the acquirement of an education at Nunda academy, graduating from there in 1867, and following this by teaching there until 1869. He then came to this county and taught school in Lincoln township and other parts of the county until 1875, when he was elected county superintendent of schools. After serving two terms (or four years) he resumed teaching; but in the

fall of 1883 he was again elected county superintendent, and is now filling that term. In 1881 and 1882 he was principal of the Greenfield schools. He was married June 5, 1873, to Miss Clara A.

Arnold, also a native of New York. They have four children—George W., Fred N., Hattie and Clara M. Mr. Haver is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the G. A. R.

CHAPTER XV.

JOURNALISM IN ADAIR COUNTY.

Adair county has had an abundant opportunity to test the value of newspapers as aids in building up business centers and making known its resources to the outer world, while its civilizing influence has been almost unlimited; and, as a general thing, its citizens have always manifested a liberal spirit or purpose toward the various journalistic enterprises that have been inaugurated in their midst. It must be truthfully said, that in dispensing their patronage to the press, they have been tolerant and magnanimous, as they have been reasonably generous to journals of all parties. It may be difficult to correctly estimate the advantages derived by Adair county in a business point of view from the influence of the press; which at various times has called into requisition respectable, if not eminent talent, in the advocacy of local interests, which has had a tendency to inspire its citizens, as well as friends, far and near, with a hope and confidence in its prosperity.

In every community there are shriveled

souls, whose participation in the benefits of enterprise is greater than their efforts to promote the public welfare. These are the men who will never subscribe for a newspaper, but will always be on the alert to secure, gratuitously, the first perusal of their neighbors' papers. These are the croakers who predict evil and disparage enterprise. But, with very few exceptions, the press of this region, or the community through which they circulate, has never been cursed with such drones. On the contrary, as patrons of the press, Adair county citizens have established a good name. As records of current history, the local press should be preserved by town and county governments in their archives for reference, as these papers are the repositories wherein are stored the facts and the events, the deeds and the sayings, the undertakings and the achievements that go to make final history. One by one these things are gathered and placed in type; one by one the papers are issued; one by one these papers are gathered together and bound, and another

volume of local, general and individual history is laid away imperishable. The volumes thus collected are sifted by the historian, and the book for the library is ready.

There should be some means devised by which press records might be preserved and made accessible. This, of course, is attempted in all offices, but, as a general thing, files are sadly deficient; still by dilligent search and much inquiry, enough data has been gleaned to supply a tolerably accurate record of the county press; but if any inaccuracies or omissions are noticeable, they may be attributed to the incompleteness in the files, and, in some instances, in their total absence.

ADAIR COUNTY REGISTER.

The first newspaper published in Adair county was established by James C. Gibbs, at Fontanelle, in 1863, under the above head. It was a six-column folio, and was run by Mr. Gibbs for about two years, when he sold it, and the material was moved to Winterset. About the same time, or shortly after, J. C. Gibbs purchased a newspaper outfit at Lewis, the county-seat of Cass county, and bringing it to Fontanelle, revived the *Register*. This was a larger sheet than its predecessor, being seven columns. It continued under his charge until 1867, when he disposed of it to Kilburn & Rutt. Later on it passed into the hands of M. M. Rutt, and in 18—, it was purchased by James Rany, who editorially controlled it, and ran it in Fontanelle until 1875, when he removed it to Stuart, and founded the *Stuart Register*. A history of this pioneer journal, from that date, can be traced in the annals of the press

of Guthrie county, up to the time of its consolidation with the *Locomotive* of that place.

ADAIR COUNTY REPORTER. *Independent Republican.*

The first number of the *Reporter* was issued from the *Reporter* office in Fontanelle, March 15, 1872. The proprietors of the paper were James C. Gibbs and George L. and James M. Gow. The firm's name was Gibbs & Gow Brothers. None of the proprietors of the paper were printers, nor had any of them had any newspaper experience, except that Mr. Gibbs had for a short time been the proprietor of the first paper established in Adair county. James M. Gow was appointed editor, and entered upon his work without experience, but with considerable enthusiasm and with very definite purposes. The prospectus, which unfortunately has been partially destroyed, was as follows:

"In presenting the first number of the *Reporter* to the citizens of Adair county, and soliciting as we do their support for our undertaking, we conform to the established and very proper custom of laying before the people the motives that have led us to the establishment of a newspaper, and the principles that shall govern us in our editorial career.

"Looking alone to the present we feel assured that the rapid increase of population in our county and its growth in material prosperity have already opened a field sufficiently wide to justify the establishment of a second paper at this point. But if we do not entertain this assurance, our course would be the same as now. The healthful climate, fertile

soil, and other natural advantages of our county, the confidence we feel of early completion through Adair county of a great through route of railroad, giving us easy access to eastern markets, and the revival of easier times will induce a large immigration to this region. Believing as we do, that we are upon the eve of more prosperous times than Adair county has yet experienced, we feel that the time is propitious, and every circumstance invites us to the undertaking.

"Competition is wholesome in all pursuits in life. We recognize the usefulness of the *Register* in the past, and the *Reporter* now extends to it the assurance of its good will, and invites it to a union of effort for the production of whatever may advance the prosperity of our country. . . .

"As to the personnel of the *Reporter* our senior editor, J. C. Gibbs, is too well known to the people of the county to need an introduction. Mr. Gibbs, as our older citizens will remember, established and conducted for several years, the *Register*, and his well-known tact and energy will secure for the *Reporter* the confidence of all.

"Of the other members of the firm, the Messrs. Gow, who have more recently become citizens of the county, we will say nothing further, than that they will endeavor to meet the approval and confidence of the patrons of the *Reporter*."

At the time the *Reporter* was established the population of Adair county was only about four thousand, and that of Fontanelle was less than three hundred. It was essentially a frontier county, and a large proportion of its people were characterized by the virtues and vices common to frontiersmen. The proprietors of the *Reporter*

conceived that much could be done by a newspaper in giving a proper direction to the social, political and business affairs of a county in a formative condition. The *Reporter* has had no ambition to wield an influence beyond its own county. When the *Reporter* was established, and for many years before, the civil service of the county had been in a very unfortunate condition. Before the first year of its career had expired it fell to its lot to discuss the administration of several of the county officials, and as a result of it, there was a general overhauling of the official conduct of these parties. The result was the introduction of greater system and better methods in the execution of official duties. The people were aroused to the importance of the subject and the effect of it is still observable in the county.

"In pursuing its course it has frequently been placed in antagonism to its own party, which during its almost entire career, has held power in the county. While the proprietors of the *Reporter* are, and have always been, strong republicans, they have never believed that party success was as desirable, as party purity and integrity, and have never hesitated to attack the faulty or dishonest civil service of their own party with the same determination and spirit they would display toward the opposition party in like circumstances. While such a course has, as might easily have been foreseen, alienated party friends, and was not calculated to win popularity. Before the close of the first year the partnership of Gibbs & Gow Brothers was dissolved, Mr. Gibbs retiring from the firm."

In the early part of July, 1875, the *Reporter* was removed from Fontanelle to

Greenfield, and in their issue of July 2, the Messrs. Gow said "Good bye," to their friends in the former village, in the following words:

"This issue of the *Reporter* is the last published at Fontanelle. As the business of Gow Brothers demands their daily presence at the county-seat, we have thought it best to remove our paper and law office at once to that place. In changing our place of business, we take the opportunity of expressing our regret that the change has become necessary, and expressing, also, our thanks to the citizens of Fontanelle and its vicinity for the liberal and growing patronage that has been extended to us. Before the first year of its existence had expired, the *Reporter* had become self-supporting, and from that time to the present it has slowly but steadily advanced in strength. This comfortable degree of prosperity has been due chiefly to the patronage and good will of the citizens of Fontanelle. The removal of the *Reporter* to Greenfield will not abate in the least our personal interest in Fontanelle, and our interest in it as a thriving town of Adair county. While we will exert ourselves to advance the interests of Greenfield and promote its prosperity in all respects, yet we do not expect to lose any of our interest or affection for the town in which we spent nearly five happy and prosperous years, of which we have had so many pleasant recollections, and whose citizens have extended to us so many substantial evidences of their favor. Thanking our business men and citizens generally for the support extended to us, we promise unhesitatingly to deserve these in the future and solicit their continuance. Owing to the

removal of the residence of our foreman, and the removal of our office, there will be no *Reporter* issued next week."

The *Reporter* was established in the new county-seat, in a building erected for the purpose, where it has ever since remained. It is an excellent model of the country newspaper as it should be, and the keen, trenchant pen of James M. Gow, the editor, is feared by the evil doer, or careless public officer, as it should be. Perhaps there is no more ready writer, or so fearless a one, in Western Iowa than Mr. Gow, who can utter commendation where it is due, or scathing sarcasm or direct rebuke if necessary. James M. Gow was born at Washington, Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1836. He attended the public schools of his native town until he was fifteen years of age, when he entered Washington college, one of the oldest educational institutions west of the Alleghany mountains. After completing his junior year he accepted the position of teacher in the public schools of Washington. In the fall of 1857, in company with his brother, A. M. Gow, he took charge of the Dixon collegiate institute, located at Dixon, Lee county, Illinois. This institution was established by the Presbytery of Rock river, and was then under its charge. In the fall of 1860 A. M. Gow accepted an appointment to the superintendency of the public schools of Dixon, and James M. Gow was appointed principal of the high school of that place. They held these positions until the fall of 1863, when they accepted like positions in the schools of the city of Rock Island. At the close of the school year of 1866, A. M. Gow, having resigned the superintendency of the Rock

Island schools, James M. Gow was appointed his successor. He held the position of superintendent for three years, when, in the fall of 1869, he accepted a call to occupy the position of professor of mathematics in the State university of Iowa, at Iowa City, made temporarily vacant by the absence of Professor Leonard. In the fall of 1870, after a continuous service as teacher for fourteen years, in company with his brother, George L. Gow, he came to Adair county, and first settled in Fontanelle. Shortly after his arrival in the county, in company with James C. Gibbs, Gow Brothers established the Adair county *Reporter*, and James M. Gow became its editor. From that time until now he has been occupied with the cares of editing the *Reporter*, and the management of real-estate belonging to the firm of Gow Brothers.

The history of the *Reporter* would be incomplete without a mention of Joseph S. Bartow. Mr. Bartow was working in the office of the *Fairfield Ledger*, when he was recommended by a mutual friend as a suitable person for foreman of the *Reporter*, then about to be established. His services were engaged, and he appeared upon the ground in time to get out the first number of the paper. From that time until December, 1880, he occupied the position of foreman in the office, a period of nearly ten years. He was called foreman largely as a complimentary title, for in the early years of the *Reporter* all the duties of devil, compositor, pressman, mailer and foreman were performed by him with the assistance of a boy to roll on press day. But for his industry, faithfulness, honesty, cheerfulness, and strict integrity, Gow Brothers, whose other busi-

ness has always been extensive, would have found the *Reporter* a burden on their hands. In December, 1880, Mr. Bartow dissolved his connection with the *Reporter*, having purchased an interest in the *Creston Gazette*. In January, 1883, having sold out his interest in the *Gazette*, he purchased a one-third interest in the *Reporter*, and assumed his old position of foreman and general manager of the business department of the *Reporter*. Under its present management the course of the *Reporter* will remain unchanged. It aims to be solely a county paper—not merely to give the local news of the county, but to exercise a watchful care of the government of the county, believing as it does that when the township and county governments in the state are pure and economically administered the state government cannot be other than pure and economical also, at least for any considerable period.

THE ADAIR REFLECTOR,

an interesting six-column folio journal was instituted in the spring of 1874, at the town of Adair by Charles Stuart. The first paper issued bore the date of Thursday, May 28, 1874. Mr. Stuart was the owner of the town and in order to lay its advantages before the people of the county, started this paper, which was wholly taken up with glowing descriptions of the embryo town, and long lists of land owned by Mr. Stuart, but it answered the purpose for which the enterprising proprietor founded it. In the initial number the editor makes an extended salutatory from which we quote some parts. He commences in this way: "The days for resenting apologies for

adding another sheet to the press which reflects, cultivates and educates public opinion have long since passed away. The newspapers having done so much for the civil liberties of mankind, and having contributed such a large proportion to the present enlightened and happy condition of the masses have come to be regarded as the guardian of the people's rights and liberties; the most important auxiliary of the business man, and a welcome visitor in the households of the families of mankind; carrying with it the news of every portion of the world, and giving a daily or weekly succinct history of the locality where it circulates. That the *Reflector* shall be no exception to its contemporaries is the intention of its proprietor.

The article then calling attention to the large list of lands in the vicinity owned and for sale by Mr. Stuart, goes on to prove its assertion that it is conferring a boon on the inhabitants of this locality by making these matters public.

It then says: "But the *Reflector* has other and important objects in view. While it will ever be closely identified with every business enterprise in Adair, as well as the improvement and development of Western Iowa, and will walk hand in hand with every business enterprise calculated to advance the interests of this young and growing country, it will endeavor to be a faithful reflector of the wants and opinions of the people of the locality where it circulates, as well as to give a faithful exposition of the politics and general news of both state and nation. In politics the *Reflector* is, and will be, uncompromisingly Republican, believing that the political faith which has proved the salvation of the country and enabled it to double its

value in a single decade, and that has fostered and protected the liberties of the whole people, regardless of color or previous condition, is by far the safest, most enlightened and wisest policy for the nation to pursue. Finally, the *Reflector* will endeavor to keep pace with the improvements of this young and growing country, and be no inactive spectator to the rapid improvement and development of the finest country the sun of heaven ever shone upon."

The paper had no very extended existence, and soon passed to that land from whose bourne no newspaper is resurrected.

THE GREENFIELD TRANSCRIPT.

Republican.

When the long struggle over the county-seat was ended, and it became evident that it must and would be removed to Greenfield, there to remain, there was at once a demand for a newspaper that the citizens could feel like trusting and patronizing, and one which would labor in every possible way for the best interests of Greenfield. The *Register* then published at Fontanelle, did not propose to remove here, and the proprietors of the *Reporter* had taken such a course in the county-seat matter as caused them to be regarded by the people of Greenfield with feelings anything but friendly. Under these circumstances Charles Stuart, who had considerable interest in the county and some in the vicinity of Greenfield, resolved to establish a paper at this place. He accordingly procured a press and type, and office outfit, and shipped them across the country on wagons from Stuart. J. J. Flynn, then editor of the *Stuart Locomotive*, came down to superintend the

matter. The press was established in the upper room of A. P. Littleton's building, now occupied by Fuller, Warren & Co. The type was hastily set up, and on the 2d day of July, 1875, the first number of the *Greenfield Transcript* was struck off. The first copy printed is now, we believe, in the possession of A. P. Littleton. It was an eight-column folio, one side of which was printed in Chicago. Such was the origin, and the cause of the origin of the *Greenfield Transcript*. Although Mr. Flynn was the ostensible editor, yet his time was so taken up with editing the *Locomotive*, that the greater part of the work was performed by Joseph McDermid, a young lawyer of Greenfield.

Mr. Flynn continued as editor until November 24, 1876, and Mr. McDermid assumed control as editor. The name of Mr. McDermid then continued to appear as editor until April 20, 1877, at which time John W. Jones took his place. Mr. Jones continued in editorial charge of the paper until it was purchased of Mr. Stuart, March 1, 1878, by Dr. E. Spooner, who then became editor and proprietor. Dr. Spooner still remains editor, though he disposed of a third interest in the office in November, 1882, to A. J. Shrader, who thereby became and remains one-third proprietor.

On the 7th of March, 1878, when Dr. Spooner took charge of the paper, he, in obedience to custom, made the following opening address to his friends and patrons: "As announced some weeks since, this issue finds us in charge of the *Transcript*. We are aware that there is always, under such circumstances, a natural and very proper anxiety to know the guiding principles by which an editor proposes to be

actuated. We say that this is a very proper anxiety, because in this age and and throughout Christendom, the printing press is the all-potent power, overtopping all others in its efficient results for weal or woe. Hence the great necessity that its position, utterances and influence should be right, and the great responsibilities devolving upon him who would conduct it. We are fully conscious of these responsibilities, and have no disposition to shirk or ignore them, but enter upon our work with a full determination to meet every responsibility and discharge every obligation to the best of our ability.

"Having lived for some years in Adair county, and being known to a very considerable number of its citizens, it is surely not necessary for us to declare ourselves as fully as might be expected of a stranger. All that we have is vested here, and all our interests center here, and our interests and your interests demand that we make the *Transcript* a first-class county paper. This we propose to do. We shall endeavor to present our readers each week with a full and complete account of every event of any importance transpiring among us. We shall endeavor in every case to advocate those things which are for the best interests of Adair county, and we shall open our columns at any and all times to those of our fellow-citizens who, feeling a like interest with ourselves, desire in this way to obtain a hearing. In addition to this we expect to give very fully the current news of the day, and a liberal supply of literary, scientific, educational, moral and religious reading. Having been brought up on a farm we naturally take an interest in all matters pertaining to agriculture, and

'shall endeavor to give the farmers and farmers' wives of Adair county everything which may be of interest or benefit to them.

"Having spent some years of our life in the school room, it would be only natural that we should take a warm interest in all that pertains to schools. We hope to be found working shoulder to shoulder with those who are pushing forward the benevolent reforms of the day. So, too, we shall ever labor for every public enterprise or improvement calculated to benefit our town or county. In short, we shall advocate and work for everything that is calculated to make our community better or more prosperous, and therefore more happy. Having acted with the republican party from its first organization, in its efforts to secure freedom to our states and territories, free homes, in a proper sense, for the homeless—in its efforts to preserve the Union and overthrow rebellion and nullification, and in its subsequent effort to secure to all classes, freedom and equality of civil, legal and political rights, we stand fully committed to these principles, and we expect to labor for them till the rights of all are respected; till the weak are protected, till neither race nor color, wealth nor position shall turn the scale in a question of rights, till free education, free thought and free speech be everywhere tolerated, and political persecution and intimidation, burning, outrage, bloodshed and murder shall cease. But while in the main we agree with and propose to act with the republican party of Iowa, and the West, it shall not abate in the least, our personal good feeling toward those who differ from us, and we shall grant them at all times, a respectful hearing through our columns.

"While we freely open our columns and solicit contributions from all, yet we wish it understood that no personal ill-feeling or abuse, nor anything offensive can, at any time, appear in them. We surely need not say more. We have said more now than we intended, and will only add a word. Fellow citizens, our interests are identical, and we labor for a common benefit. Give us your assistance and we will each exert ourselves that you may be richly repaid."

While the paper was nominally under the editorial charge of Messrs. Flynn and McDermid, the active editorial functions were from time to time performed by Charles Staley, W. A. Ashton, George Dew, and others.

The paper was established as a Greenfield and Adair county organ, to advance the best interests of Adair county, and more especially of Greenfield. And such it has ever remained. And this fact seems to be recognized by the citizens of Greenfield and vicinity in yielding it a much larger support than any other paper in the place. It has since been enlarged to a nine-column paper, and is now printed on a power press. The job office connected with it has been supplied from time to time with new fonts of type and other facilities, until they now boast of being able to show work that will equal, if not excel, any work done in this section of the state.

In politics the *Transcript* has been republican from the first, and such it is to-day. On all the vital issues it stands squarely with that party. It is also an ardent advocate of prohibition, and took a decided and active course on that subject. It is devoted to the cause

of popular education in day-schools and Sunday-schools, and of every effort and movement for the public good. Its editor claims to be in favor of everything that can make mankind permanently more prosperous and happy.

H. G. Spooner, the eldest son of Doctor E. Spooner, has been the foreman of the *Transcript* office ever since his father bought it. He had but six months' experience at the business, in the *Reporter* office, before taking upon his shoulders this position, but a natural talent has replaced a long apprenticeship, and he ranks well among the brethren of the craft.

FONTANELLE OBSERVER.

In February, 1879, the Gow Brothers established a paper with the above name, at the village of Fontanelle. It was a seven-column folio, with patent outside, and had a small patronage. James M. Gow, who at the same time was editor of the Adair county *Reporter*, at Greenfield, handled the editorial quill. Under the above proprietorship it was continued until February 27, 1881, when it passed into the hands of the present owner and editor, M. A. Rany. On his ascending the editorial tripod, he addressed the patrons of the paper in the following language:

"Having assumed the editorial management of the *Observer* we suppose it devolves upon us to say something of our future intentions in connection therewith. For the present, owing to the fact that we have another paper on our hands—the Audubon county *Defender*—it will be necessary for us to leave the *Observer* in the hands of Mr. John Dicus, a printer of much experience, and whose habits none can ques-

tion, until such time as we can settle up business in Exira and remove to Fontanelle, at which date we hope to add considerable new material to this office, making it as soon as possible second to no printing office in Adair county. To the many citizens and business men of Fontanelle, who have so kindly extended to us the right hand of citizenship, we return sincere thanks, and hope by a strict attention to business and a courteous treatment of all, to maintain that high regard of citizen worth and friendly feeling which is bestowed on all law-abiding citizens. It is our aim to build up a business, not temporarily, but rather one for years to come, as in the future we expect to make Fontanelle our home; and in managing the *Observer*, while it will be run financially strictly in the interest of the proprietor, yet every effort will be made to promote the best interest of Fontanelle and Adair county, its citizens and inhabitants.

"In politics it will be a firm adherent to the stalwart republican doctrines, treating all candidates and office aspirants kindly alike, without fear or favor, until nominated by a republican convention, when the straight ticket will be supported without deviation. Although to all others of any political faith the columns of the *Observer* shall always be open for the discussion of the issues of the day.

"As the *Observer* is the advocate of Fontanelle and its business, we hope to obtain a liberal patronage from its citizens, and the west half of Adair county the same.

"Trusting that you will not be too hasty in your judgment, and as lenient as possible, until all is settled."

In the spring of 1882, Mr. Rany, hav-

ing freed himself of his other business, gave his whole attention to the *Observer*, and enlarging it to a six column quarto, gave it an entirely new dress, and otherwise fitted up his office. The *Journal*, which is quite creditable in make-up and in local news, is printed on a Fairhaven power press, and the job department of the office is well equipped with first-class material and machinery. A sketch of M. A. Rany, the editor, appears in connection with the post-office of Fontanelle, he being the present postmaster. The foreman of the *Observer* office is H. H. Colwell, a most able printer. And why should not the printer have a good word said for him as well as the editor? If one is the brains, the other is the hands, and one could not exist without the other. To use the words of that gifted writer, poet and journalist, B. F. Taylor:

"The printer is the adjutant of thought, and this explains the mystery of the wonderful word—that can kindle a hope as no song can—that can warm a heart as no hope—that word 'we,' with a hand-in-hand warmth in it for the author and printer, are engineers together. Engineers, indeed! When the little Corsican bombarded Cadiz at the distance of five miles, it was deemed the very triumph of engineering, but what is that range to this, whereby they bombard the ages yet to come.

"There at the case he stands and marshals into line the forces armed for truth, clothed in immortality and English. And what can be nobler than the equipment of thought in sterling Saxon—Saxon with the ring of spear on shield in it, and that commissioning it when we are dead, to

move gradually on to the 'latest syllable of recorded time.' This is to win a victory from death, for this has no death in it.

"The printer is called a laborer, and the office he performs toil. Oh, it is not work, but a sublime rite that he is performing, when he thus sights the engine that is to fling a worded truth in grander curve than missile e'er before described—fling it into the bosom of an age yet unborn.

"He throws off his coat indeed! we but wonder, the rather, that he does not put the shoes from off his feet, for the place whereon he stands is holy ground.

"A little song was uttered somewhere, long ago—it wandered through the twilight feebler than a star—it died upon the ear. But the printer caught it up where it was lying there in the silence like a wounded bird, and equips it anew with wings, and he sends it forth from the ark that had preserved it, and it flew forth into the future, with the olive branch of peace, and round the world with melody, like the dawning of a spring morning.

"How the types have built up the broken arches in the bridge of time! How they render the brave utterances beyond the pilgrim's audible and eloquent, hardly feeling the free spirit, but moving—not a word, not a syllable lost in the whirl of the world—moving in connected paragraph and period down the lengthening line of years."

H. H. Colwell was born at Concord, Erie county, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1847, from which place his parents removed when he was two years old to Rock county, Wisconsin, where they resided about eight years and again removed to

Mower county, Minnesota. Here they lived for about eighteen years and at Austin, in this county. The subject of this notice at the age of fourteen years entered the office of the *Minnesota Courier* as an apprentice. He succeeded in the "art preservative" so well that at the end of about a year and a half the editor came to him one day and said: "Henry, I have enlisted for three years, or during the war, and I want you to run the office while I am gone." In two weeks he departed and the burden of conducting a poorly paying county newspaper fell upon young shoulders. Suffice it to say, the newspaper made its regular appearance with H. H. Colwell as editor and manager for nearly a year, when an order was received to discontinue the paper, as the material had been sold. This was a relief to the young newspaper man, who had worked hard for small pay, and who had been repeatedly advised to close the business up, but who, from his bringing up and persevering will, knew no such word as "fail," and would probably have been running the office yet if he had not had orders to the contrary. He then worked at his trade in different parts of the state, until about the year 1870, when he, in company with his brother, A. N. Colwell, established at Austin, Minnesota, the *Mower County Transcript*, which, in the face of strong opposition, they successfully conducted for two years, and the paper is now one of the most influential in Southern Minnesota. In 1875 he removed with his widowed mother to Fontanelle, and secured the position of foreman of the *Adair County Register*, where he remained until the removal of the county

seat, when he removed with the paper to Stuart, where he remained some two years, when he received a liberal offer from the proprietor of the *Bismarck (Dakota) Tribune* (who was an old Minnesota friend), to take a half-interest in that paper, or to act as foreman. He went to Bismarck and remained a year, but being strongly urged by his mother, who was getting quite old and feeble, he returned to Stuart, where he, in company with J. J. Davies, established and successfully conducted for about two years the *Stuart Ledger*, when, upon receiving a liberal offer, they sold out. He then returned to Fontanelle and assumed the mechanical management of the *Observer*, where he now is and which position he has held for the past two years. Altogether he has been in the printing business, almost without intermission for twenty-three years, and is still blessed with that best of friends, a mother, for whom he has earnestly striven to make the downward path of life as easy and bright as possible.

THE ADAIR NEWS.

Neutral.

The journal with the above name, which is published weekly at Adair, in this county, was established in the spring of 1882, the initial number making its appearance on the 17th of March of that year. G. W. Wilkinson was the proprietor of this neway little sheet that was gotten up in four column quarto form. The first issue contained the following greeting from the pen of the editor:

"It is generally customary in starting a newspaper for the editor, in the initial number, to set forth a long list of prom-

ises—which are very seldom fulfilled—as to the future of his paper, in what is termed the salutatory. But we wish to vary somewhat from this custom, and will therefore make as few promises as possible, and will, to the best of our ability, comply with those we do make.

“The *News* will be published weekly and be devoted to local and general news, endeavoring at all times to work for the best interests of the community in which it is published.

“While we are personally a republican, the *News* will be neutral in politics, reserving the right to publish communications on the political issues of the day from all parties.

“The subscription price of the *News* will be \$1.25 per year in advance.

“Asking the citizens of Adair and surrounding country for their support, we will enter upon the duties of editor and publisher of the *Adair News*.”

Mr. Wilkinson still wields the pen editorial and has made quite a journal of his paper. It is bright and crisp and is full of local news. The newspaper has met with considerable encouragement from the citizens of the thriving village where it is published, and its columns carry a goodly show of advertisements, the life of a country newspaper.

George W. Wilkinson is a native of Jasper county, Iowa, born on the 27th of August, 1856, and is the son of A. J. Wilkinson, a native of Indiana, now a harnessmaker in Adair. George commenced the printer's trade with the *Gleaner and Herald* in Jasper county, and there worked until 1872, when he bought an office in Prairie City, Iowa. He started the *Prairie City News*, and in 1854 he

published the *Mitchellville News*, of Polk county. In 1876 he issued the *Prairie City Echo*, and after one year he operated the job office of that place. In 1882 he moved his office to Adair, and commenced issuing the *Adair News*, and has since been editor of that paper. He was united in marriage in 1878, to Miss Florence E. Barr, a daughter of H. W. Barr, of Union county. They have two children—Frank A. and Milton G. Mr. Wilkinson is a substantial and trusty man, and is highly esteemed by his many friends. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F.

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.

Democratic.

The only democratic paper published in Adair county, was established at Greenfield by Welshous, Moyer & Co., under the above name, with Abe O. Welshous as editor. The first number was issued on Thursday, August 9, 1883, and contained the following salutatory:

“It is with pleasure that we herewith offer you the first democratic paper ever published in Adair county. We do not come forward claiming to revolutionize journalism by any means, and just here have a splendid opportunity for making great promises, but will simply say that we shall use our utmost endeavors to issue such a sheet that the great party we represent may never have cause to be ashamed of. It is our desire that a friendly feeling exist between ourselves and our cotemporaries, and also to keep aloof from personal matters, and never to throw the first stone. Being strangers among you, perhaps for a few weeks our local columns may not be up to the standard, and should this be the case, your kind indulgence is

respectfully requested. The curtain now rises and the performance begins."

The paper was conducted under the same management until May 15, 1884, when Mr. Welshous disposed of his interest, and the present editor assumed control of the paper with the following greeting:

"In assuming the editorial chair of the *Review* we are fully aware of the responsibilities and duties devolving upon that position. We shall endeavor to treat all subjects that come under our notice in an independent and fearless manner striving to do justice to all and speaking ill of no one without a just cause. Politically the *Review* shall continue to be democratic, and shall stand up in the defense of that party against all calumny and misrepresentation, and outspoken in its criticisms on all cases of public interest. While its columns are always open for communications on matters of interest, they shall be closed to those expressing nothing more than personal spite and grievances, and as we have no axes to grind, we shall not grind any for others. Asking a continuance of your favors we are,

Yours respectfully,

Harry W. Moyer, editor."

The paper is a bright and spicy sheet and is well patronized by people of all political complexion throughout the county, and bids fair to grow to large proportions. It is a neatly printed seven-column folio, all printed at home, and contains in each issue local news from nearly every part of the county.

Harry W. Moyer, the editor and proprietor of the *Review*, is a native of the "Old Keystone State," Pennsylvania, and was born at Freeport, Armstrong county, on the 12th of February, 1857. He is the son of John Moyer, born September 20, 1830, and Emily Moyer, *nee* Cowell, born February 15, 1838. Harry moved with his parents to Brownsville, Fayette county, on the 1st of September, 1864, where he graduated from the high school of that place in 1871. After leaving school, Mr. Moyer having determined to learn the art of printing, the same year departed to Philadelphia, where he entered the office of the *Sunday Leader*, but only remained a short time. We next find him engaged on the *Journal of Commerce*, where he stayed three years, conquering the difficulties of the "art preservative." For the next four years he was employed in the office of Bavis & Pennypacker, where he was initiated into the mysteries of book and job composition and presswork, in the latter of which he became very expert. He moved into Western Pennsylvania on the 13th of July, 1877, and was employed in the job department of the *Mount Pleasant Dawn*, a paper published at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, for two years, and subsequently was for two years more the foreman of the *Sentinel*, of Claysville, Washington county.

Retiring from the latter position, he ran a saw-mill for a couple of years, and came to Greenfield in the summer of 1883, and assisted in starting the *Review*, of which he is now editor.

CHAPTER XVI.

RAILROADS.

In the days when the feet of the pioneers pressed the sod on the prairies of Adair county, no guiding road had they on which they could travel to reach their destination. A pocket compass, the north star, the course of the streams, or often blind chance were their only guide. Before their coming to select their lands and build their humble cabins, the prairie grass and flowers had never known the disturbing feet of the white man. Few railroads were there in the United States, and in the state of Iowa, they lay, as yet, in the bosom of unborn years. The hardy pioneer seeking a new home, came by wagon on horse-back, yes, often on foot; the ferries across the streams were of the rudest description, if there were any at all, but often the immigrant was compelled to ford the creeks, or raft himself and his precious goods and chattels over the rivers. Sometimes wagons were transported across the river in small Indian canoes that were lashed together, at a width to accommodate the breadth of the wagons; the wheels of one side of the wagon being placed in one canoe, and the wheels of the other side in the other canoe, and then paddled across. The horses and cattle swam by the side of this primitive ferry, and another voyage was made to "set over" the family of the immigrant who shared his toil and privation.

As the country settled up, the needs of the pioneers began to increase. Stores and trading places began to spring up, goods and merchandise were hauled by wagons from Fort Des Moines and other far-away points. In those days, and until the railroads crossed the Mississippi river, and followed the settlements into the interior, freighting and staging was a prosperous business, and laid the foundation for fortunes for men who engaged in it. The old four-horse stage is still remembered with much pleasure as being the joy of their early days, when the farmer stopped his team in the furrow, the mechanic dropped his tools and the merchant came from behind his counter, all to see the stage go by. What a hero—a man to be envied—was the driver of that gorgeous turnout. The young man's mind could conceive no higher ambition than to drive a four-in-hand stage. And, in fact, it made many of the fathers and men in middle life feel wonderfully proud when, for the first time, they took a seat in one of those old coaches to be whirled back to the East, from which they had so laboriously toiled with plodding oxen but a few years ago.

Many abortive attempts were made in early days to induce one of the lines of railroads, then banding the state, to run a line through this county, and on the 3d

of September, 1866, the board of supervisors passed a resolution appropriating some eight hundred dollars toward making a railroad survey through the county of Adair, and appointed three of their number, A. P. Littleton, F. M. Corr and James McMasters, a committee to fix the time of beginning the survey, superintending its execution and paying the bills therefor.

Nothing tangible came of this, but in 1867, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific laid out a road along the line dividing Adair from Guthrie county, and partially in both of them. This, which was built the following year, became the great outlet for the stock and produce of

Adair county, and continued to be the only one until in 1879, the branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, known as the Creston and Northern railway, was built, entering the town of Fontanelle, its present terminus, in April, 1879. This road which has depots at Orient, Greenfield, and Fontanelle, within Adair county, connects with the main line of the "Q" road at Creston, and thus Adair county is placed in direct communication with the outside world, and its markets by two lines of railroads. With these advantages, and the magnificent resources of soil and climate, there is but little danger in prophesying a brilliant future to this section.

CHAPTER XVII.

ADAIR COUNTY IN THE WAR.

Looking at Adair county to-day we can scarcely realize that when the war broke upon the country, arraying more than a million of men in arms, and making our ship of state reel and stagger as if smitten by thunder bolts and dashed upon rocks, it had been settled less than ten years; and Iowa, as a state, was as yet in her infancy. But, notwithstanding its own soil had not been fully subjugated to man's use, very material aid was promptly offered in subduing the rebellious states. The feeling throughout Iowa was universal that the Union must be preserved,

and although the people of this county were but a limited few, still the sights and sounds that were so noticeable in every village and hamlet north of the Mason's and Dixon's line, were duplicated here. The celerity with which men abandoned the pursuits of peace to take up those of war was most marvelous.

In 1860, Adair county had a population of but nine hundred and eighty-four souls, large and small, men, women and children, yet the truly loyal sons of Iowa, who had made this their home, did not hesitate to go to the front in such numbers that

when the census was taken in 1863 there were but nine hundred people found within its borders. Eighty-eight soldiers enlisted in the service of the government from this county, that were accredited to it, and several others passing over into the surrounding counties entered the companies being raised there.

Officially, Adair county nobly did its part, issuing bounties to volunteers to large amounts, for account of which see the action of the board of supervisors in the chapter relating to county government.

Appended is given a list of the gallant heroes from Adair county, who participated in the war, and were credited to this county, according to the official returns:

FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Carpenter, John C.

COMPANY F.

Adams, W. F.

TENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Aarons, Andrew, Farrell, Marion.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Second Lieutenant:

M. E. Black.

Privates:

Currier, E. G.,	Littleton, A. D.,
Hoch, Isaac,	Clarey, Joseph,
Stewart, J. M.,	Reid, Benton,
McAfferty, F. M.,	Lents, G. W.,
Currier, Charles F.,	Bish, Stephen,
Buck, F. A.,	Bunce, Myron,
Augustine, Jacob,	Carley, Stephen,
Barrows, P. C.,	Dugan, Joseph,

Black, C. H.,	Davis, P. T.,
Dugan, Daniel,	Easton, S. B.,
Friend, Bice,	Friend, Miles,
Lents, Isaac,	Lucas, G. W.,
Lucas, Thomas,	Lee, Edward,
McCall, James S.,	McCall, Hugh H.,
Maxwell, W. B.,	McCartney, George,
Myers, S. H.,	Moore, D. S.,
Nelson, W. M.,	Pendleton, E. G.,
Rodgers, W. M.,	Rodgers, H. W.,
Robison, J. A.,	Reid, A. C.,
Shreeves, Jonathan,	Thomas, G. W.,
Thomas, W. B.,	Wilson, W. H.,
Witte, James M.,	Myers, John J.,
Adams, W. F.,	Bennett, William L.
McCall, W. R.,	

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

This regiment—one of the bravest and best disciplined in the service—was organized at Council Bluffs, and mustered into the service of the United States at that place, December 1, 1862, with the following officers: Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, colonel; R. F. Patterson, of Keokuk, lieutenant colonel; and Charles B. Shoemaker, of Clarinda, Major. The regiment was ordered to Helena, Arkansas, but on reaching that place were not disembarked, but ordered to join an expedition then being organized by General Gorman to go up the White river. This expedition resulted in no good to anybody, but, on the contrary, was the cause of much suffering to the troops. In April and May, 1863, the 29th formed part of the expedition to Fort Pemberton, and came back to Helena in time to take part in the attack on that place, on the 4th of July, 1863.

It seems that Helena had been made a depot of supplies and recruits, and was the source of much uneasiness and alarm to the rebels, still holding the most of

Arkansas, threatening, as it did, the more important points therein. Lieutenant General Holmes, of the Confederate army, was ordered to take it. Re-enforced by the troops of Generals Sterling Price, Fagan, McRae, Walker, Marmaduke and Parsons, until his force numbered according to the official report, 7,646 men, he appeared before the place. Helena was fortunately under the command of Major General B. M. Prentiss, who had 3,800 effective men behind strong earthworks, mounted with serviceable guns, with the main approaches well covered with abatis. The gunboat Tyler, under command of lieutenant commandant, J. M. Pritchett, was also on hand, and played an efficient part in the defense. The 29th was drawn up in line of battle at daylight, and marched across the bottom to their position on the Sterling road, about half-past four o'clock. Two companies were immediately sent forward to drive the enemy from their position on the crest of a hill, but finding them too strong, other companies were sent to their assistance, until eight were thus deployed. In the meantime the enemy had got two guns into battery, with which they opened a brisk fire, and under which their line pushed rapidly forward, cheering and exulting as they advanced. Our skirmishers met them with a galling and incessant fire, under which they gradually fell back, contesting the ground inch by inch. The skirmish line of the 29th now pressed the rebels back to the crest of the hill, previously held by the confederates, compelling them for a time to abandon their guns, which, however, after several ineffectual attempts they recovered, leaving one caisson on the field. The regi-

ment, supported by the 36th Iowa infantry, in this contest was pitted against one brigade of five regiments of infantry, one battery and two regiments of cavalry, and reported a loss of seven killed and twenty-four wounded, some mortally and many of them severely.

On the 1st of August, 1863, General Rice's brigade, to which the 29th was attached, became a part of the expedition intended for the reduction of Little Rock, Arkansas, under command of Major-General Frederick Steele. Leaving Helena, August 11, after a fatiguing march they reached the front of the enemy's works before the city, September 10. Fully expecting a severe contest for the possession of the capital of Arkansas, they were disappointed, the enemy evacuating the place upon the charge of the cavalry division under General Davidson, who was in the advance.

The 29th was on duty in Arkansas, with the balance of the division, throughout the balance of the year 1863 and 1864, and had several engagements with the rebels. On the morning of the 2d of April, 1864, the 29th was assigned the position of rear-guard to the supply train, together with a section of Captain Voegler's battery. While the train was passing through a narrow, muddy defile, made by a small stream about a mile beyond Terre Noir Bayou, a battalion of Shelby's cavalry made an attack upon the rear, but was held in check by the left wing of the regiment. As soon as the advance had cleared the ravine, Colonel Benton ordered the line to be formed and the battery into position and opened upon the advancing rebels. This was responded to with spirit and accuracy

by two pieces of artillery. The enemy fell back but made demonstrations of a flank attack upon the left of our forces, whereupon Colonel Benton with his regiment returned to Terre Noir Bayou, where the rebels again renewed the attack. This was met as before by the fire of the battery and a few rounds of musketry, which sufficiently discomfited the rebels to enable the Union line to fall back under cover of the fire of its skirmish line to a hill two miles distant. At this point the regiment was deployed on each side of the road and the battery placed in position, and the enemy came up in force and made a desperate charge upon our left wing, but was promptly repulsed, upon which he fell back, crossed the road, and attacked our right with no better success. The engagement lasted about an hour and a half, although the 29th was not engaged any more, the brunt of the balance of the conflict being borne by the 50th Indiana regiment, which had just come up. The loss to the 29th in this battle was twenty-seven killed, wounded and missing, including among the wounded three commissioned officers.

In the engagement of the 4th of April, at Elkin's ford, on the Little Missouri, this regiment was ordered forward by General Rice, across the bayou, and drawn up in line of battle in the rear of four companies of the 36th Iowa Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Drake. The left wing was subsequently ordered back across the bayou, under Major Shoemaker, and drawn up in line in the rear of the remaining six companies of the 36th Iowa, under Colonel C. W. Kittredge, and the right wing was ordered to fall back to the

bank of the bayou. No part of the regiment was engaged with the enemy, and the casualties was confined to one man wounded.

On the afternoon of the 10th of April, 1864, another engagement was had with the enemy at Prairie d' Anne, where the regiment was ordered into position, as reserve, in the rear of the 33d Iowa. The line of battle having been formed, it was propelled forward, skirmishing with the enemy, but driving him back at all points and the march resumed toward Camden.

On the morning of the 30th of April, 1863, the 29th was also engaged in the battle of Jenkins' ferry. The official report on this affair speaks in glowing terms of the gallantry of this favorite regiment. Colonel Engelman, commanding the brigade, thus officially speaks of it as "one of the most sanguinary engagements of the war, and was fought exclusively by infantry, the section of artillery brought into position by us firing but a single shot, whilst the enemy's battery of four pieces went into position only to be taken by a combined charge of the 29th Iowa and 2d Kansas. The ground over which the battle was fought, with the exception of two open fields near the road, was a majestic forest, growing out of a swamp, which it was very difficult to pass on horseback, the infantry being up to their knees in water most of the time."

Between the 11th of August and the 10th of September, 1863, the 29th, with the balance of the army, marched, under General Steele, to Little Rock. The weather was exceedingly hot and dry, and there was but little of any worth transpired except the difficulty of the

march. Many were sun-struck, and it was impossible to get all the sick in the ambulances. This campaign ended in the occupation of Little Rock, where the 29th went into winter quarters.

In the spring the regiment was unfortunate enough to be a participant in the Red river expedition, following General Steele in what is known as the Camden campaign.

On the return of the army to Little Rock a re-organization was effected and the 29th was assigned to the first brigade of the first division. It was afterward transferred to the second brigade, second division, where it remained until the end of the year.

The regiment remained at Little Rock nearly a year now, except about a month from the latter part of July to the first of September, when it was stationed at Lewisburg on the Arkansas, fifty miles above Little Rock.

When General J. J. Reynolds assumed command of the department of Arkansas there was another re-organization of the army. In this the 29th was assigned to an organization known as the "Detached Brigade of the Seventh Army Corps," and Brigadier General E. A. Carr made the commander. Under this leader the brigade received orders to proceed to New Orleans, which expedition they started on on the 9th of February, 1865. After a tedious voyage our regiment reached the "Crescent City" on the 14th and 16th of February. The 29th was quartered in an old foundry in Algiers, across the river from New Orleans. On the 20th the regiment moved by rail to Lakeport, on lake Ponchartrain, and thence by steamer to Mobile Point, Alabama. The

vessel on which they were embarked ran aground in Grant's Pass, one of the inlets of the harbor of Mobile, and they had to be transferred to another steamer. They were disembarked on the 23d of February, and without tents or baggage went into bivouac on the sands of Navey Cove, three miles in the rear of Fort Morgan, one of the defenses of Mobile.

The preparations for the campaign now commenced. On the 17th of March the army began its toilsome and difficult march to Mobile. On the 25th, it found itself under the frowning guns of one of the strongest defenses of the city—Spanish Fort, and at once began its investment. During this seige the 29th bore its full part, and in no way diminished the unsurpassed reputation of the Iowa soldiery. Its loss during this campaign was twenty-two men.

After the capture of Spanish Fort, which took place on the 9th of April, the regiment marched to the assistance of General Steele, who was investing Fort Blakely, another of the defenses of Mobile, five miles above Spanish Fort. The 29th arrived just in time to witness one of the most brilliant and successful charges of the war, the assault of General Steele's command on Fort Blakely, on the evening of Sunday, April 9, 1865.

On the 12th, the regiment entered Mobile, and the next day marched with the division to which it was attached, to proceed to Mount Vernon arsenal, on the Tombigbee river, forty miles from Mobile. On its way thither, the regiment had a lively skirmish with the enemy, the last in which the regiment was engaged, and among the last of the war.

On the 22d Colonel Benton assumed

command of the arsenal, his regiment forming the garrison. On the retreat of the rebel forces much of the property belonging to the government had been destroyed, and much more carried away by the neighboring inhabitants. Hence the arsenal, once one of the most pleasant and beautiful pieces of property owned by the government was found by Colonel Benton in a dilapidated condition. He immediately set to work to renovate it as far as possible, and succeeded in restoring it to much of its former beauty. The regiment returned to Mobile on the 12th of May.

On the 1st of June, part of the regiment sailed for Texas, and arrived at Brazos Santiago, on the 9th, where the rest of the command joined it in a few days.

When General Sheridan assumed command of the military division of the gulf, he directed the immediate muster out of the 29th Iowa. Consequently the regiment sailed for New Orleans in the latter part of July, and on the 10th of the following month was honorably discharged from the service, and ordered to Davenport, Iowa, for final payment and disbandment.

It arrived at Davenport on the 19th, and then numbered seven hundred and sixty-five officers and enlisted men. Of these only four hundred and fifteen were originally attached to the 29th. The remainder were recruits of the 19th, 20th and 23d Iowa regiments, which had been assigned to Colonel Benton's command a few weeks previously, when these regiments returned home for disbandment. On the 25th of August, 1865, the 29th was disbanded and its members dispersed to their several homes in the far West.

The regiment was unfortunate in being kept so long in the department of the Arkansas, away from the more brilliant fields of action. It was one of the best disciplined regiments in the army, never shrank from any duty required of it, and only needed the opportunity to make a record equal to that of any Iowa regiment. The 29th never tarnished the fame of Iowa troops.

Colonel Benton was a brave, high-minded, and intelligent officer, and exerted a fine influence over the men of his command. Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson had few superiors as a commander among the field officers of the army. In the opinion of the writer, one star at least should have honored his shoulder. At Helena, Terre Noir, Elkins' Ford, Prairie D'Anne, Camden, Jenkins Ferry, Mobile, and on every other occasion, where it has been called upon to meet the enemy, it responded with a degree of alacrity, soldierly skill, and courage unsurpassed by the troops of any of the armies that have borne a part in the great struggle for the Union.

ROLL OF HONOR.

"How good and sweet for one's country to die."

Wilson, W. A., Company I, 4th cavalry, died of chronic diarrhoea at Keokuk, November 11, 1862.

Hubbard, A. B., same company and regiment, died of pneumonia, November 22, 1862, at Mound City, Illinois.

Crane, John M., Company I, 4th cavalry, died at Atlanta, Georgia, July 23, 1865, of chronic diarrhoea.

Pace, William H., died of typhoid fever, at Memphis, Tennessee, May 6, 1864. He belonged to Company E, 4th cavalry.

Stroup, Henry, Company E, 4th cavalry, died at Montgomery, Alabama, April 28, 1865, of camp diarrhoea.

Friend, Miles, Company D, 29th infantry, died at Helena, Arkansas, February 4, 1863.

Lents, Isaac, Company D, 29th infantry, died on the 7th of February, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas.

Lucas, Thomas, Company D, 29th infantry, died at Helena, Arkansas, February 5, 1863.

Maxwell, William B., died at Keokuk, Iowa, July 16, 1863; member of Company D, 29th infantry.

McCartney, George, Company D, 29th infantry, died February 2, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas.

Moore, D. S., Company D, 29th infantry, died at Memphis, Tennessee, March 27, 1863.

Thomas, W. B., Company D, 29th infantry, died March 1, 1865, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Witte, James M., Company D, 29th infantry, died at Helena, Arkansas, May 13, 1863.

Carpenter, John C., Company B, 4th infantry, died of camp fever, October 6, 1861, at Rolla, Missouri.

Augustine, Jacob, Company D, 29th infantry, died at Helena, Arkansas, February 3, 1863.

Black, C. H., Company D, 29th infantry, died February 3, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas.

Bish, Stephen, Company D, 29th infantry, died at Helena, Arkansas, July 9, 1863.

Dugan, Daniel, Company D, 29th infantry, died of pleurisy, January 27, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas.

Easton, S. B., Company D, 29th infantry, died January 29, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas, of typhoid fever.

Friend, Bice, Company D, 29th infantry, died of erysipelas, at Helena, Arkansas, January 29, 1863.

FORTY SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Brown, Theodore, Cears, Frederick H.

SECOND VETERAN CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Davis, Joseph D.

COMPANY B.

Camel, John F.

COMPANY I.

Johnson, Christopher M., King, John S.,
Kenbery, Thomas, Shadley, M. P.

NINTH IOWA CAVALRY.

COMPANY H.

Black, M. E., sergeant.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY I.

Overmyer, J. R., lieutenant.

White, John H.,	Winkley, John S.,
Kendrick, Samuel M.,	Crane, John M.,
McClure, S. M.,	Sage, Philo G.,
Miner, Thomas,	Schweers, John,
Codner, A. P.,	Crittenden, M. T.,
Chapman, D. H.,	Colvin, O. H.,
Ewing, T. M.,	Goings, E. C.,
Pace, W. H.,	Pace, F.,
Root, Abner,	Stoup, Henry,
Ewing, R. E.,	Atkins, G. W.,
Atwood, Thomas H.,	While, J. H.,
Wilson, W. A.,	Hubbard, A. B.

CHAPTER XVIII.

GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP AND CITY.

The territory which now comprises Greenfield township is found in sections 7, 8, 17, 18, 19 and 20 of township 75, range 31. This subdivision was organized in 1859, and originally constituted the territory now known as Greenfield, Lee and Orient townships. Orient township was the first to assert an independence from the original body, which occurred June 7, 1869. It was then organized as Dayton township, but was afterward changed, at the will of its citizens, to its present name. Lee township followed likewise in the steps of its predecessor—Orient—in the fall of 1880, so that but the foregoing-named sections remain to what was once the large territory known as Greenfield township. This now independent subdivision is bounded upon the north, east and south by Lee township, and on the west by Summerset township. As this territory lies almost entirely upon what is known as the great water-shed of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, it is only traversed by a few small brooks which rise in its eastern borders. The Creston and Fontanelle branch of the C., B. & Q. railroad enters its borders at the center of the western line of section 19, and takes a rather zig-zag course through section 18, passing into Summerset township from the latter section about a mile north of where it enters the township on section 19.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first to make a settlement within the limits of what is now Greenfield township were two parties by the names of Hillin and Hodgson, who, in 1854, located upon the southwest quarter of section 7. Here they put up pole cabins, of the most primitive architecture—mere sheds—with no floors, or any conveniences. They were hardly settlers, being of that race, half aboriginal, half squatter, who precede actual settlement. They made no improvements, and in a short time they left the country, and their lands fell into the possession of Milton Munger.

The next to make a settlement was S. K. Mallery, who had made some improvements and broken some land when the town of Greenfield was laid out. Among the other old settlers of this part of the county may be mentioned also J. Myers, Mathew Clark, and A. P. Littleton.

A. P. Littleton opened the first store in the town, in the first building which was erected in Greenfield. This was a small structure, built of planks, and had been used as the stage station. In June, 1859, he put in a small stock of general merchandise in a front room. In the fall of the same year he removed to a small building which had been erected on the lot, on the east side of the square, where Gray & Martin's land office now stands.

This building was some time afterwards removed to near the hotel, and here Mr. Littleton ran his store until 1868, when he built a new building on the same lot, and in this continued until 1878. In December of that year he sold the stock of goods to A. P. Stephens & Company, who ran it until March, 1883, when it passed into the hands of the present proprietors, Fuller, Warren & Company. Mr. Littleton still owns the building.

The fourth place of business was opened by Hutchinson Brothers, in 1873, in a small building, erected by C. P. Gilbert, which is now the rear part of Teague's drug store. They had a general stock of goods, in which common lines of dry goods predominated.

In 1878, A. P. Stephens purchased the Littleton store, and carried a stock of dry goods and general merchandise, which was placed under the management of S. M. Shattuck, now county treasurer. The latter gentleman afterward became a member of the firm, but in March, 1883, the present firm of Fuller, Warren & Co. succeeded to the business. They carry a well-assorted and selected stock of about fifteen thousand dollars, and being young men, full of enterprise and business ability, are doing an immense trade.

Edward E. Warren, of the firm of Fuller, Warren & Co., general merchants, was born in Henry county, Iowa, March 30, 1862. He was there reared, and received his education in the county, at the academy of New London. In 1876 he accepted a position at clerking in New London, which he held for two years, when he went to Rome, Iowa, and held a similar position for one year. He then came to this city, where he was at first a clerk with Mr. A.

P. Stephens. After two years' service for Mr. Stephens at Greenfield, he was transferred to the store, run by the same gentleman, at Creston. He stayed at Creston two years, and then returned to Greenfield, and became a partner in the firm of which he is now a member. Mr. Warren has good social and business qualifications, and stands high in the community.

Among the houses engaged in the disposal of dry goods, clothing, groceries, boots and shoes and notions, is that of Krabiel Brothers. This concern was instituted in March, 1879, by I. B. Krabiel, opening in the Heaton building, but in 1881 he removed to his own brick store. The present firm was formed in August, 1883, by the admission of his brother Charles A. Krabiel to a partnership. Their store is 22x60 feet in size, and they carry about five thousand dollars' worth of goods.

Homer Gaines, the largest dealer in dry goods, clothing, groceries and general merchandise in Greenfield, is the legitimate successor of the firm of Gaines & Robinson, founded in May, 1881. At that time they were doing business on the public square, but in February, 1883, they removed to their present location. In May following, Mr. Robinson retiring, the business fell into the hands of Mr. Gaines, who has operated it ever since. He has by far, the finest store-room in the county, it being a large double one, 40x66 feet in size, well lighted, and fitted up in excellent taste, and with due regard for the ease and comfort of his patrons and salesmen. He carries a well-selected stock of about fifteen thousand dollars, and is doing a fine business.

Homer Gaines was born in Austenburg,

Ashtabula county, Ohio, on the 26th of July, 1838, and is the son of Austen and Henrietta (Olmsted) Gaines. His father was a wheelright, but in later life followed farming. In 1840 the elder Mr. Gaines moved with his family to Knox county, Illinois, where he lived for many years. He is the son of Samuel and Esther (Blakesly) Gaines, and grandson of Samuel Gaines, Sr. At the age of seventeen Homer commenced teaching school, having gained his knowledge under adverse circumstances that would have tried any less persevering mortal. For ten years he thus taught in the winter, and in the summer worked on the farm. On the 29th of October, 1861, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha A. Boyer, but leaving his young wife, home and friends, at his country's call, he enlisted for three months in the 138th Illinois infantry, under Colonel Goodwin, and was made first lieutenant of Company B, of that regiment. On his return to private life he engaged in the mercantile trade in Victoria, Knox county, Illinois, with C. S. Clark, under the name and style of Gaines & Clark. But his popularity and reputation for strict integrity, induced the people of that county to elevate him to a position of responsibility and he was elected treasurer of Knox county in 1867. This position he filled most acceptably for two years, and at the same time read law under Judge A. M. Craig, Mr. Gaines having moved to Knoxville, the county seat, on his election. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, and forming a law partnership with Z. Cooley, Esq., carried on business in that place. After about two years, Mr. Gaines returned to Victoria where he again em-

barked in the mercantile business and practiced his profession as a lawyer. He was called on to fill nearly all the offices of trust in that country, until December, 1881, when he came to Greenfield, and has resided here permanently ever since. He is now engaged in the general merchandise business, a history of which has been given above. Since 1861 he has been a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and at the conference of the central Illinois district, held in 1876, Mr. Gaines was elected a local preacher, and occupies the same position at this place. Mr. Gaines is the father of six boys, viz—Franklin Howard, Richard Judson, Arthur Austen, Harley, Daniel Webster and Robert Homer.

George W. Tool & Co. opened in the dry goods business here in February, 1883, and continue to run it yet. About \$10,000 worth of stock is carried by them.

Runyan and Co. is a firm composed of H. Runyan and Pierce S. Metz, and who started in business here on the first of March, 1884. They carry a stock of dry goods, etc., and, for a new house, are doing a fine trade.

The second place of business in the town was that of C. P. Gilbert, who opened a drug and grocery store in the spring of 1869. This he continued until the autumn of 1873, when he disposed of it to Hutchinson brothers, on account of ill health, and removed to his former eastern home, but returned to this county later, and is now a resident of Lee township.

A. E. Teague, dealer in drugs, medicines, books, stationery, wall paper, etc., is the successor of A. S. Carmichael, having come into possession of the stand in

May, 1879. The store was at that time located upon the south side of the square, but in the fall of 1880 he removed to his present location. His store room is 20x56 feet in ground area with a wareroom in the rear. He carries a fine stock of the various goods in his line, that will invoice between \$3,500 and \$4,000, and has a most excellent patronage. A. E. Teague, the druggist, is a native of Androscoggin county, Maine, and was born February 28, 1854. He spent his boyhood days there, and received his education in his native county. When seventeen years of age he took a position as clerk in a drug store at Auburn, Maine, which he held for three years. He then went to Englewood, Illinois, and after remaining one year, returned to Maine and took his old position, which he held this time for two years. He attended the Massachusetts college of pharmacy at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1876 and '77, and in March of the latter year came to Atlantic, this state, clerking for Findley & Cary, druggists. In 1877 he entered into the partnership of Jones & Teague, in that city. In February, 1879, he went to Leadville, Colorado, but after staying six weeks, returned to Iowa and located in Greenfield, establishing his present business. He is now mayor of the city. He was married November 23, 1875, to Miss Ella B. Smith, daughter of A. M. Smith, of this city. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and at present is the district deputy grand master of district No. 11, and the C. P. of Garfield encampment, No. 110. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W.

In 1880 C. D. Knapp purchased the stock and good will of the drug establish-

ment of Morrow and McNay, and in the fall of 1883 removed to his present location. This store-room is 22x66 feet in size with a warehouse in the rear, and Mr. Knapp carries about \$3,500 worth of first-class drugs, medicines, paints, oils and fancy goods. The place of business is tastily and conveniently fitted up, and is invitingly neat and city like in all its appointments. Mr. C. D. Knapp, the druggist, is one of the live business men of Greenfield. He was born in Danbury, Connecticut, December 26, 1832. When he was two years of age the family removed to Wyoming county, New York, staying there eight years, and then going to Henry county, Illinois, where he received his preliminary education. The war found him engaged in farming, but he was not deaf to the appeals of his country for men to assist in putting down the rebellion, and in 1862 he enlisted in Company D, 112th Illinois, and served till the close of the war. At the battle of Kelley's Ford, in 1864, he was wounded and taken prisoner, but after an enforced residence of four months in the Confederacy he managed to make his escape. On reaching the Union lines he was placed on hospital duty at Louisville, Kentucky, St. Louis, Missouri, and Quincy, Illinois. While in this capacity he improved the excellent opportunity offered him to study medicine. He attended Rush medical college, Chicago, in 1866 and 1867, and after graduating went to San Jose, Illinois, where he practiced till 1874. His health failing, the result of his army exposures, he gave up practice. He then traveled through the West, locating for short periods in different places, coming to Greenfield in 1880. He

is a member of the city council and school board. He was married, November 7, 1878, to Mrs. Ella C. McKelvey, a native of Pennsylvania. They have had two children—Myrtle and Mabel, now dead. Mr. Knapp is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment, and is commander of the G. A. R. Post of Greenfield.

The drug business now in the hands of A. J. Howe & Co. was originated in 1881 by C. T. Mayer. On the 6th of February, 1884, the present firm succeeded him. They occupy a fine store-room, 20x50 feet in dimension, and carry a stock of about \$2,000 worth of drugs, medicines, etc.

Richard Wallace began business in July, 1874, in the hardware and agricultural line, which he is still running, carrying the largest stock in this department of trade in the town. This firm was established as Rust & Wallace, and so continued until 1881, when Mr. Rust retired and removed to Louisa county.

The hardware establishment of Robert Bruce was instituted by J. H. Kealing, in 1878, and shortly after its initiation Mr. Bruce became a partner. In January, 1879, the latter purchased the interest of his partner and has operated it ever since.

One of Greenfield's most enterprising merchants, is W. B. Burget, who is engaged in the furniture business, on the north side of the square. This business he established in August, 1875, in what is now the skating rink, and in January, 1883, removed to his present location, which was erected the fall before. This building is 22x60, two stories high, and built of brick, and both floors are filled with as good a stock of furniture, both fine and common, as is often met with outside

of the large cities. Mr. Burget carries a stock of about \$5,000, and is doing the best business in his line in the county. He has also an undertaking department, well supplied with every necessary in this line. W. B. Burget, the furniture dealer and undertaker, is a native of Douglas county, Illinois, and was born January 29, 1850. He was reared and educated in his native county. He commenced the dry goods business in Tuscola, Illinois, in 1871, and continued the same in that city and Newman, Illinois, till January, 1875, when he came to Iowa, locating in Greenfield. He was married April 28, 1878, to Miss Alfretta Myers, who is a native of the state of Ohio. They have two children—Maude E., and Willis H. Mr. Burget is a member of the Masonic order.

J. A. Burrell & Co., established their present business on the 1st of January, 1884.

Perry & Huston are also engaged in the grocery business, into which they entered in the fall of 1881. They carry a stock of \$2,000, and have a living trade.

Wilson Brothers, who are engaged in the disposal of large quantities of groceries, flour, crockery, and other things in that line, established their business at this point on the 18th of April, 1883, and are doing a good business.

In November, 1879, a grocery store was started by Sharp & Burke, and ten months later it passed into the hands of Townsend Sharp, one of the partners, who has run it ever since. He carries a good stock of goods that will invoice, probably, fifteen to eighteen hundred dollars.

A. J. Gibbs is engaged in the grocery business. In the spring of 1878, J. C.

Gibbs started a store with a general stock, which he ran until the autumn of the same year, when the firm became J. C. Gibbs & Co., but after one year, A. J. Gibbs came into the grocery part of it and has operated it ever since.

Myers & Myers, lumber dealers, established their business here in 1881, by purchasing some stock of S. M. Pasley near the depot and moving it to its present location. They carry on a good business, having a stock of about \$4,000 worth of various building materials, and are the live lumber merchants of Greenfield.

J. J. Myers, of the lumber firm of Myers & Myers, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, June 13, 1844, his parents being Isaac S. and Elizabeth (Vance) Myers, natives of Virginia. His father died in 1869, in Greenfield, Adair county, Iowa, where his mother still resides. J. J. Myers came to Iowa with his parents when he was about fourteen years of age, and located in Greenfield, Adair county, engaging in farming and stock-raising near town. He was married in 1877, in Greenfield, to Dortha A. Mears. They have two children—Clare and Hal. He enlisted in Company D, 29th Iowa infantry in December, 1864, and served to the close of the war. He took part in the siege of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley. He is a republican in politics, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the G. A. R.

Hamilton R. Myers, the other member of the firm of Myers & Myers, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, April 1, 1847, and is the son of Isaac S. and Elizabeth (Vance) Myers. With his parents he came to Greenfield in 1858, prior to which time he was engaged with his father in

farming and stock-raising. About three years after coming to Greenfield he engaged in the lumber business with his brother. His father is dead, and he resides with his mother in Greenfield, being a single man. They have a farm of fifty-five acres adjoining the city on the west. The farm originally contained eighty acres, but several additions were made from it to the city. The farm is mostly seeded to grass for pasture purposes, and has on it good building improvements, fruit, shubbery, etc. They also own considerable town property. Hamilton is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and in politics is a republican.

Shreeves & Gibbs are engaged in the lumber business. They are the successors to Haskins & Co., who were the proprietors of the first yard established in the city. It came into the possession of the present owners by purchase, in November, 1883.

Joseph D. Williams established his present boot and shoe business on the 13th of July, 1878, and carries a stock of about \$2,000 worth of foot-gear.

Henry Taylor is engaged in the manufacture, sale and repairing of boots and shoes, which business he established on the 15th of November, 1879. He carries a stock of about \$2,500, and is doing a good business. He is the successor of a firm which was started by J. W. Conklin, but which passed through several changes before it came into his hands.

Goodman & Cole began business here in the notion line in November, 1881, on the south side of the square. In February the business became the sole property of Joseph Cole, who is at present running it.

L. C. Carr, the jeweler of Greenfield,

opened his establishment in July, 1877, and carries about \$1,800 worth of stock in his line, being the largest in the county.

Leeper Brothers established their present business in the book, stationery, news and notion line in September, 1880, in the building now occupied by them. They sell organs, pianos, and sewing machines, besides their regular lines, and are the proprietors of the only circulating library in the city.

William J. Leeper, of the firm of Leeper Brothers, is a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, and was born July 15, 1849. He resided there until 1866 when the family came to Iowa, locating on a farm in Jasper county. In 1880 he came to Greenfield and at once engaged in the present business. His parents are of Scotch-Irish descent, their names being John and Jeannette (McCartney) Leeper. He is a member of the U. P. church, and a respected merchant of Greenfield.

Joseph W. Leeper, the other member of the book and stationery firm of Leeper Brothers, was born November 27, 1854. He also engaged in tilling the soil on the land of his parents until coming to Greenfield to go into business. He was married July 9, 1877, to Miss Lou Blattenburg, a native of West Virginia. Both gentlemen have built for themselves an enviable name in Greenfield.

In 1863 John J. Hetherington established a real-estate, loan, and abstract office, which was operated from 1865 to 1876, by Hetherington & Taylor. For the two succeeding years, to the latter date, Mr. Hetherington operated it alone, but in 1878, the firm became Hetherington & Brown, and in July, 1880, W. B. McCollom, purchasing the interest of Mr.

Brown, the present firm of Hetherington & McCollom was formed. This is one of the old stand-by firms, and they are doing an immense business in their line. As both of these gentlemen have filled official positions, they are noticed in that connection.

Brown, Andrews, & Freeman, the present representatives of one of the oldest land, loan, law, and abstract offices in the county, occupy the northeast corner of the "square." This stand was established originally at Fontanelle, in 1857, by G. F. Kilburn, but in 1875, it was removed to Greenfield, and passed into the hands of Robinson & Robinson. They were succeeded, in 1882, by Brown & Andrews, and in July, 1884, the new firm was formed by the admission of W. L. Freeman to a full partnership. They have the old abstracts of the original firm in their possession. Messrs. Brown and Andrews having both been identified with the bar of Adair county, their sketches are given in the chapter relating thereunto.

The real-estate, loan and law business of Easton and Hinkson was originated in September, 1883, by the present firm. F. O. Hinkson, a thorough attorney, attends to the legal business, and John A. Easton to the land and loan department. Mr. Easton having filled an official position, and Mr. Hinkson being a practicing attorney, are noticed at length under those respective heads.

The abstract and real-estate business, now represented by C. W. Farwell was originated in 1874, by F. M. Brown, who were succeeded by Brown & Pratt. These, in turn, gave place to Brown & Andrews. After a short time it passed into the hands of Balderson & Andrews, then to Balder-

son & Cochrane, the latter firm being succeeded in February, 1883, by C. W. Farwell.

The real-estate, loan and abstract business of Martin & Gray was initiated in January, 1878, by W. B. Martin. In October of the same year, the present firm was organized by the admission of L. J. Gray, and has continued ever since. Mr. Martin was the successor of Ruth Brothers, who came here in 1876 and established the house. Both these gentlemen having had the good fortune to fill official positions in the county, the reader is referred to the chapter on National, State and County Representation in this volume, for their biographical sketches.

The first blacksmith was H. W. Blakeley, who erected a building directly opposite and west of where the Citizen's bank now stands, in 1859. Here he ran his forge for several years. This line of mechanical trade is, at present, represented by the following named: Franklin Letts, Henry Minert, and J. C. Vandivier.

The pioneer wagonmaker was Caleb Lyon, who had his shop in the same building with W. H. Blakeley, the blacksmith.

Henry Boormaster, in an early day, opened a shop in a part of what is now the Kirkwood house, for the repair and manufacture of shoes, and was the first in this line of trade. From this small beginning has grown the two excellent shoe stores that the town now boasts of, and which are run by Joseph D. Williams and Henry Taylor, respectively.

In 1870 Charles Bishop established the first harness shop in the town, and which was the third place of business in Greenfield. This line of trade is now repre-

sented by A. M. Smith, under the name of A. E. Teague.

The Adair county bank, the oldest one in the county, was established by D. Heaton & Co., on the 6th of January, 1876, they having erected a building for the purpose in the September previous. The same firm are the owners of it still. A general banking business is transacted, collections being made a specialty. Their place of business is on the north side of the square, in their own building, a neat frame two-story edifice, 20x36 feet, ground area. The office is fitted up in good style and contains a good vault.

Daniel Heaton, who is at the head of the Adair county bank, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1842, and there was reared and received his education. In 1860 he went to Douglas county, Illinois, and engaged in farming and stock-raising, besides devoting his attention to the agricultural implement trade. In the fall of 1875 he came to Greenfield, and commenced at once the erection of his bank building. This was quickly pushed to completion, and in January, 1876, he commenced the business which has assumed so large proportions since that time. He is the patentee of the Heaton bank-note case. He was married April 29, 1869, to Miss Ella M. Hoover, a native of Indiana. They have two children—Effie M. and William E. Mr. Heaton is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment, and of the Masonic order; also of the Chapter and Commandery. He is one of the leading business men of Adair county.

The Citizens' Bank of Greenfield was organized on the 2d of January, 1880, with C. D. Bevington as president, A. P.

Littleton, cashier, and John J. Hetherington, assistant cashier. This is a private banking company, doing business under the laws of the state of Iowa, and does a general bank business; receives deposits, discounts notes, buys and sells exchange, having correspondents in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and Des Moines. The officers still remain as at the date of the institution of the bank.

A. P. Littleton, cashier of the Citizens' Band, and one of the most enterprising and prominent citizens of Adair county, is a native of Fayette county, Ohio, and was born March 23, 1836. His parents, Thomas and Eliza (Pancoast) Littleton, were natives of Ross county, Ohio. They reared two children, A. P. being the youngest. He was raised on a farm and educated in his native county. His father died in 1844, and his mother in 1850, after which time he lived on a farm with an uncle till twenty-one years of age, when he engaged in mercantile business at Waterloo, Ohio, following the same for two years. In the fall of 1858 he came to Fairfield, Iowa, and spent his time between that point and Burlington, up to June, 1859, when he came to Greenfield, and started the first store at this point. He continued the same until the fall of 1878, and in January, 1880, he engaged in his present business of banking. He is quite prominent in politics, and has been honored by offices a number of times. He was a member of the board of supervisors several times, being one of the first members of the board under the new system of three, and was the first mayor of Greenfield, which office he held for five consecutive years, and was also the mayor in 1883.

Mr. Littleton was married on the 28th day of September, 1859, to Miss Kate Myers, a native of Ohio, and has one child—Verner. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Greenfield.

HOTELS.

In 1858 a hotel was erected in Greenfield by Mathew Clark, and as this town then was an important station on the route to California, and then and subsequently a convenient stage station on the lines of travel into Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, this hotel was quite an institution. Mr. Clark ran it until the spring of 1861, when he traded it off to A. D. and A. P. Littleton. Mr. Clark left this section in 1863 and moved to Colorado. The Messrs. Littleton ran it a very short time when they disposed of it to John Shreeves, who was the genial landlord thereof for several years. It then passed through the hands of several parties, the last of whom was N. C. Eaton, and under its present name of Kirkwood House is owned by Mrs. Eliza Hall, and operated at present by E. R. Olmsted. This hotel is one of the old landmarks of the town and is constructed, for the most part, of native lumber.

There is another hotel, known by the name of the Wilson House, which was erected during the latter part of the year 1883, that is operated by Mr. Wilson, the owner.

MILLS.

In 1877 a grist-mill was put up, which was operated by an old-fashioned wind-mill. This stood nearly opposite to where A. P. Littleton's residence stands. The sails of the mill could be seen gleaming white

from a long distance around. The thing was a complete failure, and the community, who had subscribed a thousand dollars toward its erection, were out just that much. It was afterwards sold at sheriff's sale, and purchased by A. P. Littleton, who tore it down, and but a few ruins now mark the spot whereon it stood.

The new steam grist-mill is owned by J. R. Kearney, who commenced the erection on the 1st of April, 1884. It is 36x40 feet in ground area, three stories high, and has three run of buhrs, with a daily capacity of producing fifty barrels of flour, and grinding some three hundred bushels of corn. It is to commence operation in the first week of September, 1884, and is the only mill in this vicinity. It is a model in its way, of what a good mill should be, and cost, completed and equipped, some \$8,000.

ELEVATOR.

The Greenfield steam elevator was built in the spring of 1879, at a cost of \$4,000. It is 24x48 feet in ground area, and three stories high. Improvements were made in 1881, such as adding corn cribs, engine and necessary machinery, until the present cost of the whole plant is about \$6,000. It is equipped with all modern machinery and improvements for the transaction of business, and is a model in its way. It was built by the present proprietors, Scholes Brothers, and has a capacity of 12,000 bushels of grain in its bins. The corn cribs in connection are dump cribs, and are connected with the elevator by a drag belt to the corn sheller, which has a capacity of shelling 5,000 bushels per day. This is the only elevator in the town.

Walter Scholes, of the firm of Scholes Brothers, is a native of Marshall county, Illinois, and was born August 18, 1851. His parents were George and Lala (Wilmot) Scholes. His father is a native of England, and his mother of New York state, and they are now living in Marshall county, Illinois. On leaving Illinois Walter came direct to Greenfield, locating here in December, 1878. He went back to Illinois in June, 1879, and there married Miss Rebecca Lowden, the Reverend William Tracy officiating at the ceremony. They have one child, whose name is Jay W. Mr. Scholes is a member of the Masonic order, and in politics is affiliated with the republican party.

William Scholes is a brother of Walter, and is the other member of the firm of Scholes Brothers. He came to Iowa at the same time, and his fortunes have been closely identified with those of his brother. He was married in January, 1882, in Greenfield to Miss Lilian A. Gibbs, Reverend J. F. Martin officiating at the ceremony which united them. They have one child—Walter Lyle. Mr. Scholes is also a member of the Masonic order, and in politics is strongly republican.

LITTLE JAY CREAMERY.

Among the leading industries of the town of Greenfield is the creamery with the above title. This was established as a dairy in September, 1883, at which time the building was completed. It is a basement structure, 24x30 feet in size, but it is so arranged that an upper story can be added if business warrants it. The dairy business was carried on until May, 1884, when it was merged into a creamery. It is owned and operated by

J. W. Darby. He churns on an average four hundred pounds of butter per day, and has the capacity of doubling that if needful. The product of this creamery is of a first-class quality and always brings top prices.

The skating-rink was opened by W. B. Burget, the owner of the building, in November, 1884, and is still in active running order.

John C. Mason, who now holds the position of justice of the peace in Greenfield, and is one of the town's most influential citizens, is a native of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and was born March 4, 1843. When he was nine years of age the family removed to Iowa, locating in Linn county. He was there reared, and received a portion of his schooling, attending also one year, terms of 1860 and '61, at Cornell college, Mt. Vernon. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, 13th Iowa infantry, which was assigned to duty in the army of the Tennessee. He served till the close of the war, and was discharged July 1, 1865, when he returned to Linn county, this state, and engaged in farming. In the spring of 1873 he came to Adair county, locating on section 12, Harrison township, where he farmed two years. He then came to Greenfield and engaged in the grain business, which he continued till 1882. He was elected justice of the peace in 1880, and has since held the office without interruption; he is also a member of the city school board. He was sergeant-at-arms of the Iowa state senate, in the twentieth general assembly. He is a member and the present quartermaster of the G. A. R. He was married May 3, 1867, to Miss Susan Myers, a na-

tive of Pennsylvania. They have five children—Maria, Kate L., Gertrude E., George A. and John B. Mr. Mason bears scars as the mementoes of his part in the civil war, he having been wounded at Shiloh, lying at the hospital in St. Louis under the care of sisters of charity for sixty days. He is a member of the Masonic order.

Among the other business houses not noted at length in the above history are the following:

A. W. Blakeslee, dentist.

F. M. Brown, express agent.

Mrs. Mary Carr, milliner.

Perry E. Clouse, marble dealer.

J. W. Darby, butter and egg dealer.

E. P. Faris, coal.

S. L. Hanna, tailor.

Patterson & Petty, livery.

W. Holiday, live stock.

Frank Johnston, live stock.

Joseph Johnston, live stock.

J. M. Kennedy, livery.

Franklin Letts, blacksmith.

D. A. Patterson, stock.

Andrew Pierson, barber.

G. T. Porter, barber.

D. W. Randolph & Co., meat market.

Reynolds, photographs.

A. Rivenburg, lightning rods.

W. M. Rodgers, real estate.

Thos. Salisbury, livery.

James W. Valentine, baker.

Geo. Brand, barbed fence factory.

Mistresses Howard & Black, millinery and dressmaking.

Howard & Hiskey, clothing and gents' furnishing goods.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first house erected in Greenfield

was built by Mathew Clark, for a stage station, in the year 1856. It was built of plank.

The first religious services were held at the house of S. K. Mallery, in the winter of 1858, by Rev. J. M. Rush, of Lewis, who was a clergyman of the Methodist denomination.

INCORPORATION.

In accordance with a petition signed by fifty of the leading citizens of Greenfield, and dated April 27, 1876, an election was ordered to be held for the purpose of submitting to the qualified electors of the village, the question of incorporating the town under the laws of the state. The notice for this election was signed by S. C. Vance, E. Spooner, W. M. Rodgers, Richard Wallace and T. M. Neville, commissioners, and the time set for the election was May 22, 1876. On the day set S. C. Vance, W. M. Rodgers and R. Wallace acted as judges, and Thomas W. Neville and J. McDermid as clerks of the election, and it being found that there were one hundred and one ballots cast in favor of the incorporation and only five against it, it was declared that the following territory was duly incorporated under the title of the town of Greenfield: the south half of section 7, together with the north ten acres of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 18, all in township 75, range 31. The first officers of the town were the following mentioned: A. P. Littleton, mayor; L. E. Wilson, clerk; S. C. Vance, Charles Burrell, J. A. Myers, T. J. Shinn and D. Patterson, council.

The present city officials are: A. E. Teague, mayor; W. L. Freeman, recorder;

J. E. Andrews, city attorney; J. J. Hetherington, C. D. Knapp, J. K. Johnston, Robert Bruce, E. R. Olmsted and W. P. Robinson, members of the council.

POST-OFFICE.

In regard to the exact date of the establishment of the post-office at Greenfield, there seems to exist some doubt, but the general belief seems to be that it was instituted about 1856. M. Clark was the pioneer postmaster, and had his office in the old plank house used as a stage station. Mr. Clark moved it subsequently to the hotel now known as the Kirkwood. He was succeeded in this office by W. G. Boggs, who removed it to a house that stood on the present site of the Wilson house. A. P. Littleton was the next postmaster, and kept it in his store. He was succeeded by James Waggener, who moved it to the hotel, but in a short time it passed back into the hands of Mr. Littleton, who once more had it in his store. Z. L. Eaton, James Waggener and A. S. Carmichael in turn occupied the position of dispenser of the mail, until 1881, when Doctor E. Spooner was appointed to the office, and is the present postmaster.

This office was made a money order office July 1, 1877, and the first order drawn was issued to Mary Winterburn, of Greenfield, for \$1.75, and in favor of J. W. Walker, of St. Louis, Missouri.

Few men are more generally known, either personally or by reputation, throughout Adair county than Dr. Spooner. Having come to the county in the early days of its development as a county, and settled in Greenfield, since then its county-seat and chief place of business, and practicing medicine over a large part of

the county, and being connected with its schools and Sunday-schools, and still later with its politics, and editing the *Transcript*, the leading paper of the county, his name has become known in every part of it, and he himself personally known to a large number of its citizens. Dr. Spooner was of New England, or Yankee parentage, and was born March 31, 1828, in the south part of Tuscarawas county, Ohio. The place of his nativity was on a stream called Laurel, surrounded by hills known as Laurel hills, both taking their name from the extensive thickets of cherry laurel which covered the hillsides and rocky bluffs for miles on each side of it. It was a wild region, inhabited by a pioneer population, hailing largely from Maryland and Virginia. In process of time some of this population drifted farther west and were replaced by others, coming more largely from Pennsylvania. Educational privileges were poor indeed, and his only means of acquiring anything like an elementary education was home study of such books as he could obtain, with such assistance as he could obtain from his mother who, being one of the heirs of the Hudson estate, had received a somewhat liberal education, as viewed in that day, in the city schools of New York. His father, though an industrious and well-to-do farmer, did not feel able to give his children any higher education than such as they could obtain in the manner described. He was one of eight children, only five of whom (three brothers and two sisters), lived to grow up to manhood and womanhood. Of these, the subject of this sketch was the youngest. When seventeen years of age his mother died, and as his sisters were married some

time before this and his brothers soon after, this broke up the family. His father rented the farms and he was thrown upon his own resources. He at once commenced to devote his energies and shape his course toward the accomplishment of his long-cherished purpose—of acquiring a liberal education. He taught several terms of school and in the intervals labored at the joiner's trade, and with the means thus secured took his course to Oberlin. Here he pursued a course of study under the instruction of such men as President Mahone, Professor Finney, Professor Fairchild, Professor Monroe and Dr. Dascorn. At the close of this course he went with several of his class to study medicine at Cleveland. About this time he received and accepted a call to take charge of an academy in Keene, Ohio, at what, in that day, was considered a very liberal salary. He soon found himself compelled to relinquish it by weakness of the lungs and hemorrhage, which had previously troubled him, and he entered a store, of which, in process of time, he became proprietor, and was quite successful in the business. While thus engaged, on the 28th of July, 1853, he was married to Miss Lucinda Kinney, daughter of John Kinney, of that place. In process of time, two sons, Horace G. and Cassius M. C. Spooner were added to cement their union, and these constitute the family. Soon after an unfortunate case of bailing stripped them of every vestige of property, and in poor health they were thrown again on their own resources. He resorted to teaching, but failed, as before, and at last resolved to read up and commence the practice of medicine. He reviewed thor-

oughly under the instructions of Dr. L. F. McPherson and Dr. W. M. Vanhorn, passed a thorough examination by the examiners and censors of the Stillwater medical association, and offered himself for practice. In this, so far as his health would permit, he was quite successful. His first location was in West Bedford, Coshocton county, Ohio, and afterward at Waterford, Knox county, Ohio. From there he removed to Iowa, and located first in Jasper county, where he had friends residing, and afterward at Commerce, in Polk county. Here he and all his family were prostrated with malarial fever, terminating in long continued typhoid. At the same time his horse, a valuable one, was killed on a crossing of the Rock Island road, which, for that reason, the road refused to pay for it, and an old acquaintance to whom he had advanced money proved irresponsible. Friends from near Norwalk, in Warren county, fearing a fatal termination of their illness, removed them to that place, and they abandoned their property and all thought of ever venturing into that locality to live. It was while looking for another location that he first came to Adair county, and afterward, by an arrangement made with W. E. Caton, then county superintendent, he came to this county and delivered the first course of lectures on physiology ever delivered in the county, before an institute of teachers in Fontanelle. Greenfield at this time was but a small place, but its peculiar location and advantages convinced him that it was destined to be the county seat and a fine, healthy business location, and he accordingly decided to make his home there. He made the necessary arrangements and preparations, and about the first

of November, 1873, with only a few dollars in money, and a team of colts, not yet broken to work, he arrived in Greenfield. Winter was approaching and must be provided for, and there were wants to be met. But in the few citizens of the place he found most excellent neighbors and friends. He at once identified himself with the place and its interests, and so far as health and means would permit, did all in his power to advance them. There was at the time but one regularly practicing physician in the county, Dr. P. McDermid, of Fontanelle, and the bulk of the practice of the county was, in time, divided between them. But the population of Greenfield and the surrounding country was so sparse that Dr. Spooner found himself able for some time to devote much of his time to the schools of Greenfield, of which he had the charge, and by practicing morning and evenings, Saturdays and Sundays, and even nights, was enabled to keep up his practice. Finally as the town and country settled up he was compelled to relinquish the schools and devote himself wholly to his practice. In the winter of 1876 and 1877 he had an attack of lung disease which prostrated him from a long time, and in the winter of 1877 and 1878 a second attack which resulted in a consolidation and contraction of the left lung and the tissues about the heart to such an extent as to wholly disable him from physical exertion. Finding his condition likely to remain permanent, he wholly relinquished practice, and purchased the *Greenfield Transcript*, and has since then devoted himself to editing that paper. Dr. Spooner's mental processes are logical, and his opinions positive and sharply defined. He holds that no one

should ever choose an evil, but of two impending evils they should decide which is the worse, and then use some available means to defeat it. Hence, in politics he decides which party, all things considered, is the worse, and then acts with that party which presents the best prospect of defeating it. Hence, he has never acted with a third or factional party, but always with one of the great parties, without regard to whether he agreed with them on all questions or not. He was always an abolitionist of the most radical kind. He believes in the universality of political and legal rights, without regard to color, race or sex. His first political speech was made at a mass meeting called to protest against the passage of the fugitive slave law. This was followed by others in opposition to the compromises of 1850, and finally, upon the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he entered freely into politics, and was a delegate to the first republican state convention, held in Columbus, Ohio, on the 13th of July, 1854. As might be expected, he is an out-spoken and active republican, and has been for some years past, the county chairman of that party in Adair county. He has been from childhood, strictly temperate, and an ardent advocate of prohibition. He was a member of the state convention which resolved to submit a prohibitory amendment to the people, and when it was finally submitted, labored for it both editorially and otherwise, and afterward to secure the passage of the present prohibitory laws. He has been from childhood a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is constant in his attendance and support. He is and always has been an ardent Sunday-school worker, and al-

lows nothing but ill health or storms to keep him away. He has been for forty years either a teacher or a superintendent. He was for some years a leading member of the Adair County Sunday-school association. He is at present postmaster at Greenfield, which position he has held for three years, and filled satisfactorily. Socially Dr. Spooner is friendly but not familiar, a free talker on matters that interest him, but taking very little interest in the common topics of the streets. He is an incessant reader and a clear, logical thinker. His editorials show an amount of research and a supply of authorities and references at hand not usual to a country editor. When he takes up a subject he leaves no stone unturned until he thoroughly understands and can explain it. The man who calls out his criticism will find his weak points and errors exposed if there are any. Yet he does not allow political differences to lead to personal animosities, nor does he ever, either through his paper or personally, indulge in obscenity or personal abuse. As a neighbor and citizen he is esteemed as orderly, quiet and law abiding. His paper is read in every part of the county, and his positive opinions, often expressed in words more pointed than graceful, have no small influence in molding public opinion.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school taught in the village was held in the winter of 1859, in a room of the same old plank house that had been used as a stage station and store. A. D. Littleton was the teacher of this pioneer school.

The first school-house was erected in

the summer of 1861, and in this the first teacher was A. L. McPherson. This building was used for the purpose of school for many years, and still answers some purposes, although Greenfield has two very handsome and convenient school-houses, one in the north and the other in the south part of town.

The old school-house was built when the town was a sub-district of the district township of Greenfield. But, on the 24th of April, 1877, a petition was presented to the board of directors of the district, asking that sections 7, 8, 17, 18, 19 and 20, of Greenfield township, and 12 and 13, of Summerset, be set off and formed into an independent district. This petition was signed by the following gentlemen: A. J. Mears, T. A. Wilson, H. B. Rust, D. A. Coy, A. M. Hutchinson, J. W. Darby, John Burrell, Joseph S. Bartow, John Pegg, E. R. Olmsted, J. J. Myers, S. M. Shattuck, L. A. Smith, L. W. Devine, A. S. Carmichael, Charles Burrell, G. T. McConnell, M. F. Mills, L. S. Myers, and Judson Morgan. In compliance with this petition, the question was submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the district, and the election held at Dew's hall, on Saturday, March 10, 1877, which resulted as follows:

For separate organization 42

Against separate organization 9

There being a clear majority of thirty-three in favor of the establishment of an independent district, an election was held for the purpose of choosing the officers of the same, on the 24th of March, 1877, at which time the following officers were chosen: S. M. Shattuck, president; A. R. Dew, secretary, D. Heaton, treasurer; S. C. Vance, John E. Hill, J. T. Harvey,

A. Dwigans and J. G. Culver, directors. On the 25th of April, it appearing that A. R. Dew was temporarily absent from the county, J. A. Hetherington was appointed clerk in his stead.

By this time the school accommodations had grown so contracted that it became necessary to supplement the room in the school-house by rooms rented in various parts of town. Therefore, the directors ordered that the question of the district issuing bonds to the amount of \$5,000, for the purpose of building a school-house of larger capacity, be submitted to the people. This was accordingly done, and at an election, held May 23, 1877, by a vote of forty to ten, the qualified electors ordered the issuing of the bonds.

The school-house on the south side of town was built during that summer, therefore, the contract for its erection having been let to Stickel & Baldrick, of Des Moines, who built it after the design furnished by the architect, W. K. Ball, of Creston. The price was \$5,230.

Again in 1883, the school facilities growing too contracted for the rising town, the district was again bonded for \$6,000 and the new school-house built on the north side of the town in the summer of that year.

These are both beautiful and convenient edifices, and are something in which the citizens of this thriving town take a just pride in. The teachers are at present: Professor E. T. Simons, principal; M. S. Lehue, first assistant, and Misses Shober, Sargent and Silverthorne, Mrs. Frogley, Mrs. Harmon and Mrs. Morris.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

Greenfield has four churches, viz: Meth-

odist, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian and Baptist, a history of which may be found in the chapter of church annals in the general history.

SOCIETIES.

Crusade Lodge, No. 386, A. F. and A. M., located at Greenfield, was organized July 5, 1878; with the following charter members: J. G. Culver, John J. Hetherington, J. T. Harvey, J. E. Howe, D. W. Marquart, J. A. Hetherington, S. M. Shattuck, W. H. Romesha, C. B. Hunt, R. O. Brown, W. M. Rodgers, A. J. Mears, R. Wallace, E. R. Olmstead, W. B. Burget and Joseph Raffensperger. The following were the officers elected: J. J. Hetherington, W. M.; J. E. Howe, S. W.; D. W. Marquart, J. W. The first regular convocation was held on the evening of July 20, and the following appointments made to fill the other offices: C. B. Hunt, treasurer; J. G. Culver, secretary; J. A. Hetherington, S. D.; W. H. Romesha, J. D.; A. J. Mears, tyler; W. B. Burget, S. S.; J. T. Harvey, J. S. The present membership is sixty-one, and the lodge is in fine condition. The present officers are as follows: A. R. Dew, W. M.; C. M. C. Spooner, S. D.; W. H. Romesha, J. W.; T. W. Bobby, T.; D. A. Hites, S.; J. D. Williams, S. D.; E. S. Chenoweth, J. D.; W. B. Martin, S. S.; J. J. Myers, J. S.; W. H. Anderson, tyler.

Greenfield Council No. 2, O. U. A. M., was organized under the jurisdiction of the national council, on the 31st of August, 1882, with some eighteen members. The charter bears the date of August 18, 1882, and is signed by G. H. Burton, N. C., and James N. Caldys, S. N. C., and

has the names of the following charter members: W. L. Scott, H. G. Spooner, A. J. Shrader, W. H. Romesha, Adam Beck, D. A. Coy, W. C. Carroll, D. A. Hites, C. E. Taylor, J. C. Purvis, J. C. Walker, James Murray, H. D. Woodman, George F. Arnold, J. W. McCormick, G. E. Inlow, C. N. Wilson, D. D. Pettit, B. E. Keen, A. T. Gregg, R. D. Critchfield, G. T. Porter, F. Hostetler, M. B. Packer and W. E. Hetherington. The council was instituted by D. N. C. M. J. Newton, and the following first officers installed: W. C. Carroll, C., H. D. Woodward, V. C.; G. F. Arnold, R. S.; B. E. Keen, F. S.; A. Beck, I.; J. C. Walker, E.; W. H. Romesha, I. P.; H. G. Spooner, O. P.; H. D. Woodward, T. The following is a list of the officers at present: W. H. Romesha, C.; G. F. Arnold, V. C.; W. L. Scott, R. S.; E. P. Clouse, A. R. S.; Frank Scofield, F. S.; W. E. Patterson, I.; D. D. Pettit, E.; M. Rivenburgh, I. P.; J. Winters, O. P.; J. C. Wilson, E. P. Clouse and J. S. Barton, trustees.

Greenfield Lodge, No. 375, of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, was instituted on the 30th of January, 1878, by A. L. Tullus, most worthy grand master, with the following charter members: James Patterson, P. Hillyard, A. F. Porter, J. A. Burrell, and C. S. Burrell. The first officers were: P. Hillyard, N. G.; C. S. Burrell, V. G.; J. J. Hetherington, secretary, and A. F. Porter, treasurer. The lodge now numbers some eighty-three members, and is in splendid financial shape. It owns between fifteen and sixteen hundred dollars' worth of stock in the Masonic and Odd-Fellows building association. A. E. Teague, of this lodge, is the district deputy grand master of this

district, and H. A. Gilbert the representative to the grand lodge.

The Masonic and Oddfellows Building Association was incorporated on the 20th of February, 1883, by the two orders in question, with the following list of officers: J. J. Hetherington, president; A. E. Teague, vice-president; J. E. Hill, secretary and treasurer; F. M. Brown, J. H. F. Balderson, D. W. Marquart, J. J. Hetherington, J. N. Haddock, P. Hillyard, W. C. Libby, A. E. Teague and J. E. Howe, directors. Homer Gaines erected the first story of his elegant brick store building, and the association built the second story, with the object in view of having a lodge-room of their own at some time, although it is used as a public hall; and being handsomely decorated, and fitted with a large and well-arranged stage and appropriate scenery and drop-curtain for dramatic performances, is known as the Greenfield Opera Hall. The building is 40x66, and the part put up by the society, with the furnishing of it, cost about \$5,000. The present officers of the association are as follows: J. J. Hetherington, president; A. E. Teague, vice-president; J. E. Hill, secretary and treasurer; J. J. Hetherington, W. C. Libby, A. E. Teague, D. W. Marquart, H. A. Gilbert, E. S. Chenoweth, W. B. Martin, Robert Bruce and D. Heaton, directors.

Garfield Encampment, No. 110, of the same order, was organized November 10, 1882, under the supervision of grand representative J. K. Powers, and under a dispensation granted by the R. W. G. encampment. The charter members were as follows: W. C. Libby, A. E. Teague, F. M. Brown, J. H. F. Balderson and S. Condon. The first officers elected were:

W. C. Libby, C.P.; J. H. F. Balderson, H.P.; A. E. Teague, S.W.; W. P. Robinson, J.W.; F. M. Brown, S.; S. Congdon, T. There is now a membership of twenty-five patriarchs in the camp, and it has a splendid outfit of regalia and paraphernalia, and is in good financial condition.

Myers' Post No. 39, G. A. R., was organized on the 28th of April, 1881, with the following members: W. H. Romesha, M. W. Haver, J. C. Mason, J. C. Purvis, L. C. Elliott, Charles E. Taylor, Myron Bunce, W. P. Robinson, C. B. Hunt, H. A. Gilbert, T. A. Wilson, L. J. Gray, G. C. Havens, S. G. Long, T. M. Ewing, R. M. Quinn, C. D. Knapp, M. S. Doane, C. E. Morris, F. Letz, W. H. Anderson, A. L. Harrison, M. E. Black, J. T. Harvey, M. N. Boardman and J. A. Easton. The first post commander was W. H. Romesha, followed by W. P. Robinson, John C. Mason, and the present one, C. D. Knapp.

Legion of Honor was organized in Greenfield on the 24th of January, 1881, with the following charter members: F. H. Wilson, A. R. Dew, J. G. Goodman, Charles Arnold, M. W. Haver, J. A. McElhaney, F. P. Culverson, J. E. Hill, W. H. Anderson, W. H. Harrison, John Derby, Charles Taylor, J. A. Easton, J. C. Trenor, John H. Storey, J. B. Heacock, J. B. Mather, J. E. Mather, N. T. Gadd, J. A. Hetherington. The first officers were as follows: F. H. Wilson, president; J. McElhaney, vice-president; N. T. Gadd, recording secretary; J. E. Hill financial secretary; J. B. Mather, treasurer; J. H. Storey, chaplain; Charles Taylor, usher; J. A. Hetherington, doorkeeper; J. W. Darby, sentinel; N. T. Gadd, and F. A. Wilson, representatives

to Grand Lodge; J. A. McElhaney, J. B. Heacock and J. W. Darby, trustees; Dr. F. P. Culverson, medical examiner. The lodge is in good fair condition and is officered at present as follows: J. A. Hetherington, president; J. A. McElhaney, vice-president; J. G. Goodman, recording secretary; J. A. Easton, financial secretary; J. E. Hill, treasurer; A. S. James, chaplain; A. R. Dew, usher; W. H. Anderson, doorkeeper, J. B. Mather, sentinel.

CORNET BAND.

The cornet band was organized on the 19th of November, 1875, with Joseph Montgomery as leader, and the following musicians: Joseph Montgomery played the first E-flat cornet; W. D. McCollom, second E-flat; W. R. Cochrane, first B-flat; H. H. Bowman, second B-flat; A. F. Porter, third B-flat; A. R. Dew, first alto; Daniel Patterson, second alto; Corwin Jones, third alto; W. B. Burgett, first tenor; Harry Ashenfelter, second tenor; Ham. Myers, first bass; W. Ettinger, tuba; John Hayes, snare drum; James A. Hetherington, bass drum. Many changes have taken place in the lapse of years. Many have dropped from the ranks. New members have come in until there are but few of the original members who still are connected with it. The present band was organized, or rather reorganized in July, 1884, and is made up of the following excellent material: W. D. McCollom, leader and E-flat; Will Montgomery, E-flat; Sherman Devine, first B-flat; R. E. McCollom, second B-flat; Fred Hinkson, first alto; Clay Slinker, first tenor; Dr. Thomas, second tenor; H. C. Reynolds, tuba;

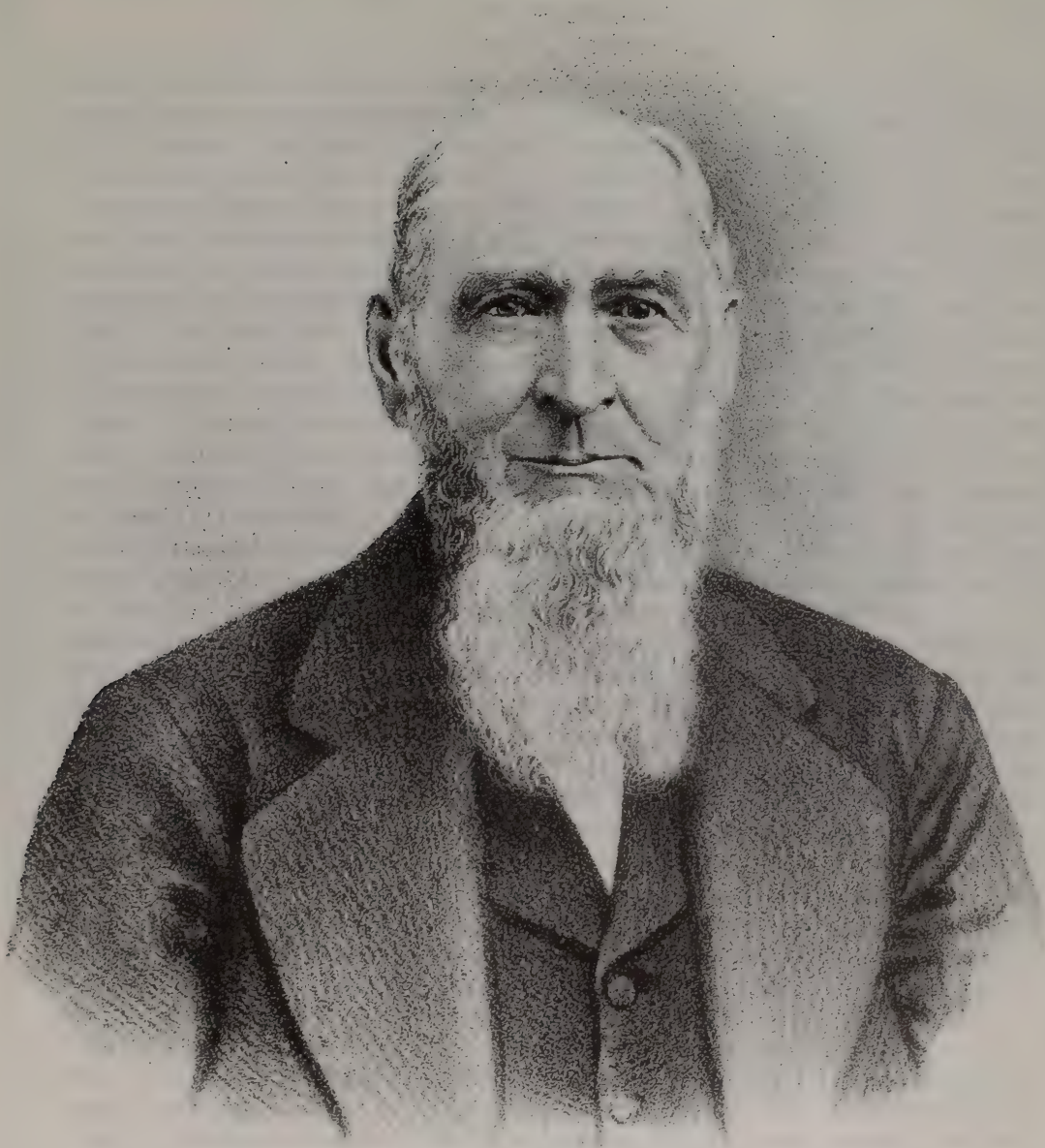
Ernest Montgomery, clarionette; Clarence Hill, snare drum; John Sharp, bass drum. It is known as the "City Cornet Band."

MILITIA.

Company B, 3d Regiment, I. N. G.

This company was organized in 1879, through the exertions of C. B. Hunt, now the state senator from this district. The first officers were as follows: C. B. Hunt, captain; Thomas H. Ruth, first lieutenant; P. Hilyard, second lieutenant, and W. H. Romesha, orderly sergeant. There are now some forty-one members of this company, and their efficiency of drill and precision of movement are quite creditable. The present officers are: W. H. Romesha, captain; R. J. Gaines, first lieutenant; C. E. Taylor, second lieutenant; W. L. Scott, orderly sergeant; Dr. J. E. Scott, second sergeant.

J. A. Patterson, one of the prominent farmers of this vicinity, came to Adair county in 1868, and settled on section 17, Greenfield township, where he now owns one hundred and sixty acres of improved land; has a large bearing orchard, a large number of Poland-China hogs, besides other stock in general. His farm was a wild prairie when he settled upon it about sixteen years ago, but it is now one of the best and most fertile farms in the township. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company M, 4th Illinois cavalry, and did not return until 1866. He was in the engagements at Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Shiloh, evacuation of Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, and in several other minor ones. His regiment had a splendid record, having never been defeated. He was sent to Texas after the veteran bat-



V S Taylor

talion was consolidated, and there remained until mustered out of the service. Mr. Patterson was born in Sweden, November 22, 1838, and in 1854 came to America, settling in Henry county, Illinois, where he remained until 1868, when he came to his present location. He was married in 1870, in Illinois to Miss Esther Bird. They have four children—Jesse C., Mary E., Charley G., and Ellen N. Mr. Patterson is a strict republican.

John W. Leinard was born in Harrison county, Ohio, October 10, 1846, being the son of Jacob and Hester (Ruby) Leinard. He came to Winterset, Iowa, in 1852, with his parents, where he remained about twenty years, engaged in farming with his father. His parents were born in Pennsylvania but now reside in Winterset, Iowa. John received a common school education and at the age of twenty-five rented a farm in Madison county, and in 1873 came to Greenfield township, Adair county, settling on section 8, where he has seventy-six acres of improved land, on which he has a bearing orchard containing about one acre. He also owns ten acres of timber in Madison county. He was married in 1871, in Madison county, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, daughter of James and Elizabeth Smith, natives of Ohio. They have two children—Benton W. and Altha. He is a member of the Methodist church and a republican.

H. B. Goodman owes his nativity to Fayette, New York, having been born there on July 4, 1837, and is the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Brickley) Goodman. He went to Michigan in 1866, where he was engaged in factory work for about two years, after which time he spent two years in Milwaukee and Chi-

cago. He again returned to Michigan, and in 1870 came to Iowa, settling in Greenfield township, Adair county. He has eighty acres of land and a bearing orchard, and raises some graded stock. He was married in 1868, in Michigan, to Miss Alice Goodyear, who died in 1870. He was again married in 1872, to Myra Brinkerhoff, who was formerly married in Ohio. They have two children—Ernest H. and Warren R. Mr. Goodman enlisted in Company D, 148th New York infantry. He was wounded in the foot in the battle of Gettysburg, and is sometimes troubled with it, but has never as yet, applied for a pension. He has held the position of township assessor, and is a member of the Masonic order.

Samuel Reed was born in Ireland on the 13th day of August, 1832, being the son of Robert and Martha (Steel) Reed, natives of Ireland. He came to America with his parents in 1846, settling twenty-one miles west of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His father and mother both died at that point, his mother dying in 1868, and his father in 1871. Samuel remained near Philadelphia until 1861, engaged in teaming, etc., when he went to Henry county, Illinois, and engaged in farming, remaining there for ten years, when he came to Lee township, Adair county, Iowa, settling on section 4. He was married in Pennsylvania on the 25th day of December, 1851, to Jane Coneghy, the Rev. Henry Rendenbaugh officiating. They have six children living—Mattie, Allen M., Sarah, William, Christina A. and Robert J. They have had the misfortune to lose two children: Eliza and Samuel. Mr. Reed has eighty-one acres of improved land, having a bearing orchard contain-

ing nearly one acre, and has considerable small fruit. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. Of his six living chil-

dren—William, Robert and Christina were born in Illinois, and Mattie, Allen and Sarah were born in Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER XIX.

SUMMERSET TOWNSHIP.

The territory known as Summerset comprises all of congressional township 75 north, range 32 west of the fifth principal meridian. The surface is rolling, with some considerable ravines in the vicinity of the streams. The soil is a rich dark loam, that promises an abundant fertility, amply borne out by the immense crops usually garnered. The township is well watered. The east branch of the Nodaway river enters it on the northwest quarter of section 1, and intersecting sections 2, 11 and 14 in a southerly course, it changes to a southwesterly direction and crossing sections 15, 22, 21, 28, 33, and passes into Richland township on the south line of section 32. This stream with its numerous tributaries, Rutt branch of the middle Nodaway river, and numerous smaller creeks and rivulets, drain this section and supply an abundant amount of water for stock purposes. There is but little native timber in this township. A small grove on section 2, one on 22 and another on section 7 are about all there is, the land being mostly prairie. Fine groves have, however, been planted around their homes by many of the in-

habitants, and the landscape begins to lose the dead, drear monotony of the interminable prairie, which it bore but a few years ago. The township is settled by people from every clime, and among them a large number from Pennsylvania. They are an industrious, enterprising class of citizens, having good farms, comfortable homes and well improved lands.

The Creston and northern branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad crosses the larger part of this township, entering first on the northeast quarter of section 25, and looping back into Lee township in the section north of it. It enters again on the east side of the northeast quarter of section 13, crosses that and sections 12, 14, 15, 22, 21 and 17 in its tortuous way, stopping at Fontanelle on the last-named section.

SETTLEMENT.

The first person to settle in this township was a man by the name of Collins, who settled on section 2 in the spring or early summer of 1854. He did not remain here very long, but the grove in that vicinity was named after him and long bore

his name. He had signed a note with some parties in Madison county prior to coming here, and the others having fallen out with him, out of sheer malice entered a suit against him for forgery, and sent Otho Davis, the sheriff of Madison county, after him and arrested him, and taking him over to that place incarcerated him in jail, where he remained six months, when the district court sitting he was found not guilty and discharged. On coming home he found that his wife had left him and was then living with another man. He then left the country, and his present whereabouts is unknown.

James C. Gibbs was the first to make a permanent settlement within the boundaries of the township. On the 18th of June, 1855, the sale of lots in the town of Fontanelle was commenced, and Mr. Gibbs purchased the lots on the northeast of the square, where he at once put up a large log-cabin. In August, of the same year, he brought his family here and they settled down to the hard life of pioneers. Mr. Gibbs ran the first hotel in this building, this log-cabin, for a few years, and was the pioneer landlord of the town of Fontanelle.

About the same time D. M. Valentine, purchasing the lots immediately west of those of Mr. Gibbs, put up a dwelling and became the second permanent settler. Mr. Valentine, who was a prominent attorney, is now upon the bench of the supreme court of the state of Kansas. A sketch in full detail of this gentleman may be found in the "Representative" chapter, he having filled the position of county judge of Adair county at an early day.

Gorton N. Bennett came to Adair

county August 17, 1855, and was employed until 1857 by J. C. Gibbs as a farm hand, at which time he was united in marriage to Hulda Lee, the first school-teacher of the town of Fontanelle. She was a native of New York, born in 1837, and a daughter of William D. Lee, originally from Connecticut. In 1855 she removed to Madison county, Iowa. She died March 14, 1869, and was buried at Maxburg, Madison county. They had four children, all of whom are living—James G., at Maxburg, Madison county; William L., in Valley county, Nebraska; Walter, in Fontanelle; Alice P., in Maxburg, Madison county. He was married the second time June 13, 1869, to Lovey J. Wright, a native of Indiana. Her people were from North Carolina, and early settlers of Madison county, Iowa. Three children were the result of this union—Sylvester, George and Martha J. Mr. Bennett was born August 9, 1832, at Norway, Herkimer county, New York, and was the son of Josiah and Mercy (Poleman) Bennett. His father was a native of Vermont and his mother a native of Herkimer county, New York. She lived at one time on the ground where the battle of Birmington was fought. His wife's parents were natives of Connecticut and emigrated to Adair county, Iowa, in March, 1865, and purchased land near Fontanelle. They died in the town of Adair and were both buried in the cemetery near that place. Mr. Bennett worked in a cotton factory from the time he was nine years of age until he was thirteen. After he was married he rented land a few years and being successful in his business transactions now owns considerable land, besides two residences in the town of Fontanelle.

John Lockhart was the next to make a settlement, coming in the fall of 1855. He located on section six, where he lived but about a year or two, when he went to Kansas. He came here from Ohio, of which state he is believed to be a native.

Azariah Root located in Fontanelle in 1855, where he lived for some time. He was postmaster of this town for some years. A sketch of Judge Root can be found under the head of county judges, in another part of this work.

J. K. Valentine came from Vigo county, Indiana, in 1855, and made a settlement in the town of Fontanelle.

In 1856 came Cal Ballard, who, renting the building now used as a post-office in Fontanelle, put in a general merchandise stock, which he moved here from Winterset. This building was built and owned by J. K. Valentine. The next year Mr. Ballard built the store now occupied by Dr. McDermid, and moved into it with his merchandise stock. In 1859 he sold this out to J. C. Gibbs and moved to Winterset, where he remained two or three years, when he went back to his former home in Indiana, but after two years spent in that region, he returned to Winterset, where he is at present engaged in the dry goods' business. When George B. Wilson was elected, in 1857, to the office of clerk of the court, and refused to serve, the judge appointed Cal Ballard in his place, who filled that office until the ensuing election.

The next to make his appearance was J. D. Nichols, who located at Fontanelle in August, 1856. He was a carpenter by trade, and a native of Massachusetts. He resided here for about three years, when he removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, from

which place he enlisted during the great civil war, and as a reward for gallant conduct, was placed in the regular army at the close of hostilities, and is at present a captain in that branch of the public service.

About the same time, Theodore Smith and his brother-in-law, Rev. James Walker, came from Connecticut and took up their residence in the village. Mr. Walker was the first minister of the Gospel to make a home in this county. After living here three or four years, they left this locality, Mr. Walker going to Michigan, Mr. Smith to New York.

W. B. Hall settled in Fontanelle in the autumn of 1856. He afterward was elected to the office of clerk of the court, and served ten years. He is now in Seattle, Washington territory. A sketch of him may be found under the head of clerks of the court, in the "representative" chapter.

A. B. Smith, a carpenter by trade, came to Fontanelle in the winter of 1856-7, and lived in that town until 1860. In the spring of 1858 he was elected clerk of the courts, and held that position until the fall of the same year. He left here and went to Winterset, where he subsequently died.

Samuel Marquart came from Wayne county, Indiana, in 1857, and made a settlement in the town of Fontanelle, where he still resides.

William Lytle made a settlement in what is now Summerset township, on section 17, in 1857. He was a native of Ohio. In 1861 he removed to Madison county, from where he enlisted in the army, and during his campaigns was stricken down with disease and died.

About the year 1857 Samuel W. Armstrong settled at the embryo town of Fontanelle. He was a native of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and in the year 1856 had come to Adair county from Des Moines, and had stayed for a couple of years at Greenfield. He was a lawyer by profession, and being elected to the position of county treasurer, served in that office for four years. He died by his own hand about 1866 or 1867. He married a daughter of W. H. Brainard, an old settler.

J. J. Crittenden came to this township and settled in the town of Fontanelle, in 1857, and was made postmaster. In 1858 he was arrested for robbing the mail, and on being tried and convicted, was sent to the penitentiary for five years. He was pardoned out by President Lincoln, after he had served two years, on account of his good behavior, and came back to Fontanelle, remained about three years, when he removed to Missouri.

Abram Miller in the winter of 1857-8 located in the rising village of Fontanelle, where he lived for several years. He returned to Indiana, from whence he had come, and of which state he was a native.

Alden Smith came to the town of Fontanelle in 1857, and remained there several years, when he removed to Winterset, and is now numbered with the dead.

Abram Platt located in Fontanelle in 1857, and built a house, which he afterward sold and went to Missouri.

Rev. Joseph Mather, a native of West Virginia, came to Fontanelle in the spring of 1878 from Marion county, Iowa. He was the first Congregationalist minister in the town, and organized a church in the village.

The next settler was Dr. T. M. Moore, who came in 1858, and settled in the village, where he is still a resident, in the practice of his profession of medical attendance upon the sick and suffering.

John Lentz, a native of South Carolina, came from Indiana, in 1860, and made a settlement near the village of Fontanelle, where he now resides.

OTHER CITIZENS.

Among the more prominent and intelligent people of Summerset township, outside of the town of Fontanelle, are the following named individuals, who are fair representatives of the class of population of this beautiful township:

Almeron L. Stewart came to Adair county and settled upon section 25, in May, 1875, where he owns one hundred and twenty acres of land, all under cultivation and fence. He is township trustee at present, and has held the offices of school director and road supervisor. Mr. Stewart was born in Chautauqua county, New York, and was the son of Robert and Minerva (Bemis) Stewart, who also reside in this township at present. He removed to Oil Creek, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1866, soon after his marriage, and remained there until the fall of 1868, when he came to Kane county, Illinois, and from there to his present location in the spring of 1875. He was married at Cary, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1866, to Charlotte E. Hubbard, daughter of Jonas L., and Elmira E. (Brown) Hubbard. They have one child as the result of this union—Freddie C.

Robert Stewart was born in Cayuga county, New York, March 30, 1805, and was the son of David and Ephemias

(Whitman) Stewart. He was married January 3, 1830, in the same county, to Minerva Bemis, daughter of Stephen and Clarissa (Huntley) Bemis. Have seven children—James, Calista, David, Emily, Almeron, William, and Marvin R. Emigrated to Kane county, Illinois, in 1866, coming to his present location on section 12 in June, 1875, where he owns eighty acres of land.

Thomas C. Heacock was born October 1, 1844, in Mahoning county, Ohio, and was the son of Edwin and Hannah (Barber) Heacock. He was married in that county December 14, 1869, to Rachel Mather, daughter of Daniel and Rebecca (Barber) Mather. They have four children—Alverda J., Leona R., Oscar E., Rachel L. He came to Summerset township, March 21, 1882, and a year later settled on his present location in section 35. He is a member of the Friends' church and Mile Branch, No. 933, Grange, of Columbiana county, Ohio. He pays considerable attention to stock-raising, having at the head of a herd of shorthorns a thoroughbred animal—Knight of Rose, 2d, No. 39,552. He also owns an imported Norman horse, Paul, No. 1,252, American stud book, and a Clydesdale—Eagerness, imported, 2,755, No. 1,800, American stud book, and registered in sixth volume Scottish Clydesdale stud book, and also in American Clydesdale stud book, second volume, No. 1,800. These cost Mr. Heacock some \$5,000, which he has owned about six months. He has just started a cattle ranch, in connection with a cousin, in Chase county, Kansas, of about three hundred head, and contemplates putting about that number more on the ranch soon. The hogs raised by him are of the

Poland-China grade. He has one hundred acres of pasture in section 35.

William D. Frost, a native of Knox county, Ohio, was born October 16, 1848, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Caldwell) Frost. He emigrated with his parents to Jasper county, Iowa, in April, 1871, his parents coming to Adair county in June of the same year, but he remained until September, 1872, where he farmed and taught school in the winter, after which he came to Adair county, and settled in Lincoln township. He was married April 7, 1878, in Penn township, Guthrie county, to Anna M. Jones, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Tansy) Jones. They have three children—Mary E., Arabel and Cora D. In the spring of 1880 he came to his present location on section 34, where he has two hundred and ten acres of land. He taught school eight winters after coming to this county. He is road supervisor at present. His parents still reside in Lincoln township.

James Franklin Cooper, a native of New York, came to Summerset and located on section 27, in March, 1879. He is a member of the Iowa Legion of Honor, and an officer of that society. He has held the offices of school director, road supervisor and assessor. Mr. Cooper was born in Saratoga county, New York, December 6, 1845, and was the son of Robert and Amelia (Aldrich) Cooper. He learned the trade of carpentering and joining, which he has followed more or less ever since. In 1867 he removed to Chautauqua county, New York, where he worked at his trade and taught school in the winter. From here he went to Savannah, Missouri, where he was married January 17, 1871, to Mary A. Hardin, who died September

7, 1872, in Savannah. In the fall of 1875 he came to Greenfield, where he worked at his trade, and while a resident of this place was married the second time, at Redfield, Dallas county, March 5, 1876, to Kate Mitchell, daughter of Rev. Matthew and Sarah (Dyson) Mitchell. They have three children—Pearl A., Robert M. and Charles F. In the winter of 1877 they removed to a farm in Orient township, where they lived until they came to this township.

Albert E. Renner was born September 18, 1853, in Tazewell county, Illinois, and was the son of David and Christiana (Miller) Renner. His parents both died in Tazewell county, Illinois, leaving him an orphan at the age of five years. After their death he went to live with his cousin, Simon Renner, in Carroll county, and was married there February 17, 1878, to Caroline V. Clay, daughter of William and Eliza (Fickas) Clay. They have one child—Ray N. A. He came to Thompson township, Guthrie county, March 16, 1880, and in the spring of 1881 settled on section 22, Summerset township, where he owns seventy-one acres of land, most of which is under cultivation, and pays particular attention to the breeding of hogs. He spent seven months at the Lanark, Illinois, high school in 1875, having previously received a common-school education.

David A. Renner, a native of Tazewell county, Illinois, was born February 28, 1850, and was a son of David and Christiana (Miller) Renner. After the death of his parents he lived with his cousin, John Renner, in Carroll county, Illinois, remaining with him until he was twenty years of age, when he returned to Taze-

well county. He remained here about eight years, when he again took up his residence in Carroll county, after which he came to this township in the spring of 1883, where he is engaged at farming with his brother.

Robert Warren was born in 1837, in Devonshire, England, and was the son of Robert and Betsey Warren. When nine years of age he went to South Wales, where he remained eleven years, engaged at mining. He was married at this place, November 3, 1865, to Mary Hewett, daughter of James and Agnes (Rottenberry) Hewett, who have seven children—Lillia, Eliza, May, Emma, Fannie, Anna and Leonard. In 1865 he crossed the ocean to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and in 1866 went to New York, after which he went to Steubenville, Ohio, and from there to Cumberland county, West Virginia, where he remained some ten years, when he removed to Polk county, Iowa. After a residence in Dallas county, he located on section 33, this township, in March, 1883, where he follows farming and stock-raising, keeping the Durham grade of cattle and Poland-China breed of hogs. He has one hundred and sixty acres of land well improved, eighty acres of which is meadow and pasture.

Robert N. Jones, a native of Mason county, Kentucky, and the son of Jesse and Rachel (Wood) Jones, was born May 6, 1826. He removed with his parents to Putnam county, Indiana, in 1833, and in 1844 went to Menard county, Illinois. While there he enlisted at the first call of the Mexican war, and served one year, being honorably discharged May 6, 1847, at New Orleans. After his discharge he returned to Menard county, Illinois, where

he was married November 28, 1849, to Mary A. Barry, daughter of James and Jane O. (Rutledge) Berry. She died April 13, 1875, leaving six children—Rachael J., James B., Mayo F., Harvey N., John B., Samuel A. He removed to Neosho county, Kansas, in 1869, and in 1874 came to Madison county, Iowa, where he was married September 12, 1875, to Sarah C. Robinson, daughter of James and Hannah (Robinson) Robinson. He came to his present location April 14, 1876, settling on section 10. He owns eighty acres of land, all of which is under cultivation, well improved, and under fence. There are two acres of timber, and a fine orchard of one hundred trees.

Titus Sullivan came to Adair county, Iowa, and settled in Washington township on section 16, March 1, 1855. He was a native of Monroe county, Indiana, and was born September 19, 1829. He was married in that county November 3, 1851, to Christina Lents, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Kindreck) Lents. They have five children—John, William, James, Zella and Charley. They removed to Clark county, Iowa, in the winter of 1854, and from there to Washington township, this county. Mr. Sullivan died September 29, 1872. He was in the Mexican war.

James Sullivan was born February 10, 1862, in Washington township, Adair county, and was the son of Titus and Christina (Lents) Sullivan. He came with his parents to this township when but two years of age. At present he owns one hundred and twenty acres of land in Washington township, sixty of which is under cultivation.

Ernest Funke, son of Ernest and

Louisa (Beivers) Funke, was born April 8, 1847, in northern Germany. He emigrated to New York City, in 1864, and in 1868, removed to Bureau county, Illinois, where he was married, October 12, 1871, to Katie Erbes, daughter of Daniel and Kundeunde (Kauer) Erbes. They had seven children—Benjamin, Henry, Edmund, Mary, Lizzie, Philip and Frank. He came to his present location, on section 2, Summerset township, in 1871, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising, his stock being of the Durham and Poland-China grades. He has four hundred and ten acres of land, most of which is under cultivation and is well improved. There is also a nice grove which he has raised from the seed.

Samuel C. Vance, a native of Darke county, Ohio, was born December 25, 1825, and was the son of William and Rebecca (Mills) Vance. In 1835 his father having died, he went with his mother to Adams county, Indiana, and when about twenty years of age attended Wabash college, at Crawfordsville, Indiana. In the spring of 1845 he moved to Fayette county, Ohio, where he engaged in the stock business. Here he remained until August 25, 1855, when he was married to Mary A. Myers, daughter of Isaac B. and Elizabeth V. (Vance) Myers. Mrs. Myers was in Greenfield, being an old resident there. They have three children—Kate L., Ralph C. and Thad M. They came to Winterset about the 1st of October, 1853, and in the spring of 1856 removed to Lewis, Cass county, where they engaged in farming. In the spring of 1869 Mr. Vance went to Pike's Peak, and returned the fall of the same year. He returned to Pike's peak in the spring

of 1860, where he remained until the winter of 1861, engaged in mining, when he came back to Greenfield, where his wife and family had remained with her parents during his absence. He resided in Greenfield about twenty years, and about two years on his farm just east of Greenfield, coming to his present location on section 20, Summerset township, in the spring of 1884. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Greenfield. He was school director of Greenfield for fourteen years, and also a member of the state board of education, under the old law of 1862, having been elected in October, 1862, and holding the office two years. He has always taken an active interest in promoting the educational interests of this county. He was a member of the board of supervisors of this county from 1861 to 1869, and has been secretary or treasurer of the county agricultural society for the past twenty years, and is secretary at present. He owns two hundred acres of land under cultivation.

John Erbes settled on section 2, Summerset township, March 10, 1875, where he owns two hundred and forty-five acres of land, all under cultivation, and is engaged in farming and general stock-raising, his cattle being of the short-horn grade. Mr. Erbes was born October 13, 1839, in Hess, Germany, and is a son of Henry and Charlotte Erbes. He emigrated with his parents to America, and settled in Bureau county, Illinois, in 1845, and in 1863 went to Lee county, Illinois, where he was married in April, 1865, to Amelia Politsch, daughter of Henry and Catharine Politsch. They have nine children—George, Caroline, Mena, John, Amelia, Andrew, Lizzie, Louis and Katie.

Frederick Kreis was born April 20, 1850, in Duke of Hesse, Germany, and was the son of George and Minnie (Musenheimer) Kreis. He emigrated to Neponset, Bureau county, Illinois, in March, 1868. He was a resident of Bureau, Henry, La Salle and Lee counties, Illinois, until 1874, when he settled near Fontanelle, this county, and in 1876 located on section ten, this township. He married at Neponset, Illinois, April 11, 1874, to Augusta Miller, daughter of John and Fredericka (Sternberg) Miller. They have two children: Mary and Herman. He is a member of the Fontanelle German Lutheran church and leader of the band at that place, having organized the same. He owns one hundred and twenty acres of land all under cultivation.

Marvin R. Stewart, son of Robert and Minerva (Bemis) Stewart, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, July 4, 1849. In March, 1866, he removed with his parents to Kane county, Illinois, and in 1875 came to Summerset township, settling on section 12. He returned to Illinois where he was married January 1, 1878, to Lucretia Edgerton, daughter of Gilford and Elizabeth (Clegett) Edgerton, of Newark, Kendall county, Illinois, and immediately returned to his farm on section 12, this township. He owns forty acres on section 12 and one hundred and twenty on section 25, all under cultivation and fence. He has seeded most of his land to grass with an idea of engaging quite extensively in stock raising. During his residence in Kane county, Illinois, he taught a number of terms of school. At present he is road supervisor.

Lucien M. Kilburn is a native of Boscawen, New Hampshire, and was born

January 20, 1842. He is the son of Eliphalet and Mehitabel F. (Foster) Kilburn. His father died at Webster, September 8, 1863. In the spring of 1867 he went with his mother to Massachusetts, and in the fall of 1868 came to Fontanelle, Iowa. During the year of 1869 he came to his present location on section 21, in this township. He was married in Richland township, October 19, 1870, to Lizzie H. Peet, daughter of Rev. Josiah W. and Louisa (Rich) Peet. Three children have been born to them—Charles W., George G., and Mary L. He is a member of the Iowa Legion of Honor, and has been president of Rustic lodge of Fontanelle of this order. He enlisted as corporal in Company E, 16th New Hampshire volunteers, under Captain J. P. Sanborn, October 10, 1862, for nine months' service, at Concord, New Hampshire. He was in Banks' Teche campaign and took part in Butte-a-la-rose engagement and the siege of Port Hudson, remaining after the expiration of this term of service till after its capture. He was discharged August 20, 1863, and afterward taught school in New Hampshire, being superintendent of schools at Webster, in that state. He also taught a couple of terms at Fontanelle, after coming to Iowa, since which time he has followed farming and stock-raising, keeping a good grade of stock. He is also engaged quite extensively in rearing Italian bees.

Daniel W. Veirs, son of Brice W. and Hannah (Patterson) Veirs, was born July 15, 1817, in Harrison county, Ohio. When twenty years of age he went to Highland county, Ohio, where he was married December 10, 1840, to Sarah D. Stevenson, daughter of John and Nancy

(Odle) Stevenson. They have eight children—John B., James P., Helen N., Kate, William N., Robert L., Edwin D., Eva M. He came to Washington, Iowa, in May, 1855, after which he removed to Fontanelle in 1868. March 13, 1883, he came to section 30, this township. He learned the tailoring business at Cadiz, Ohio, in 1834, at which he worked about thirty-five years. At present he is engaged at farming and stock-raising, and is improving on his cattle to Durham. Although he gives his attention to cattle principally, he raises considerable hogs and other stock. He has one hundred and sixty acres of land, ten of which is in pasture, and all but about twenty acres is finely improved and under cultivation.

Matthew T. Sexsmith was born in Delaware county, New York, March 14, 1842, being the son of Matthew and Jeannette (Kinmouth) Sexsmith. He was married there on the 15th day of April, 1874, to Miss Lizzie Donnelly, a daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Moore) Donnelly. They have three children—Thadeus, Gertrude and an infant. In the fall of 1866, Mr. Sexsmith came to Greenfield, and bought the farm on which he now resides, in the spring of 1867, and in the fall of 1868 built his present comfortable house. From 1863 to 1866 he was a member of Company I, New York State militia. He held the office of justice of the peace in Greenfield for two years. At present he is engaged in stock-raising and farming, and owns one hundred and sixty acres of land, one hundred acres of which are under cultivation, and sixty acres in timber. When Mr. Sexsmith first went to Greenfield there were not to exceed seven families living there. At present

he holds the honorable position of school director.

FIRST THINGS.

The first marriage in the township of Summerset occurred on the 15th of June, 1857, upon which date Homer Penfield and Miss Martha Campbell were united in the holy bonds of matrimony.

The first death was that of Justice A., a son of James C. and Phœbe L. Gibbs, who died on the 29th of September, 1860. This was the first person interred in the Fontaneile cemetery.

The first school was taught by Miss Hulda Lee, in Fontanelle, in 1857.

The first sermon was preached in the fall of 1856, by Rev. James Walker, at his own house, now the residence of Judge Taylor.

The first child born was a son of Daniel M. Valentine and his wife, born in April, 1856, in Fontanelle.

ORGANIC.

The township of Summerset was organized in the spring of 1856, and the first election held on the first Monday in April of that year. This election was held at the house of D. M. Valentine, on the north side of the square, in the village of Fontanelle. The first officers were the following named: Jacob Eby, Alfred Jones and Joshua E. Chapman, trustees; D. M. Valentine, clerk; J. C. Gibbs and Azariah Root, justices; Abraham Rutt, assessor; Gorton H. Bennett, road supervisor; James S. Ewing and G. N. Bennett, constables. The first meeting of the board of trustees was held on the 15th of March, 1857, according to the records, but this is doubtful. The present officers are: L. M. Kilburn, A. L. Stewart and R. N.

Jones, trustees; H. T. Newell, clerk; J. F. Cooper, assessor; J. S. Sherdeman and James Raney, justices; W. H. Simmons and William Salisbury, constables.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school was held in the old court-house in Fontanelle during the year 1857, and was taught by Miss Hulda Lee. There are now nine districts in the township, in each of which is a good substantial school, and which is well attended. The inhabitants of the township are of an exceedingly intelligent type, and pay considerable attention to educational matters, which results in great good to the schools.

School district No. 2, consisting of sections 3, 4, 9 and 10 has a school-house on the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 4, which was erected in 1882, and is 20x28 feet in ground area. It cost about \$465, and Miss Minnie Patterson was the first teacher.

School district No. 1, comprising sections 1, 2 and 11, has a fine school-house on section 2, 20x30 feet in size, which was erected in the summer of 1883, at a cost of \$500. The first and last teacher was Miss Ella May.

School district No. 2.—The first school-house was built on the farm of Alfred Jones, on section 3, and was a small frame building, which was afterwards sold to Mr. Jones. A new school-house has since been erected in the center of the district, 22x30 feet in dimension. The first officers of the district were Alfred Jones and Azariah Root. The first teacher was John Flannegan, and James Adamson the present. Amos Brown is the present director.

School district No. 3 includes sections

5, 6, 7 and 8. The school-house was erected in 1876, and is 16x30 feet in size. Miss Nettie Simmons, now Mrs. William Green, was the pioneer teacher; Miss Allie Comstock the teacher in 1884.

School district No. 5 embraces sections 15, 16, 21 and 22. The school-house was erected in 1883, at an expense of \$480. The first teacher was Miss Malinda Barnard, and the last Miss Mary A. Sias.

School district No. 6 has a school-house which was erected in 1872. Miss Maggie Christy taught the last term here.

School district No. 7 embraces all of sections 25, 26, 35 and 36, and the school-house, which is situated upon the northwest quarter of section 26, was erected in 1873, at a cost of \$450. It is 18x24 feet in ground area, and is a good substantial building. Miss Lydia Priddy, now Mrs. Charles Burrell, was the first teacher. Miss Maggie Christy taught the summer term in 1884.

School district No. 8, covering sections 27, 28, 33 and 34, have a school-house, erected in 1882, which is 20x28 feet in dimension, and cost \$535. George Pratt was the first teacher, and Miss Lucy Young the last.

School district No. 9, embracing sections 29, 30, 31 and 32, has a school-house 20x28 feet in size which was built in 1882, at a cost of \$500. The first teacher was Miss Eva Sears, the last Miss Nannie E. Sill.

FONTANELLE.

The early history of the town of Fontanelle is so interwoven with the early settlement of the township, that it has been indiscriminately interwoven with it. As has been mentioned, the general as-

sembly appointed special commission to designate a location for the seat of justice for Adair county, and in the spring of 1855 they met and appointed the spot now known as Fontanelle, as the future county-seat. The county judge, G. M. Holaday, thereupon journeyed to Council Bluffs to the land office and entered in the name of the county the southwest quarter of section 17, township 75, range 32. On this the original town consisting of thirty-one blocks was laid out, and under the name of Summerset was platted and placed upon the records of the county on the 30th of May, 1855, in the name of the county of Adair. On the 18th of June, of the same year, the lots were placed in the market and the sale of them began.

The name of Summerset was shortly discarded for the more euphonious one of Fontanelle, although the first time the town is mentioned by that name upon the official record is under the date of June, 1857.

The first house was built by James C. Gibbs, in the summer of 1855, a large log cabin, where he ran a hotel for some time.

The second house was that of D. M. Valentine, erected the same year.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The first goods sold in Fontanelle were owned by Cal Ballard, who opened a store in the town in 1856, in a small building built by James K. Valentine, and which is now used for the post-office. He ran this business for about a year, when he sold out to Abram Rutt, of Casey, who removed the goods from this place.

The second merchant was James C. Gibbs, who purchased the Ballard store

and stock, and ran it during the years 1859 and 1860.

Since then hundreds of business changes have occurred, and hardly one of the first merchants is now engaged in trade, and the history of the mercantile part of this community is best told in the relation of the present business interests.

The pioneer in the general merchandise line was Cal Ballard, as before mentioned. This line is represented at present by the firms of Ewing & Taylor, George A. Davis, William Champlin, L. W. Wood, Miller & Kaemmerer, and Bahlman & Bauer.

In 1878 William Champlin and R. E. Ewing buying out D. W. Marquart, engaged in the general merchandise trade, and operated together until 1880, when Wesley Taylor purchased the interest of Mr. Champlin, and the present firm of Ewing & Taylor was formed. Shortly after they sold out, but on January 5, 1884, they bought a stock of goods of A. E. Wilcox, and are again in this line of trade. They occupy one of the finest store-rooms in the county, in the brick block north of the square, and are doing a large business.

R. E. Ewing located in Adair county in the fall of 1855. Since which time he has been identified with the interests of the county, and has resided most of the time at Fontanelle, where at present he is one of the owners of the Farmers' bank, and is also engaged in the mercantile business. Was born in the state of Ohio in 1838, served three years in the war of the rebellion, in Company I, 4th Iowa cavalry, is a member of the Masonic order and Knights Templars.

The general merchandise business of

George A. Davis originated in 1873, by that gentleman in connection with his brother-in-law, L. J. Slocum, purchasing the building and stock of Rutt & Cheney. He continued this business in company with Mr. Slocum for about eight months, when he bought out the latter's interest, and operated alone for two or three years, when these parties again entered into co-partnership, and ran two rooms, the one where the drug store now is, and the present one. This partnership was of but eight months' duration when it was dissolved, since when Mr. Davis has run it alone. He carries about four thousand dollars worth of a nicely selected stock and has a good trade.

George A. Davis, a native of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, was born on the 15th of December, 1832, and is the son of James Davis, a native of Ohio, and Eliza Davis, *nee* Sponsler. Both his parents died when the subject of our sketch was quite young. His early life was spent with relatives, until he had attained the age of fifteen, when he learned the trade of a tailor. This business he followed until August 9, 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, 124th Illinois infantry regiment, and served three years in active service, in the lurid front of battle. His regiment was in the division of General John A. Logan, in the 17th army corps, commanded by General McPherson, and was engaged in the conflicts at Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson and Champion Hills. In the latter battle Mr. Davis was taken prisoner, but was paroled and sent to St. Louis. An exchange soon taking place, he returned to his regiment, and took part in the Meriden campaign, under W. T. Sherman, in 1864.

From there they moved to Spanish Fort, and thence to Montgomery, where they did provost duty. He was mustered out at Camp Douglas, Chicago, August 16, 1865. He then moved to Henry county, Illinois, and engaged in clerking in Kewaunee until 1870, when he removed to Adair county. He was married May 1, 1862, to Miss Edna T. Slocum, a daughter of Lewis Slocum, now of Fontanelle, by whom he has had two children—George E., born in Illinois in 1863, and died in infancy, and Addie S., living at home. Mr. Davis has held various positions of trust and honor in the county, and is numbered among the most prominent men.

After the dissolution of the co-partnership existing between G. A. Davis and L. J. Slocum, the latter for a time tried farming, but soon returned and bought out the business of Wesley Taylor and Samuel Marquart, who had been running a general store. Mr. Slocum ran this until November, 1883, when he sold out.

William Champlin commenced his business life here in connection with D. W. Marquart, in the building in the northwest corner of the square. This edifice was put up by Mr. Marquart in 1876, just before this firm started. They put in a general stock, which they operated until 1878, when Mr. Marquart sold to R. E. Ewing, and in 1880 Mr. Champlin sold his interest to Wesley Taylor. Shortly after this Mr. Champlin sold hardware and groceries near the depot, but in the fall of 1882 he bought the stock of goods of W. A. Harshaw, which was exclusively dry goods and boots and shoes, and moved it, together with his grocery stock, into the store at present occupied by him. He carries about \$5,000 worth of stock.

L. N. Wood, dealer in general merchandise, opened business in 1880, on the northwest corner of the square, by buying out his former employer, J. E. Lucas, who removed to Central City, Nebraska. He carries a stock of from six to nine thousand dollars.

The general merchandise business has also a representative in the firm of Miller & Kaemmerer. This firm, which is composed of G. B. Miller and F. W. Kaemmerer, commenced business here in October, 1882, buying the interests of Samuel Marquart, who had built this building and established the business in October, 1881. They carry a stock of about \$4,500 worth of general assorted goods, selected with due regard to taste and the necessities of the community. They have a large salesroom, 22x60 feet deep, well filled with drygoods, boots and shoes, hats, caps, notions, and groceries. They have a large trade, especially among the German part of the population.

George B. Miller, of the firm of Miller & Kaemmerer, general merchants, is a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, and was born May 9, 1851. His father was a carpenter and farmer in Allen county, Indiana, to which place he had moved when George was quite young, and cleared up a small farm, remaining about two years, when he came to Fontanelle, Iowa, and run a farm up to 1860, when he moved his family to Pike's Peak, remaining only a short time, when they returned to Adair county on account of sickness, and farmed for some five years, when Mr. Miller, Sr., bought a small place in Fontanelle, and worked at his trade. George B. was educated, and learned the mason's trade in Fontanelle, which trade he fol-

lowed until he commenced clerking for Marquart & Taylor. In 1879 he began clerking for George Rogers, which occupation he followed up to the time of his buying the interest of Mr. Marquart. He was married on the 2d of April, 1881, to Miss Ida J. Shaw, a native of Wisconsin, and the daughter of George D. Shaw. They have two children—Roscoe, born December 27, 1882; and an infant, born March 12, 1884. Mr. Miller is one of the most enterprising citizens of Fontanelle, and in politics is a democrat.

F. W. Kaemmerer was born in Saxony, on the 4th day of February, 1854, and is the son of Frederick C. Kaemmerer. He received a good education, and in 1871 he came to America, and worked for several years on a farm in Illinois. He was in Texas a short time, and while there was clerking in a store and farming, and while in Mendota, Illinois, he clerked in a store. In the spring of 1880 he came to Fontanelle, and was employed by George Rogers in his general store, and in 1881 he went into partnership with G. P. Miller, and is still in that establishment. He was married in December, 1880, to Miss Mary Bohling, a native of Mendota, Illinois. They have been blessed with two children—Otto C., and Emil S. Mr. Kaemmerer is a member of the Lutheran church.

The general merchandise store of Bahlman & Bauer was instituted by Jacob Bahlman and J. H. Bauer, purchasing the stock of George Rogers on the 25th of April, 1883, and they carry a stock of about \$5,000, and are among the prominent merchants of Fontanelle.

Jacob Bahlman, of the firm of Bahlman and Bauer, general merchants, is a native of Holstein, Germany, and was born on

the 10th day of April, 1849, his father being Henry Bahlman, a mechanic. Jacob's uncle, George Young, was located in this country, and in 1867 returned to Germany and induced Jacob to come to America with him. He remained with his uncle for three years, then coming to Summerset township, where he bought forty acres of land of John Shreeves, to which he added eighty acres, which he afterward sold. At one time he was the possessor of four hundred acres, and now owns half a section, located on sections 28 and 34, which is all in a good state of cultivation. He moved into Fontanelle in 1880, having previously erected his mill, his intention being to run the mill, which he did for two years. He then returned to his native country on a visit, and remained six months. April 25, 1880, he in connection with J. H. Bauer, purchased the stock of goods of George Rogers. He was married January 1, 1874, to Miss M. A., a step-daughter of John Bohling. They have four children—George H., John J., Bertha C. and Emma. The marriage ceremony was performed by N. S. Taylor. Mr. Bahlman is a successful financier, and has succeeded admirably. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M.

John H. Bauer, the other member of the firm of Bahlman & Bauer, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, and was born in 1824. In his native country he was engaged in the swine business. He emigrated to the United States in 1848, settling in Joliet, Illinois, where he worked on a farm till 1850, then going to Bureau county, in the same state, where he bought a farm, which he afterwards sold, and bought one in Lee county containing

three hundred and sixty acres. He sold that also, and then came to Adair county, Summerset township, and bought six hundred and forty acres of land on sections 6 and 7. He afterwards sold forty acres of this land, and bought eighty acres on section 1, in Jackson township. His land is all fenced and has good buildings and a small orchard. One hundred and fifty acres of his land is timber, his house being located on the south side of the same, on section 7. His sons run the farm, stock raising being the principal feature. Mr. Bauer was married in Bureau county, Illinois, on the 19th day of March, 1854, to Miss Margaret Buttner, who has since died, leaving three children, who still live at the old homestead. Their names are—Theodore, Mary and Henry. He was married to Katie C. Fleishman, a native of Germany, but who came to America in 1876, the Rev. Shirer officiating. Mr. Bauer is the owner of the building used as a furniture store.

The drug establishment, now under the proprietorship of Doctor P. McDermid, came into the possession of that gentleman and A. A. Powers in 1871. These partners ran it until 1873, when John Taylor purchased the interest of the latter, and McDermid & Taylor ran the business until 1875, when the doctor purchased Mr. Taylor's interest, and has continued to operate it ever since. The doctor handles a fine line of drugs, medicines and fancy goods, and has quite a large trade. The doctor gives a large share of his time to the practice of medicine, and a sketch of him is given in connection with the medical profession of the county.

Dr. C. B. Scott runs what is known as the corner drug store, in the building

built by Taylor & Gibbs. The doctor first started further up the street, but in 1880, he purchased the building he now occupies, and fitted it up for the purpose of his business. The doctor, who is a practicing physician, has his office in the same building. He carries a full line of drugs, medicines, druggists' sundries, paints, oils, and patent medicines, and has a large and lucrative trade. His son, Leslie W., carries the burden of the business, as his father's large practice draws considerably upon his time.

The first exclusively hardware store in Fontanelle was established in 1871, by F. A. Blystone, who rented the building now occupied by Dr. Scott's drug store. In this he did business until 1874, when he erected a new building on lot 7, block 20. This which he now occupies, is 62x18 feet in ground area, two stories high and he uses the upper floor as a residence. He came here from Winterset, with a stock about \$1,600, but at present carries about \$4,000 worth of heavy and shelf hardware and agricultural implements. Mr. Blystone was the first man here to handle the latter line of goods, and remained the only one until 1876.

F. A. Blystone is a native of the Keystone state, having been born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1834. He is the son of Isaac Blystone, a native of the same county, a decedent of Hollander ancestors. His father was a minister as well as a farmer, and in his later years, was engaged in the foundry, hardware and real-estate business. The old gentleman is still living on College hill, Meadville, Pennsylvania, having acquired considerable wealth, and being eighty-four years of age, retired from the active pursuits of

life. Mr. Blystone's mother was born in 1796 and died in 1854. The subject of this sketch, F. A. Blystone, spent his early life under the parental roof-tree in the place of his nativity, and availed himself of the unexceptional educational facilities of that place. By his own exertions he studied the profession of law in the office of Judge Derrickson, and was admitted to the bar in Crawford county in 1867. Later in the same year he emigrated to Madison county, Iowa, and locating in Winterset, went to work at the tinner's bench, a trade he had learned in younger days in his father's establishment. After three years of this life, he was sent to Sioux City to settle up some matters for a Chicago house, which he managed quite shrewdly and successfully. He returned to Winterset and purchased the stock of the firm he had been working for, and removed it to Fontanelle. This was in 1871, and by close application to business and a ready tact in that line, has, with the assistance of his good wife, who is his only assistant in the store, accumulated a valuable property. He was united in marriage, on the 14th of December, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Hershelman, also a native of Crawford county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Blystone is the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Hershelman, the former of whom is living in his native state, the latter dying in 1880. Mr. Blystone has been a very successful man in all his undertakings and has traveled through various parts of the country, and being imbued with a keen observation and perception of character, has learned to know men well. He was the first mayor of the incorporated town of Fontanelle; he and his estimable lady have the respect of all.

William Morley, also engaged in the sale of hardware, agricultural implements, wagons, etc. He commenced business here in March, 1880, and is doing a fine business. He carries about \$5,000 worth of stock in the various lines that he handles, among which is the Plano binder, Massillon threshers, and Davis oscillator. He has largely increased his trade since opening here, and now enjoys the confidence of the whole community.

William Morley, hardware and agricultural implement merchant, was born in Michigan, September 9th, 1849, being the son of Thomas Morley, of New York, who is of English descent, and Celia Glover, a native of Virginia, who is also of English descent. When twenty-four years of age he came to Fontanelle, Adair county, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Prussia township, where he lived until 1880, when he sold it and moved into Fontanelle, and engaged in his present business. He had learned the engineer trade and worked in a machine shop in Buchanan, Michigan, which makes the handling of machinery a very satisfactory business, as he is able to do any repairing himself. He owns some village property and a warehouse on the north side of the square, but he does business in the building known as the Pacific House block. He was married on the 14th day of October, 1874, in Michigan, to Miss Sarah Emmons, of Michigan, a daughter of John Emmons, of Michigan. Four children have blessed their union—Willie, Grace, and Harry and Mabel (twins). Mr. Morley was educated at South Bend, Indiana, where he took the business course. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M.

John S. Sherdyman, the pioneer implement man of Fontanelle, commenced business here in 1879. He is situated at the southwest corner of the public square where he has a nice office and convenient warehouse and handles all kinds of farming implements, binders, reapers, mowers, barb wire, pumps, coal, etc. This gentleman is a native of Watertown, New York. His father, John P. Sherdyman, was a native of Germany, and practiced law there. His mother was Anna E. (Long) Sherdyman, also of German parentage. John's father died when he was quite young and with his mother he removed to Pennsylvania, Mercer county, where she died and where he was educated. In the year 1864 John removed to the city of New York, and subsequently to Florida, from which latter place he removed to Fontanelle in 1875. He commenced the insurance business at first and then engaged in handling coal, afterwards clerking for Mr. Davis in his store with whom he staid about one year, after which he commenced the business he is now engaged in, and to show the prosperity of Mr. Sherdyman, we have but to say his sales for the year 1884 have been \$30,000. Taking into consideration the opposition in business, this is entirely satisfactory evidence of his success. August 14, 1877, is the date of his marriage, his wife being Miss Lydia L. Robinson, a daughter of Joseph Robinson, and native of Jefferson county, Wisconsin. They have a family of three children—John E., Eva F., and Rena B. Mr. Sherdyman has been justice of the peace in Fontanelle, having been elected in the fall of 1882, and mayor of the city in 1883; is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Iowa legion of honor. In poli-

tics he favors the democratic ideas and works for the success of his party.

The agricultural implement business of Sylvester Bennett was commenced by that gentleman in 1879, in connection with D. A. Shannon. He is also the agent of the express company, which position he has held ever since the railroad reached this point. He is doing a good business and handles about \$5,000 worth of coal. Sylvester Bennett, a prominent citizen of Fontanelle, was born in Jefferson county, New York, on the 17th of December, 1838. He came to Fontanelle when he was about twenty-one years of age, and farmed until 1860, when he moved to Madison county. After an absence of four years he returned to Adair county, and first lived on a farm, but afterward ran a stage from Stuart via Greenfield to Fontanelle for four years. He then established his present business of which he has made so great a success. He was married in November, 1858, to Miss Diadama Lee, a daughter of William Lee, of Madison county. They have four children—Eliza, wife of D. A. Shannon; Arthur W., Dida and Effie J. Mr. Bennett is one of Fontanelle's most prominent men, and has greatly helped to make the little city what it is.

The agricultural implement warehouse of Burt & Fuller was put up in the fall of 1882 by the present owners. This is 44x68 feet in size, with a coal shed 12x42 in the rear. The first load of coal was shipped to them in January, 1883, and of this article they handle about a hundred car-loads a year. They handle, also, the McCormick harvesters, J. I. Case threshers, rakes, sulky plows, pumps, buggies and wind-mills. In their various lines

their business will aggregate about \$20,000 per year.

The Chicago Lumber Yard commenced business in Fontanelle in the spring of 1879, under the proprietorship of Crumb & Green, who continued in business together until the 1st of January, 1880, when E. W. Fancher purchased the interest of Mr. Crumb, and the firm name and style was changed to Green & Fancher. On the 1st of November, 1882, Mr. Green retired, and Mr. Fancher has continued the business ever since. He carries a full and complete stock of all kinds of lumber, sash, doors, blinds, etc., as is usually found in all well regulated yards of this kind. His stock will invoice probably about \$4,000, and he is doing an extensive business.

While Green and Fancher were in business here together in November, 1881, they purchased a lumber yard and store at Spaulding, then known as W. B. Slocum & Co., but in October, 1882, this was disposed of by Slocum taking the store and Green & Fancher the lumber yard, which they removed to this place.

In June, 1879, Rutt, Taylor & Rutt commenced the sale of lumber, near the depot, and continued in the business together for about eighteen months, when John Taylor purchased the interests of the Rutts, and continued it until November, 1882, when he sold out the lumber, and rented the yard, office, etc., to Basil A. Green.

In March, 1881, W. E. Duncan commenced business, on the west side of the square. On the 1st of April, 1881, he took in as a partner, F. W. Doyle, but on the 1st of August following, Mr. Doyle retired and G. F. Whisler, a justice of

the peace, came in as a partner. The first of November, he too retired, and Mr. Duncan continued alone until September 1, 1883, when he admitted John S. Sill to a partnership, and removed their office to the brick block. This firm continued until October 1, 1883, when H. B. Young came in, and the present firm of Duncan, Sill & Young was formed. It was commenced as an insurance and land business, but has now been extended into a full real estate, loan, collection and abstract business. They have made large sales of landed property, and the last year have placed loans to the amount of \$30,000. Mr. Young, in the early fall of 1884, retired from this firm, and it is conducted by the remaining parties.

William E. Duncan is a native of Greene county, Ohio, born on the 12th of August, 1844. His father, Thomas D. Duncan, was of Scottish birth, and was a contractor by profession. When William was about ten years of age his mother died, and he was left with three brothers depending upon him for support. He enlisted in 1861, but returned home, having served about three months, and re-enlisted in company C, 99th Ohio infantry. He was in the engagements at Stone River, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, and was at Nashville when Hood's army was destroyed. He was discharged at Wilmington, South Carolina, having been color-bearer since the battle of Stone River. He was made second sergeant, and was struck by a ball in the hip, and would have been killed but for his blanket, which was rolled up, protecting his body. After the war he moved to Ohio, on a farm, and there remained until 1869, when he removed to Illinois and farmed

for two years. He then sold out and traveled through Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska. In 1878 he came to Iowa and settled in Fontanelle, where he clerked for some time in the Pacific House. He then commenced farming, and some time after established his present business. Mr. Duncan was married in August, 1879, to Miss Mary A. Jones, a native of Iowa. They have two children—Minnie E. and Ellen. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R.

The land office of Bailey & Fox was initiated in 1879 by J. T. Bailey, one of the present firm. This was in the spring of the year, and in November following he admitted R. H. Fox to a partnership, and they have continued in the business ever since. They deal in real-estate, which they either buy or sell, pay taxes for non-resident land owners, furnish abstracts of titles, and make the collection of claims, and the soliciting of farm and city insurance a specialty. They have been very successful in their business endeavors, and command the respect of all with whom they come in contact. They have a large land interest, both in town and country, and have unusual facilities in making loans to farmers in this section, being the agents of some large eastern companies and capitalists.

J. T. Bailey is a native of Grant county, Wisconsin, born January 22, 1856. He is the son of John H. Bailey, once prominently identified with this county, but now a resident of Lyons, Kansas. When quite young, J. T. was taken to Blackford county, Indiana, where he remained seven or eight years, and from there his parents removed to Morgan county, where Julian was educated in the

schools of Martinsville. In 1872 he came to Adair county, his father having preceded him, and on his arrival here, went to school for two years. He then entered the office of his father, but later engaged in the selling of agricultural machinery. He was appointed deputy sheriff under C. B. Hunt, and held that position two years and a half, at the expiration of which he entered into his present real-estate business. Of the 31st of January, 1877, he was united in marriage with Miss Belle E. Fox, a daughter of John Fox, of Council Bluffs, and a sister of his business partner. They have one child, Nellie J. Mr. Bailey is a democrat in politics and a prominent member of the Odd Fellows.

R. H. Fox, of the firm of Bailey & Fox, is a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and was born April 8, 1853, being the son of John Fox, a native of Pennsylvania, and whose ancestors were of German extraction. When R. H. was quite young his parents went to Hannibal, Missouri, and from there to Keokuk, Iowa, where he was reared and educated. From Keokuk he removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he engaged in the grain and potato business for two or three years, buying and shipping. He was also engineer at the Deaf and Dumb institute for five years. His father is living at present in Council Bluffs. In October, 1879 R. H. came direct to Fontanelle, Adair county, and engaged in the real estate business with J. T. Bailey. He is also a notary public.

Charles Stuhlmiller, harness maker, commenced business in 1874 in the building he now occupies on Main street. This building is 18x42 feet in size, one and a half stories high. He employs from two

to four hands besides himself, and carries a full and complete assortment of harnesses, collars, saddles, whips, etc. He is also engaged in the upholstering business. Charles Stuhlmiller is a native of Baden, Germany, and was born on the 14th day of January, 1844, being the son of M. and Christena Stuhlmiller. In 1874 he emigrated to the United States and bought a piece of land near Casey, Iowa, but worked at his trade, having learned the same in Germany. He started to learn his trade when but fourteen years of age, and traveled through Germany until he was competent to do any kind of work in the harness line. He worked with Jacob Blatner for a short time, and then commenced the business in Fontanelle on his own account, on a small scale, but now owns a good shop. He was married May 9, 1880, to Miss Effie Welsher, a native of Illinois, and the daughter of Henry Welsher, a farmer in Prussia township. They have two children—Lenora and Ida. Mr. S. owns some real estate in Fontanelle. He received his education in Germany. The family are members of the Lutheran church.

The pioneer blacksmith in Fontanelle was Charles White, who opened a shop in the east part of town. The second was Alfred Jones, who commenced in the spring of 1866. He is now engaged in the same line of trade here, in company with J. T. Semmons, although he has not continued it all the time, being absent from the county some years.

Thomas M. and E. C. Reynolds are engaged in the general blacksmithing, machine repairing, carriage-making, and plow work. They opened business here in 1877 in a building on Main street,

where they remained two years, and then sold out, going East. In a short time they returned and built the shop they now occupy on Washington street. This building is 24x40 feet in size, two stories high, the upper story being used as a dwelling. The firm was originally Thomas M. Reynolds, but on the 5th of March, 1884, he admitted his brother to partnership in the same.

T. M. Reynolds is a native of Belmont county, Ohio, and was born January 1, 1853. His father, Cyrus Reynolds, was also born in the same county, and followed the trade of tailoring. The family removed from Lowellsville, which had previously been their home, to Henrysburg, in the same county, and here Thomas was educated. After leaving school he commenced to learn the blacksmithing and machinist trade. He finished his trade with Hall & Bro., carriage-makers, in Smyrna, Ohio, where he worked one and a half years, and became proficient in his trade, until he is now capable of doing anything in his line with the precision and nicety of the most skilled artisan. He was married in Henrysburg, September 1, 1874, to Miss Mary M. Whittington, a native of Harrison county, Ohio. They have two children—Willie B. and Maud M. Before removing to Iowa, he spent two years on a farm, where he also carried on work at his trade. On coming to Fontanelle, he commenced his present business, and he has since made a name here for fine workmanship.

W. H. Edmundson commenced running his blacksmith shop in February, 1880, renting it for one year, and then becoming the owner by purchase. The shop was built by Abram Roberts and

William Seymour, in 1874. These parties ran a blacksmith and wagonshop in connection, Roberts being in charge of the former, and Seymour the latter. The shop was traded about some, and at last passed into the hands of D. C. Gillis, when it was sold by the sheriff, and bought by the present owner.

BANKS.

The Farmers' Bank of Fontanelle was instituted in the spring of 1879, by James L. and B. Lombard, from Galesburg, Illinois. J. M. Osterlind was their cashier. In 1880 they sold the building to Wesley Taylor, R. E. Ewing, and J. C. Gibbs, and left these parts. The above three gentlemen at once entered upon the banking business under the following organization: James C. Gibbs, president; R. E. Ewing, vice-president; and Wesley Taylor, cashier. In the autumn of 1882, Mr. Gibbs sold his interest to his partners, who continued it until September, 1883, when a new organization was effected, by J. H. Hulburt, of Fontanelle, and James Jackson, of Chicago, each purchasing a fourth interest. Messrs. Taylor and Ewing each retaining a like share. Wesley Taylor is the present president of the bank, and A. E. Jackson, a son of one of the partners, is cashier. In 1882 the new building was erected on lot 1, block 26. This is a beautiful and convenient structure, two stories in height, and quite ornamental in its architecture. A fine vault, built of brick on a stone foundation, and guarded by a Sargent time-lock, assures the patrons that their funds are secure from fire or burglar. The bank does a general banking business, and draws exchange on New York and Chicago.

The Exchange bank of Fontanelle is a new institution. D. Heaton is the president, and Alexander M. Gow, the cashier. They do a general banking business, drawing exchange on Chicago and New York. They have just about completed the new bank building on the corner of Main and Washington streets, at the southwest corner of the square. This edifice is a neat brick building, the second to be built in the town, elegantly fitted up, with fine French plate glass windows, and beautiful furniture. The second story is fitted up for offices in an equally fine manner, and the general appearance of everything about the building reflects credit upon these enterprising gentlemen.

Alexander M. Gow was descended from New England ancestors on the father's side, and from Scotch-Irish ancestors on the side of the mother. The latter settled in Western Pennsylvania when it was a wilderness. His maternal great-grandfather, the Rev. Matthew Henderson, was the first missionary of the Scotch Secession church, who settled west of the Alleghany mountains. His grandfather, Alexander Murdoch, was a prominent citizen of Washington county, who occupied positions of honor and trust among the people. Alexander M. Gow was born on the 18th of March, 1828, in Washington, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and graduated at Washington college in the fall of 1847—a classmate of the Hon. James G. Blaine.

Shortly after graduation, he commenced the study of the law in his father's office. As the common schools of his native town were insufficient, Mr. Gow was induced to suspend his legal studies for a time and attempt this reformation. In this work

he was engaged without interruption for seven years. He was admitted to the bar in 1857. Accepting an invitation to take charge of a literary institution, he removed to Dixon, Illinois, in the fall of 1857. The financial convulsion of the succeeding year overwhelmed the new enterprise, and in 1859 he became superintendent of the Dixon public schools in which he labored three years. For two years he was editor of the *Illinois Teacher*, the organ of the department of public instruction, and of the state teachers' association.

From the city of Dixon he was called to a wider field of labor, as superintendent of the Rock Island city schools, where he resided until the fall of 1867, when he removed to Indiana to take charge of the public schools of the city of Evansville. In this city he has resided nearly ten years, eight of which were spent as superintendent of the schools, which increased during his incumbency from about forty teachers to one hundred and ten. During his stay in Indiana he was chosen president of the state teachers' association, and as a member of the state board of education, was identified with some of the prominent educational reforms of the state. As a member of this board he assisted the able state superintendent, James H. Smart, in the preparation of the educational exhibit of the state in the Centennial exposition, and remained in Philadelphia in connection with other members of the board, for nine weeks in its superintendence. In the fall of 1876 he was called to take charge of the schools of Council Bluffs. He was re-elected the second year, but resigned the position and removed to Washington, Pennsyl-

vania, to take part of the management of the *Washington Reporter* as co-editor and proprietor. In this occupation he was engaged about six years, when he disposed of his interest in the paper, and removed to Iowa in the spring of 1884, to take charge of the Exchange bank, of Fontanelle, in company with D. Heaton, the well known banker of Greenfield. Mr. Gow was married in the fall of 1852 to Miss Sybil C. St. John, of Fulton, Oswego county, New York. Of this union there have been six children, five of whom survive.

POST-OFFICE.

The post-office at the town of Fontanelle was established in the spring of 1856, and James C. Gibbs was commissioned postmaster. He was succeeded in turn by Cal Ballard, J. J. Crittenden, R. O. Brown, A. Root, and F. B. Marquart. It was during the administration of Crittenden that he committed the robbery spoken of before. On the 1st of July, 1869, this office, then in charge of F. B. Marquart, was made a money order office. On the 3d of December, 1870, M. M. Rutt became Mr. Marquart's successor, but on December 5, 1872, F. B. Marquart was again installed in the office. He held it until April 8, 1882, when M. A. Rany, the present incumbent, was commissioned. On the 1st of July, 1884, this was made an international money order office.

M. A. Rany, the present postmaster of Fontanelle, and editor and proprietor of the *Observer*, was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, near Lafayette, in 1856. While quite an infant, his parents removed to Warren county, Illinois, where they re-

sided until they came to Fontanelle, in 1866. Manley attended school at Battle Ground, Indiana, during the years 1874 and '75, receiving the finishing touches that were lacking in the district schools of this locality. On the 21st of July, 1877, he was united in marriage with Miss Francisca McManigal, a daughter of F. R. McManigal, late a resident of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, but then a citizen of Casey, Iowa. M. A. resided at Stuart until 1879, engaged as a compositor in the office of the *Locomotive*, and then removed to Exira, Audubon county, editing the Audubon county *Defender* during 1880. In the spring of 1881 he went to Pennsylvania, with the intention of remaining in that state, but returned to Fontanelle and purchased the *Observer*, then on its third volume, with a meagre circulation of less than two hundred, and has continued up to the present time as its editor and proprietor. Mr. Rany is a member of the blue lodge and chapter of Fontanelle, and of Bethany commandery, K. T., of Creston, Iowa, and of the Odd Fellows fraternity. He was appointed postmaster March 15, 1882, and still holds the office. His marriage has been blessed with four children, whose names are, respectively: Clyde B., Kate H., Roscoe J. and Earl M.

ELEVATOR.

The steam elevator was built by Daniel N. Dunlap, in 1881. This gentleman came here for the purpose of purchasing grain, etc., and the first thing he did was to put up this building. This is a large edifice, and has a storage capacity of over 15,000 bushels.

MILL.

The flouring mill of which Bahlman &

Mathes are the proprietors, was built by those parties in 1880. It is a frame structure three stories high, and stands about twenty rods southeast of the depot, outside of the corporation. It is provided with four run of buhrs, and a coal burning engine, and has a capacity of turning out some seventy-five barrels of flour per day. It is 28x40 feet in dimension besides the engine room, which is an addition of 16x32, and a coal house 12x32. All of the machinery is of the most modern kind, and both "patent" and "straight" flour is made. The mill as equipped cost about \$9,000, and returns a fair profit on the amount invested. Both a custom and merchant business is done. Mr. Bahlman runs a general merchandise store in Fontanelle, and Wendel Mathes runs the mill.

Wendel Mathes was born on the 12th of September, 1840, in Orleans county, New York. He was reared on a farm and learned the cooper trade, which he followed until 1861, when he removed to Illinois and there followed farming in 1865. He removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and there remained until 1869, when he came to Adair county, settling on a farm in Summerset township, and in 1871 moved his locality to Jackson township, where he owned a large farm on sections 27, 28 and 33. He remained there until 1882, when he came to Fontanelle, where he now owns a nice residence. He was united in marriage in October, 1873, to Miss Emma Simpson, a native of Iowa. They have four children—Alice I., Walter C., George and Frederick.

SKATING RINKS.

Fontanelle boasts of two skating rinks,

where young and old enjoy this delightful, healthy exercise. They are owned and operated by Kanoff Brothers; was erected by them in March, 1884, at a cost of about \$1,400. The building is a beautifully fitted up and well built structure 32x86 feet of ground area, and one of the most comfortable rinks in this part of the country, and is well patronized by the young people of the town.

The other rink was built during the early summer of 1884, and is owned and run by A. Dory and Marion S. Hibbs. It is a good, substantial frame structure 90x36 feet in size, and was erected at a cost of \$1,000.

CREAMERY.

The Fontanelle creamery, of which George R. Hoisington is proprietor and butter-maker, was erected in 1882. The building is 16x30 feet in size, one and a half stories high, and has a capacity of three hundred pounds of butter per day, and during the year 1883 turned out, on an average, two hundred and fifty pounds in twelve hours. In connection with this business, Mr. Hoisington does a large business in shipping eggs.

HOTELS.

Previous to the building of any hotel buildings in the town of Fontanelle, James C. Gibbs kept travelers in his log house on the northeast corner of the public square. The first hotel, however, which was built for the purpose was

THE PACIFIC HOUSE,

which was erected in 1859 by J. K. Valentine, who ran it for several years. It passed through several hands, and is now

occupied as stores below and residences above.

THE GIBBS HOUSE.

This old stand-by was erected by James C. Gibbs in 1870, and run by him for about a year. He was succeeded in turn by J. M. Miller, R. E. Ewing, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Everett, Mr. Bray, B. Dwy-nell, G. F. Whisler, Mrs. Johnson and then into the hands of the present accommodating landlord, Byron Dwy-nell. The house is of considerable size, but antique in its architecture, but the cheerfulness of the host makes up for many shortcomings.

THE BRADFIELD HOUSE.

This building was erected in March, 1879, by A. N. Bradfield, who ran it as a hotel with considerable success until October, 1880, when G. F. Whisler purchased the building and became the landlord. After a time he traded off the property and the house was run by H. B. Young for about six months, also by Jesse Skillinger about the same length of time, when it again came into the possession of G. F. Whisler, the present proprietor. He, with the assistance of his wife and sons have succeeded in working up a good trade and they bid fair to occupy a prominent part in the future hotel business of the town. The building is comparatively new and modern, and quite convenient.

George T. Whisler was born in Stark county, Ohio, May 21, 1830. His father, Jacob, was a farmer in Stark county, and it was here George was reared. He left Stark county at the age of twenty-two. He then went to Cedar county, Iowa. He received the principal part of his education in different academies in Ohio, and

after removing to Cedar county was a surveyor there, having been elected to that position, holding the office two years. He commenced attending the university at Chicago, making a specialty of the law department. Graduating there in winter of 1861-2, he commenced the practice of law in Louisa county, Iowa, staying there about eight years, and in 1871, in the spring, removed to Guthrie county and practiced law there until 1875, having a good practice; from there to Marion county, practicing in a place called Bussey until 1879, when he removed to Fontanelle and engaged in the hotel business, which occupation he now enjoys. His marriage occurred in 1857, January 1, to Miss Sarah A. Dwyne, of Royalton, Vermont, a daughter of Hiram Dwyne. Four children have been born to them, three of whom are living—Harlan D., Clarence C., Warren A. Emma, their second child, died when young.

Mr. Whistler is a very honorable man and has the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

Among other business men and firms in the town of Fontanelle, not mentioned in the foregoing, and which space forbids a fuller detail of, are the following:

Albion Bates, barber.
 Charles Bliese, tailor.
 A. M. Caldwell, wagon maker.
 J. Childs & Son, painters.
 W. E. Duncan, real-estate dealer.
 H. B. Young, attorney.
 Grass & Storey, attorneys.
 I. O. Hart, restaurant.
 James H. Hulbert, stock dealer.
 Jones & Simmons, blacksmiths.
 George W. Kanoff, groceries.
 James Linn, groceries.

A. O. Longnecker, contractor.
 Mathews & Walsworth, groceries.
 W. H. Morrison, wagonmaker.
 Cornelius Pettit, furniture.
 John G. Powers, harness.
 Manly Rany, postmaster, proprietor of *Observer*, and books.
 William Rathman, shoemaker.
 E. A. Rickard, jewelry.
 Milton Robinson, photographer.
 St. John & Co., meat market.
 D. O. Shannon, carpenter.
 W. J. Simpson & Bros, groceries.
 J. Spain, furniture.
 John Taylor, coal dealer.
 O. B. Walsworth, groceries.

Among the gentlemen who are prominent in Fontanelle in business not classified in the foregoing are the following mentioned, whose sketches are inserted in this connection:

James H. Hulbert, the most extensive stock-dealer and raiser in Adair county, was born in Huron county, Ohio, May 24, 1841. His father Harley Hulbert, was a native of New York, but was reared in Ohio, going to that state when about nine years old. James was the second child of a family numbering eleven children. The mother was Elmira Day, born in Huron county, Ohio. She still lives, beloved by her grown sons and daughters, with whom she makes her home. Her husband passed to the silent realms of death in Fulton county, Illinois, to which place he had removed from Wapello county, Iowa, in 1857. Wapello county claimed Mr. Hulbert as a citizen from 1854 to '57. When James Hulbert's father died great responsibility was thrown upon James, the family being without the necessary means to sustain themselves, of course he was obliged to

exert himself to support the mother and other smaller children. So at the age of twenty-one years we find him without a dollar of resources. At this time he was offered a chance to purchase stock, and for this purpose went into Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota, at the time living in Fulton county, Illinois. He was quite successful and made some considerable money out of each investment, till at last he was taken into partnership with his old employer, Jefferson Louk, of Fulton county, Illinois, each to share the profits half and half, Mr. Hulbert to do the buying. The mode of traveling was on horseback, riding a distance of five hundred miles to the fields which he was operating in. By this business he became possessed of considerable means, at least when in 1868 he emigrated to Adair county, he purchased eight hundred acres of land in Washington township on sections 23, 24, 13 and 14. This farm he improved, and has since added on to the old homestead so that in one body there he now owns two thousand acres. This is one of the finest farms in the state of Iowa, fenced all around with barbed wire and cross fences of the same material. The farm is used exclusively for stock. It was here the first *herd* of short-horn cattle that were brought to the county was turned out, the admiration of all who saw them. They were purchased in Kentucky by Mr. Hulbert, who made this line of business very extensive from 1868 to '74, but in connection he bought and shipped cattle, first driving to Afton, then to Creston, and so on, as the railroad was completed to each point. His operations were widespread, and consequent upon the failure

of Jay Cooke & Company, of Philadelphia, in 1873, he was, for a time, financially embarrassed. Not from due want of financial ability, but from depression in business circles generally was Mr. H. obliged to partially suspend operations. Being a man of good business tactics, and resolute will, and strong physique, he came again to the front with flying colors, and is now one of the foremost men in Adair county. Mr. Hulbert at present is engaged in shipping live stock, buying and feeding all that can be obtained at this point and at Orient. He has for a partner in the stock business James Jackson, of Chicago, with whom he is in the commission business there handling live stock. They own a farm of one thousand acres in Orient township, which is devoted to grass and corn. The old farm in Washington township is devoted to horses mostly—as far as breeding is concerned—of the Norman and Clydesdale stock, having at present eighty of these horses. Both farms are well watered by the Nodaway which supplies the stock in summer, and wells, with wind-mills near the buildings, for winter. Great quantities of evergreens are set out as a break in winter to the cold blasts, and miles of willow hedges surround the land. In 1880 Mr. Hulbert removed to Fontanelle, and in 1882 built his fine residence in the south part of town. This structure, with good outbuildings, is an ornament to even larger places than Fontanelle. He also owns land in Eureka township, which is nicely cultivated and improved. He was married on the 20th of December, 1868, to Miss Mary Dunlap, a daughter of Joseph Dunlap. They have five children living—Charles F., Maggie

L., Adda B., Mary, Clio and Pearl J. In politics he is a democrat; he is now serving his second term as chairman of the board of supervisors of the county.

Delatus M. Aspinwall was born in Vermont in 1810. He spent his early days on a farm, and received a common-school education. He was married in 1846, in New York state, to Miss Bates, a sister of Dr. Bates, now of Fontanelle. She died in 1884 in Wisconsin. He removed from New York to Jefferson county, Wisconsin, and represented that county in the state legislature. He afterward left that state for Iowa, and has since made his home in this county.

John Taylor came to Fontanelle in November, 1863, from Knox county, Illinois, where he had been operating in Galesburg, as carpenter and jobber, the same business which he has followed in Fontanelle. In 1879 he commenced handling lumber in connection with Rutt & Rutt. They were located near the depot in East Fontanelle. The firm continued about eighteen months, when Mr. Taylor purchased the interests of his partners and continued to operate until November, 1882, when he sold out his business to Mr. Green with the understanding that he should again resume control of the yard November, 1884. He has a good office, sheds and yards, and as a dealer and contractor has given general satisfaction. He has superintended the erection of the most of the better buildings in the village and surrounding country, besides buying a number of farms in the county, and erecting buildings thereon and selling out, and has made a good competency by so doing. He now owns a beautiful residence in the east

part of town over-looking the eastern business portion of Fontanelle, and thirty-three acres of land joining. He also owns one other farm in the county. His birth was April 27, 1831, and the place, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. His father, James Taylor, was a native of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. John's mother was Hannah McDonald, also a native of Pennsylvania, born at Pittsburgh, and of Scotch extraction. They were farmers, and it was on a farm that the subject of this sketch was born and reared, and at the same time had learned the carpenter trade. In 1855 he removed to Galesburg, Illinois, where he remained till 1861, when he removed to Warren county, where they remained till 1863, and as before stated, came to Fontanelle this year. His marriage occurred April 27, 1858, his wife being Lucinda J. Snyder, a native of Warren county, and daughter of George and Lydia Snyder. They have three children—Fonta and William living at home, and Andrew, born February 15, 1870, and died June 29, 1884; a child of promise, who was beloved by all his friends and school-mates. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Masonic order, and also of the I. O. O. F.

MUNICIPAL.

The town of Fontanelle was incorporated in September, 1871, and the following were the first officers elected; F. A. Blystone, mayor; John J. Hetherington, recorder; A. A. Powers, J. Spain, M. L. Bates, George Miller and Samuel Marquart, members of the council. The first meeting of the town council was held at the office of the mayor, on the 27th of September, 1871, and the first ordinance

passed was relative to the appointment of a marshal and treasurer. Alfred Drake was chosen to fill the former office, and Nelson Bates the latter. The present officers are the following mentioned: W. H. Simmons, mayor; W. N. Veirs, recorder; J. H. Hulbert, D. N. Dunlap, George Rodgers, E. N. Fancher, P. McDermid and Jacob Bahlman, councilmen; Jacob Bahlman, treasurer; M. L. Bates, street commissioner.

W. H. Simmons, the present mayor of the city, an insurance and real-estate dealer in Fontanelle, was born in Pennsylvania on the 25th of December, 1849. His father died when he was quite young, and his mother died when he was about twelve years of age, leaving him alone in the world. After the death of his father, his mother married again, and W. H. lived with his step-father until the death of his mother. He then went to Stark county, where he worked on a farm until 1871, when he came to Davis county, Iowa, and in 1874 came to Fontanelle. Here he was engaged as clerk in a store until 1884, when he opened his present business. He is a member of the I. O. O. F and of the Iowa Legion of Honor. Mr. Simmons was married on the 1st of January, 1872, in Davis county, to Miss Anna Smith, a daughter of Abraham Smith, of that county.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT OF FONTANELLE.

The new school-house, of which the above cut is a true and perfect fac-simile, was erected in 1881. This building, which stands on a beautiful hill in the southwest part of town, is designed for a public school-house for the independent district

of Fontanelle. The draft and design were the work of Messrs. Corry & Loft, architects, at Sioux City, and to whom great credit is due, not only for the superb exterior appearance, but also for the charming simplicity and accommodating interior arrangement, and at the same time preserving for the building all of that which is necessary for strength and effect. The contractor, Mr. J. B. Aldrich, of Atlantic, in whose hands the work was rapidly being pushed forward, was a builder of considerable reputation, having built all of the larger buildings in his own and surrounding towns for a number of years. The contract price of this structure was \$10,400, and was completed by September 15, in time for the fall term of school. The foundation is of stone, and the work was done by Messrs. Puntney and Millen, the stone being range rock from the quarry at Corning, and a better laid or more perfect wall cannot be found. In front under the entrance and wardrobe is a cellar seven feet deep, with a stone coal bin at each side, 10x10. The remainder of the wall is five feet deep by twenty-four inches wide, and consumed in building one hundred and fifty perch of rock. The upper or exposed courses are laid in cement. In passing up the wide front steps one is ushered into the hallway which extends through the building to the rear entrance, and in which is the double stairway, thus allowing of exits to either entrance from the upper floor. At either side of the entrance is a wardrobe 10x10 feet, both opening into the school-rooms, which are 24x40 feet, with sixteen foot ceiling. A three foot wainscoting runs around the entire room, and the rostrums being placed against the

hallway wall of each room. Light is supplied to each room by ten large windows, about 3x10 feet each. Passing up stairs which is done by means of a broad flight of stairs, made of ash, two more school-rooms are reached of the same dimensions as those already de-

feet square. From foundation to roof it is thirty-four feet, and to the top of the cupola eighty feet.

This edifice is the finest structure in the county, and one of which the citizens are justly proud.

The board of directors under which this



THE NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.

scribed. In front is a class room, 15x16 feet, on either side of which is a library and apparatus room, each 10x10. To the rear is four wardrobes, two 5x10 and two 6x10 feet. The interior finish throughout is of ash, with hard white-coat finish. The size of the main building is about sixty

fine edifice was erected, and who deserve special notice for the praiseworthy manner in which they carried out the desire of the people, was composed of the following gentlemen: Wesley Taylor, president; R. E. Ewing, treasurer; M. A. Rany, secretary; S. Marquart, P. Mc-

Dermid, John Taylor, B. S. Tuttle and S. M. Jacobs, directors.

SOCIETIES.

Fontanelle Lodge, No. 138, A. F. and A. M.—An application to the grand master was made for a dispensation to organize a lodge, on the 27th of June, 1858, A. D., or 5858 A. L., signed by the following master masons: Cal Ballard, J. W. Stinman and Azariah Root. The first regular communication of the lodge was held on the 21st of August, 1858, and the following named were the officers: Cal Ballard, W. M.; J. W. Stinman, S. W.; Azariah Root, J. W.; J. C. Gibbs, T.; F. H. Whitney, S.; John Bixley, S. D.; William Lytle, J. D.; Jacob Eby, tyler. The regular communications of this lodge are held on or before the full moon of each month. There are about ninety members in good standing, and the present officers are as follows: James Raney, W. M.; H. M. Burt, S. W.; H. H. Colwell, J. W.; George Rodgers, T.; W. J. Crumm, S.; A. H. Caldwell, S. D.; J. Bahlman, J. D.; H. W. Adams, tyler.

St. John's Chapter, No. 73, R. A. M., the only one in the county, was organized under a dispensation granted May 22, 1874. This dispensation was signed by R. F. Brown, G. H. P. of the R. A. C. of Iowa. The first meeting was held on the evening of June 8, following. The original members were as follows: J. C. Gibbs, A. M. Norman, W. M. Rodgers, Fleming Saunders, John Taylor, W. Taylor, J. M. Gow, John J. Hetherington and T. M. Moore. The officers appointed by the G. H. P. were: James C. Gibbs, H. P.; James M. Gow, K., and W. M. Rodgers, S. The following appointments were

then made by J. C. Gibbs, high priest: John Taylor, treasurer; R. O. Brown, secretary; R. E. Ewing, C. H.; John J. Hetherington, P. S.; William Schlecker, R. A. C.; S. L. Shreves, G. M. 1st V.; G. F. Kilburn, G. M. 2d V.; J. M. Joseph, G. M. 3d V.; James A. Hetherington, sentinel. Regular communications are held on the first Wednesday evening after the full moon of each month. The chapter and the Blue lodge own their hall of meeting, which is fitted up in a most elegant manner. The walls and ceilings have just been decorated in symbolical arabesques that manifest the work of no ordinary workman. The furniture is elegant and convenient, and the whole room betokens a highly prosperous and healthy state of the order in this place. The membership is now about seventy. The present officers are: R. E. Ewing, M. E. H. P.; J. H. Hulbert, E. K.; F. S. Ralston, E. S.; George Rodgers, treasurer; H. H. Colwell, secretary; W. M. Seymour, P. S.; A. N. Colwell, R. A. C.; W. H. Romesha, G. M. 1st V.; S. M. Jacobs, G. M. 2d V.; G. M. Dory, G. M. 3d V.; H. W. Adams, sentinel.

Fontanelle Lodge, No. 250, I. O. O. F., of Fontanelle, was organized January 17, 1873, by District Deputy Grand Master J. K. Powers, with the following charter members, Abram Roberts, John Lattus, C. M. Staley, Peter L. Rice, Samuel Maple. The last two named withdrew the same night, belonging in Stuart. The first officers were elected as follows: Abram Roberts, N. G.; John Lattus, V. G.; C. M. Staley, R. S.; P. L. Rice, T. Rice not wishing the office, and withdrawing, John S. Black was elected. S. R. Maple, I. G., too, withdrawing, S. G. Bene-

edict was elected to fill his place; W. H. Madison, R. S.; R. Cornell, L. S.; R. O. Brown, W.; J. Madison, R. S. S.; D. W. Black, L. S. S.; J. C. Gibbs, W. H. Madison and C. M. Staley, trustees; J. J. Hetherington, G. W. Black and R. O. Brown, finance committee. The vice-grand appointed G. W. Black, R. S., and J. J. Hetherington, L. S. The lodge increased rapidly, and notwithstanding the removal of some of the members now numbers about forty-two in good standing. The various P. N. Gs. are: John Lattus, C. M. Staley, John S. Black, H. McBroom, G. Liser, W. H. Madison, H. P. Shiel, J. W. Evans, S. Lilly, John G. Shad, T. L. Lewis, D. A. Shannon, T. W. Evans, J. S. Sherdeman, J. G. Wick, W. Heifner, William Buckle and W. H. Edmondson. The present officers are as follows: W. H. Simmons, N. G.; J. S. Sill, V. G.; W. W. Buckle, R. S.; J. S. Sherdeman, P. S.; Alfred Jones, T.; W. E. Duncan, W.; D. W. Prenett, C.; George Liser, R. S.; J. F. Bailey, L. S.; John Campfield, R. S. S.; Thomas Thompson, L. S. S.; W. F. Heifner, I. G.; John Shad, J. S. Sherdeman, and John Lattus, trustees; W. H. Edmondson, W. E. Duncan and George Liser, finance committee.

Rustic Lodge, No. 98, Iowa Legion of Honor, was organized on the 1st of January, 1881, with the following charter members: James A. Wilson, P. McDermid, L. J. Slocum, C. B. Scott, George A. Davis, P. R. Adams, Robert H. Fox, W. O. Ludlow, W. H. England, W. H. Simmons, A. W. Jacobs, J. W. Holmes, A. S. Venen, Leander W. Wood, Benjamin F. Bennig-hoff, L. S. Davis and A. O. Longnecker. The installation services were conducted by Deputy Grand President, L. L. Ham-

mond, and the first officers placed in their proper places. These were: James A. Wilson, president; P. McDermid, vice-president; L. J. Slocum, recording secretary; C. B. Scott, financial secretary; G. A. Davis, treasurer; P. R. Adams, chaplain; R. H. Fox, usher; W. O. Ludlow, doorkeeper; W. H. England, sentinel; J. A. Willson, representative; J. W. Holmes, L. W. Wood and F. W. Doyle, trustees; Drs. P. McDermid and C. B. Scott, medical examiners. This has been a very successful and flourishing lodge, and is in most excellent financial condition. No death has as yet occurred within the circle of this lodge, and all have cheerfully met their assessments on deaths in other lodges. It now numbers thirty members in good standing, with the following list of officers: J. S. Sherdeman, president; W. H. Simmons, vice-president; W. H. Edmondson, R. S.; William Champlin, F. S.; Wesley Taylor, T.; D. Gode, chap.; D. R. Hoisington, U.; L. W. Wood, D. K.; J. F. Cooper, lieut.; H. B. Young, rep. to G. L.; P. McDermid, M. E.

Lentz Post, No. 121, G. A. R., was organized on the 6th of April, 1883, with the following comrades as charter members: Samuel B. Yeats, W. O. Ludlow, William Rife, Abner Root, Ithamer Watkins, James Raney, Frederick Gerry, John Puntney, Adam Feiler, D. N. Dunlap, James McCampbell, W. F. Myers, W. E. Duncan, C. C. Evans, E. W. Ward and Jonathan Childs. The first officers were as follows: D. N. Dunlap, P. C.; James Raney, S. V. C.; W. E. Duncan, J. V. C.; W. O. Ludlow, Adjt.; C. C. Evans, surgeon; S. B. Yeats, O. D.; Abner Root, chaplain, and James McCampbell, Q. M. They hold their meetings in the Oddfel-

low's hall, and have thirty-five members enrolled and are in a fairly prosperous condition. The roster of their present officers is as follows: G. A. Davis, P. C.; Manon Bates, S. V. C.; James Raney, J. V. C.; W. E. Duncan, adjt.; W. T. Myers, Q. M. and William Brooks, chaplain.

RELIGIOUS.

In the fall of 1856 a Congregational

clergyman came to Fontanelle, and held the first religious services at his own residence, since which time there has been always more or less of a religious society in operation. There are now three church edifices in the town, Methodist, Congregational and German Lutheran. A history of each of these societies may be found in the chapter on ecclesiastical history in this book.

CHAPTER XX.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

The whole of congressional township 75 north, range 33 west, is organized into a civil township, and known by the name of Jackson. It is bounded on the north by Eureka township, on the east by Summerset, on the south by Washington, and on the west by Cass county. The surface is considerably rolling, and it is said that no township in the county furnishes better facilities for stock and sheep-raising. It is well watered by the west branch of the Middle Nodaway river and its tributaries, which furnish an abundant supply of that great necessity of successful stock-raising—good, living water. The "Middle Nodaway," enters Jackson from the north, on the upper line of section 4, and traverses that section, together with 9, 10, 15, 22, 27, 34 and 33, leaving on the south line of the latter. Rutt's branch, one of the affluents of this stream, enters Jackson

from Summerset, at the northeast corner of section 12, and flowing through sections 12, 1, 11, 14, and makes a confluence with the main stream in the southeast quarter of section 15. Numerous other small creek and rivulets meander, like silvery ribbons, through the green meadows of other parts of the township, and while they drain, yet add to the fertility of an already fecund soil. This latter is of the dark brown loam that is considered the best for general agricultural purposes. There is considerable timber within the boundaries of this township, and in fact there is more of this valuable product in Jackson than in any other township, with the possible exception of Washington, in the county of Adair. In an early day before the foot of the white man had trespassed upon the soil of this county game was very abundant. But

before the settlers came in the buffalo had disappeared, but the wapiti, sometimes called elk, remained in great numbers, while the deer were in myriads. The wapiti were all killed off during the hard winter of 1856-57, or at least after that time but few of them were to be found. So great were their numbers at one time, that tradition says truly, that upon one occasion Abner Root and John G. Vawter marked a route from the east branch to the middle branch of the Nodaway river, a distance of five or six miles, by planting elk horns which they picked up by the way within sight of each other the whole distance. Deer remained for many years after the wapiti had disappeared and afforded meat to many an impecunious settler in these parts.

This is a purely agricultural township, there being no town within its borders, no railroad traverses its territory, and but one post-office within its limits. The inhabitants are mostly Americans of an intelligent and industrious class, and everything betokens a large degree of prosperity.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Around a recital of the first settlement of a place lingers a large amount of romance, and oftentimes it is quite hard for the historian to determine what is true and accurate, and what is not. But it is beyond any question that the pioneer of civilization in this township was Alfred Jones, Sr. This individual, who was a native of North Carolina, came from Kentucky to section 4, in Jackson township, on the 3d of June, 1852, and located there with his family. There he resided until his death, October 18, 1881.

About the middle of June of the same year, 1852, Willis Lyons squatted upon section 12, and built a residence thereon. He afterward abandoned this house, and inhabited a dwelling chiefly under ground, made in the bank, near the big spring on section 11. Mr. Lyons claimed considerable of what was afterward Vawter's grove, which claim he afterward sold to a Mr. Taylor. Mr. Lyons did not stay long, but drifted away. He was of that shiftless class of people that are often found on the verge of civilization, and that seldom improve the country, but on the coming of neighbors, move to other quarters. The Mr. Taylor spoken of above was not a permanent settler, but while on his way to California with a drove of cattle, stopped here, and purchasing the claim of Mr. Lyons, fed and kept his cattle on this claim until spring, when he went on his way to the then new Eldorado of the West.

During the year 1852 John Cears, one of the representative men of the township, came here and located upon section 3, where he now lives. A sketch of him appears among the early settlers of the county, in the chapter devoted to them, in the forepart of this history.

Azariah Root, in the fall of 1853, settled upon section 11 with his family, and built him a cabin of hewed logs with frame addition. A history of Mr. Root occurs among the county judges in the representative chapter.

Abner Root settled upon section 11 in the fall of 1853, with his father. Four years afterward he removed to section 12, where he erected a frame house, and where he resided some years. He is now a resident of Eureka township, whither he moved

in 1876. He was the first sheriff of the county and his sketch occurs in that connection.

In 1855 John Martin located upon section 12, and acted as the agent of John G. Vawter, a merchant of Winterset, on this land, which belonged to that gentleman and his partner, a Mr. Lansing. Martin continued to live here until 1866, when he removed to Kansas, where he has since died.

J. J. Leeper, afterward county judge, made a settlement on section 34 in 1854, but left this for Washington township, in 1856. A sketch of this old settler will be found in the chapter devoted to the representative men of the county.

John Kenney located upon section 5 in 1855, where he lived until 1860, when he removed to Kansas. He now resides in California.

William Johnson, a former resident of Michigan, was a settler of the year 1856, locating upon the northeast quarter of section 4 during that year.

George Miller settled on section 23 or 24, Jackson township, about the year 1856. He was from Wayne county, Indiana, and followed the double trade of farming and carpentering. He resides at present in the town of Fontanelle.

J. P. Sullivan, who was born in Monroe county, Indiana, October 15, 1827, came West in 1853, and located in Clarke county, Iowa. In 1856 he came to this county, and settled upon the northeast quarter of section 24, of this township, where he lived for twenty years. In 1876 he left here and moved to Nebraska, but is now living in Phillips county, Kansas. He was a very active worker in all township matters while he was a resident of it,

and took a great interest in educational matters.

In 1856 J. B. Sullivan located upon section 34, where he now lives.

John W. Stinman, one of the citizens of Jackson township, who has witnessed much of its growth and development, as well as that of the county at large, was born in New York City, May 22, 1817. His father was a native of New York state, but a descendent of Holland stock, and was a sea captain up to the time of his death, which occurred in New York when he had reached the age of seventy-four. His mother was a native of Birmingham, England, where her father followed the occupation of a needle-maker. She removed to America when thirteen years of age, and settled at Tarrytown, New York. John W. came to Adair county in 1857, when the county was, to a great extent, in a state of primitiveness which would hardly be dreamed of at this day, and has consequently witnessed and taken part in all the mingling of hardships and pleasures known to pioneer life, the recital of which is so dear to those who have passed through those times of trial. He first rented the farm of J. J. Walter, on section 11, Jackson township, where he remained two years, then removing to the farm of George Rider, where he also remained two years. He then purchased a piece of land on section 9, on which he built a log house, 16x18 feet, in 1860. In this he lived about eight years. This house was torn down in 1884. He removed from his log house into a more commodious residence which he had built in 1863, which was 20x26 feet in dimension, and in which he now resides. His farm now consists of one hundred and

twenty acres, he having added unto his former possessions by the purchase of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 10. The waters of the Middle Nodaway flow by his house, affording a pleasant prospect. He has about thirty acres of timber land. He was married in September, 1838, to Miss Louise E. Hall, a native of Geneseo, New York. They have four children—Anna, their first born, is the wife of James Lee, of Red Oak; Joanna L. is the wife of Milton Smith, of Montgomery county; John J. married Miss Delia Campbell, and lives in Eureka; J. W. married Miss Ella Embra, and owns forty acres near the old homestead. Mr. Stinman learned the trade of carpenter in New York, which was of much use to him in his early labors here. After the family removed to this county, the children had to walk to and from Fontanelle morning and night, in going to school. He is a republican in politics, also a master Mason, and a member of the I. O. O. F., both of which orders he has been connected with for many years. He has held the offices of county supervisor, township clerk and school director.

Eli Roberts came from Clarke county, Iowa, in 1857, and took up his residence with J. B. Sullivan. He was engaged in breaking land for other parties, and in 1859 put up a house on Mr. Sullivan's place. In 1861 he removed to Oregon, and from there to Colorado, where he died in 1882.

G. P. Rider made a settlement on section 22, in 1858. He was a native of the "Empire State"—New York, whither he returned about 1860.

Aaron Codner made a settlement on section 15, during the year 1863, where he

remained for many years. In 1877 he left this county and went to Kansas, where he is believed to be living yet.

Lemuel Lewis came to this township in 1863, and located on section 5, where he still lives, being the present postmaster of Jackson post-office. He is a native of Tompkins county, New York, born June 8, 1814. He was married on the 27th of July, 1836, to Miss Amanda M. Hungerford, by whom he has had two children—Alvira and Truman L.

Among the settlers of 1865, were John Hall Bryant, on section 12; F. V. Jeffreys, on section 3.

Fred V. Jeffreys was born in London, England, on the 8th of October, 1828. He was reared there until thirteen years of age, when he came alone to America, and settled in Illinois. He then worked on a farm in different parts of Illinois, and there remained until 1865, when he came to Jackson township, Iowa. He now owns a farm of two hundred and four acres of land, and raises some fine cattle. He was married on the 1st of January, 1854, to Ellen O. Cooper. They have had eight children—Richard F., born on the 24th of September, 1855; Thomas D., born October 7, 1857; Roda E., born February 29, in leap year, 1860; George A. W., born on the 23d of June, 1863; William F., born June 16, 1870; Minnie J., born on the 29th of January, 1875; James W. R., born January 12, 1876, and Robert Irving, born January 13, 1880. Mr. Jeffreys was a director of the school district. Road supervisor. He raises Poland-China hogs, polled Angus cattle, and has been school treasurer.

S. M. Kendrick made a settlement on section 32, during the year 1866, where he

lived some ten years, removing to Nebraska in 1876.

Joel A. Aspinwall, a resident of section 14, Jackson township, was born in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, January 23, 1849. There he spent his early life, and received his education in the common schools. In April, 1868, he was married to Miss Mary Schofield, a daughter of Mr. Peter Schofield, of the village of Menasha, Winnebago county, Wisconsin. Mr. Aspinwall's attention was first attracted to Adair county through his uncle, Dr. Bates, who lives here, and he removed to this county in the fall of 1869. He has a farm of two hundred and forty acres, one hundred and sixty of which is on section 14, and eighty on section 13. He raises various products of the soil, and makes the raising of stock a specialty. He is constantly adding to the value of his property through the thorough processes of good farming. Mr. and Mrs. Aspinwall have three children, whose names are, Maude E., Millard A. and Clark P.

August W. Rechtenbach was born in Germany, on August 1, 1831, and when fifteen years of age he came with his parents to America and settled in Bureau county, Illinois, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, until 1869, when he came to this county, locating on his present location in Jackson township, where he now owns a section of land, and raises some fine live stock. He has held the most prominent offices in the township, and is one of the most substantial citizens. He was married in September, 1852, to Miss Amelia Neindorf, a native of Germany. They have seven children living—Theodore, John, Gustave G., Elizabeth, William, Mary (died),

George H., and Louisa. Mr. Rechtenbach is a member of the Evangelical church.

Gustave G. Rechtenbach, a resident of Jackson township, resides on section 17, where he owns a large tract of land, known as the Pleasant Hill farm. He has some of the finest stock in the county, and has some of the fine graded cattle. He was born in Germany, on the 6th of December, 1836, and when ten years of age, he emigrated to this country with his parents, and settled in Bureau county, Illinois, where he was reared and educated. In 1871 he engaged in the implement and lumber business in Ohio and Illinois, and was so employed until the spring of 1879. He then began the hardware business, and so continued for several years. In 1880 he came to this county, and was here engaged in improving his farm in the summer and returned to Illinois in the winter. In 1883 he brought his family, and his present house and farm buildings were soon built. Mr. Rechtenbach was married in May, 1858, to Miss Christina Bahler, a native of Germany. They have two adopted children—Catharine R. and Alice A. Mr. Rechtenbach has at the head of his herd of fine cattle a bull called Leo II, born April 27, 1881, bred by J. W. Bailey, of Ohio, Illinois, and sired by Leo No. 35,982, A. H. B. His dam was Lady Somerset by Mayflower, No. 10,469. Her dam, Essie by Clay Muscatoon, No. 11,517. Her dam, Queen of May by Muscatoon, and the various sires, Phil Sheridan (imported), Marquis, Red Jacket, Oliver, Mohawk and Sam Martin.

Truman L. Lewis, one of the prominent men of Jackson township, was born

in Oswego township, New York, on the 13th of November, 1844. He was reared and educated there, and when sixteen years of age he went to learn the general trade in a woollen mill in Mexico, New York. In 1863 he came with his parents to Fontanelle, where he clerked for J. C. Gibbs, and worked in and about town until the spring of 1866, when he located on his present farm, where he owns eighty acres of land, all well improved. He was united in marriage, in 1873, to Miss Julia D. Taylor, a native of Wisconsin. They have four children living—Stella I., Newton E., Charles and William R. Mr. Lewis is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Evangelical church.

Henry J. Roos came to Adair county in 1881, and located upon one hundred and sixty acres of good land in Jackson township, where he now lives. He was born in Germany on the 25th of December, 1853, and emigrated to America several years after. He then settled in Henry county, Illinois, and resided on a farm until 1873, when he removed to Bureau county and there remained some three years. He then moved to Mason county, Illinois, where he lived until 1881 when he came to this county and settled on his present location. He was married on the 17th of July, 1877, to Miss Mary Bruning, a native of Mason county, and by whom he has had four children, two of whom are now living—Sadella, Oscar G. (living), Lillie and a boy not named (dead). Mr. Roos is a member of the Evangelical church.

Henry Burg, section 18, Jackson township, is a native of Germany, born on the 4th of October, 1844, and in 1852 he came with his family to this country, and

located in Lee county, Illinois, where he received his education. In 1864 he enlisted in Company E, 140th Illinois infantry, and served in that capacity until November, 1864, when he returned home. In 1874 he came to Adair county, and settled in Jackson township, where he now owns eighty acres of well improved land, and raises some stock. He was married on the 23d of September, 1874, to Miss Anna M. Gruss, a native of Germany. Mr. Burg is a member of the Catholic church, and was trustee in 1883.

Jacob Burg, a brother of Henry Burg, was born in Germany, on the 15th of March, 1840, and in 1852 he came to this country. In 1879 he came to this county and located in his present location, on section 18, where he owns eighty acres of good land. He was married in November, 1867, to Miss Caroline Cruss, a sister of Anna Cruss, and a native of Germany.

Edwin R. Faurote is a native of Ohio, born on June 16, 1850, and in 1854 he came to Winterset, Iowa, where he was reared and educated. When eleven years of age he received the position as clerk in a store, belonging to W. W. Moore, of Des Moines. In 1870 he was there engaged in the grocery business, and eight months later he sold out and removed to Kansas, where he resided until the fall of 1871, when he returned to Iowa, and located in Summerset township, Adair county. After remaining there several months, he came to his present location, where he and his wife's grandfather, J. Bryant, own three hundred and twenty acres of good land, and Mr. Faurote owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in Eureka township, which he rents. He was mar-

ried on the 28th of November, 1872, to Josephine E. Leobo. They have four children—Elsie M., John J., Jennie M., and Francis G.

John Hall Bryant, a grandfather of Mrs. Faurote, was born in Delaware in April, 1803. He came to Adair county in 1865, and settled on section 12, Jackson township. He was married in June, 1824, to Miss Sophia Daw. They had seven children—Abram F.; Harriott T. married Francis Leobo, and is the mother of Mrs. E. R. Faurote; Katy A., Isaiah W., Conrad, John D., and George W. Mr. Bryant is over eighty-one years of age, and is in good health for a man of his years.

Norman Norton was born in Oswego county, New York, in 1831, and is the son of John C. and Betsey E. (Sterling) Norton. He was the seventh of a family of nine children, and was there reared and educated, and farmed until 1852, when he went to Napa county, California, and there farmed for three years, when he returned to New York and there resided until 1861, when he came to Cass county, Iowa, and in the fall of the same year came to Jackson township, Adair county, and in 1864 he came to his present location on section 4, where he owns two hundred and eleven acres of well-improved land. He was justice of the township in 1862, and again elected in 1880 and '81, and has been township trustee. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Legion of Honor, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Norton was married in September, 1857, to Miss Elvira S. Lewis, in Mexico, New York. They have had three children—Addie (dead), Minnie and John W.

John Latas resides on section 22, Jackson township. He is a native of Poland, and was born on the 18th of September, 1826. He was there reared and educated, and there remained until 1847, when he enlisted in the Austrian army, and was in the Hungarian war. In 1850 he escaped from the army to England, and from thence to America, locating in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he learned the iron and brass mechanical work. He then went to St. Louis, Missouri, and there worked about two years, when he moved to Leavenworth in 1857. He then traveled through Wisconsin, finding a location, where he at last settled in Grant county, Wisconsin, and in 1868 he came to his present location in Adair county, Iowa. He owns two hundred and eighty acres of well improved land, a small orchard and some fine farm buildings. He was married in April, 1850, to Miss Caroline Ranley, a native of Germany. They have seven children living—Albert P., Catharine, Jacob, Mary, George, Magdalena and Louisa. Mr. Latas has held several offices of trust, and has been a very prominent man in the township.

George Reis was born in Germany, on the 4th of November, 1821. He learned the milling trade, and continued at that business until 1849, when he came to America, and settled in Illinois, where he worked in a brick yard for one month. He then moved to Marshall county, Illinois, and there farmed until 1855, when he moved to Lee county, where he lived until 1880. He then came to his present location in Jackson township, Adair county, Iowa, where he owns one hundred and sixty-six acres of land on section 19, and his farm is known as one of the best

in the township. He was married in November, 1857, to Miss Margaret Beitz, of Germany. They have nine children—Katie, Maggie M., George, (dead), Lizzie, Anna M., Carrie, Emmack, John, Barbara and George W. Mr. Reis is a member of the Catholic church.

Josiah A. Daugherty, of Jackson township, though not so essentially an early settler in the county as some others, has still been here long enough to witness many changes. He was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1829, his father, John D., being a native of Virginia and having the honor of being the son of a revolutionary war soldier. He was a farmer and stone-mason in Pennsylvania, and died there in 1854. In the fall after his father's death Josiah came with his mother to Dubuque county. He came to Adair county, May 31, 1869, and bought one hundred and seventy-five acres of Truman Poce, on which he has farmed since. He made valuable improvements which were burned in 1880, and the pleasant residence he now occupies was built since that occurrence. He was married September 14, 1854, to Miss Nancy Mason, of Venango county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of William Mason. They have eight children—Frank M., Ruth O., William E., Clara B., Effie A., Oscar and Austie (twins), and Josephine. Mr. Daugherty is an enterprising farmer, and success is crowning his labors to improve and keep up his place.

Isaac Bailey, one of the enterprising farmers of Jackson township, was born in Butler county, Ohio, March 8, 1837, being the son of Thomas Bailey, a cooper by

trade, his people being natives of Virginia and of Scottish descent, on his mother's side. When quite young his parents removed to Montgomery county, Indiana, and here Isaac was raised, spending much of his time at the cooper's trade with his father. He came to Adair county, in the fall of 1873, and bought his present farm, consisting of one hundred and forty-five acres in sections 11 and 12. He removed onto the farm in September, 1874, and has since paid his attention to its cultivation. Forty acres of the land is in a high state of cultivation, the remainder being in pasture, with the exception of a portion that is covered with a young growth of timber. He makes stock raising a specialty. He was married in Montgomery county, Indiana, to Miss Thompson, by whom he had two children. She died September 4, 1867. He was again married in August, 1870, to Miss Elzena Timbleson, by whom he has had five children. Mr. Bailey's farm has a good running stream on it, and a good bearing orchard with grapes and small fruit.

HISTORIC ITEMS.

The first election for township officers was held in October, 1861, at the house of Abner Root.

The first preaching in the township was at the house of Alfred Jones, sr., by the Rev. Harris Standly.

The first election in Jackson township was held in 1853, while this county was a part of Cass, at which time Alfred Jones, sr., was elected justice of the peace.

The first marriage in the township was that of Joseph W. Betts and Polly C. Thompson, on the 18th of August, 1856, by Judge Azariah Root.

ORGANIC.

The township of Jackson was organized in 1861, and the first election took place upon the 8th of October, of that year, at the house of Abner Root, at which time the following officers were chosen: Abner Root, E. Whitney and James Tolen, trustees; J. P. Sullivan, clerk; J. B. Sullivan, assessor; N. Norton and N. S. Taylor, as justices and road supervisors. The present officers are the following: E. H. Sullivan, clerk; J. B. Sullivan, Isaac Bailey and T. T. Smith, trustees; J. A. Aspinwall, assessor; William Campbell, justice.

The first death in Jackson township occurred on the 24th day of December, 1860, and was that of the wife of John Martin. The body was buried on Azariah Root's farm, but in 1869, it was disinterred and re-deposited in the bosom of mother earth, in the cemetery on section 12.

The first child born in the township was that of Miniture Jones, born in 1853. The child with its parents live on the Missouri river.

POST-OFFICE.

The post-office in this township is named after it, Jackson, and was established in 1872, with Ed. Bancroft as postmaster. He ran it for about two years, when he was succeeded by Lemuel Lewis, in April, 1874. Mr. Lewis is the present incumbent and holds the office on section 5, where he has a small stock of groceries, put in by him in November, 1880.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school-house in the township and county was erected in 1856, by Abner Root and Abram Platt, on section 12,

near the residence of E. R. Paris. The first school-teacher was Miss Phœbe McDougal. The first term was for five months, and the general attendance about thirty. The salary attached to this arduous position was the munificent salary of three dollars per week and board. The pioneer board of directors was composed of three members: Azariah Root, Alden Smith and John Martin. The present board of school control in Jackson township is composed of the following excellent material: E. R. Faurote, Simon Adamson, T. T. Smith, G. H. Metzgar, H. Pfundheller, C. D. Newberry, Joseph Dory, Peter Howe and A. D. Groves. E. H. Sullivan is secretary, and T. T. Smith, treasurer. School district No. 2 was organized in 1859, and a school-house was built of native lumber by Joseph Rich and J. W. Stinman. This was 16x18 feet in size, and the pioneer teacher was Miss Kate Henning. The present house was built in the fall of 1872, by Madison and Roberts, and is 20x30 feet in size. The first teacher was Stephen Jones, and the present one Miss Ella Brown.

School District No. 3 was organized in 1870, and embraces sections 5, 6, 7 and 8. A school-house was erected the same year, in which F. H. Cears was the first teacher. A new building was erected in the fall of 1883, on the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 7. This is 26x34 feet in size, and cost about \$750, together with the furniture. The present teacher is Miss Mary Sullivan, who has about thirty-five pupils.

School District No. 4.—The first school-house was the old one formerly used in district No. 5, which was moved here in 1873. This was used for about two years,

when the present house was erected by W. M. Madison, at a cost of about \$1,000. The first school in the old building was taught by Ralph Dorance; the first in the new one Miss Lizzie Totten, the present one M. O. Reed. The district comprises all of sections 17, 18, 19 and 20. This district was organized in 1866.

School District No. 5 embraces sections 15, 16, 21 and 22. The first school-house was erected in 1862, on the southwest quarter of section 15, and was a small frame building. The present commodious house was erected in 1876, by John Taylor, of Fontanelle, on the site of the old one.

School district No. 7 embraces sections 25, 26, 36 and 35. The house is an old one, having been put up of native lumber in 1869, at a cost of \$800.

School district No. 8.—The first school-house in the south part of the township was built in the spring of 1866. This was a small building, 14x16 feet in size, constructed of native lumber. Here Miss Sarah Sullivan taught the first school, and had but five scholars. This house stood on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 34. In 1876 this school-

house was sold to L. A. Chaffa, who uses it as a granary. A new house was then erected on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 28, which is 26x32 feet in ground area, and which cost \$600. The first teacher in the new building was Miss Esther Ward, and during the summer of 1884, Miss Jennie Daugherty, who had some thirty children under her.

School district No. 9 embracing sections 29, 30, 31 and 32, has a school-house on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 32, which was built in 1870. This is 18x22 feet in dimensions, and cost about \$700. Miss Eva Bancroft was the first teacher, and Peter Groves the last, in the summer of 1884.

MILL.

The pioneer steam saw-mill of the county was built in Jackson township by Mr. Vawter in 1859, on section 11. This was in what was called Vawter's grove, the greater part of which was claimed by Willis Lyons in 1852, but which claim he sold out to a Mr. Taylor, who in turn disposed of it to Lansing and Vawter.

The mill was not a paying investment and was soon afterward removed.

CHAPTER XXI.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

This subdivision of Adair county lies in the northern tier, the second from the east line of the county, and is a full congressional township, known as township 77 north, range 31 west. It is bounded on the north by Guthrie county, on the east by Lincoln township, on the south by Grove, and on the west by Walnut. The surface is rolling, and the soil a dark productive loam that yields a large return to the busy husbandman. It is mostly prairie, but some timber is found along the streams, and quite a fine body of it is found in the south part along the banks of Turkey creek. This grove consists of white, red and burr oak, elm, butter-nut, bass and poplar. Many trees have been cut from this grove, but there is considerable good timber left. The township is watered by Middle river, Turkey, and many other creeks and their tributaries. Middle river enters from the west, on section 7, and flowing in a general southeasterly course, intersects sections 7, 8, 17, 20, 21, 22, 27 and 35. In the northwest part of the latter it makes a confluence with Turkey creek. This latter stream, rising in Walnut township, flows into this township on the west line of section 30, and in an easterly course, crosses sections 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and in 35 enters the main stream as above mentioned. Numerous other streams have their head in the northern

part of the township, and all afford an excellent supply of that great necessity of all stock-raisers and farmers—good, living water. There is no town within the borders of Jefferson, and but one post-office, that known as Holaday's, on section 28. The inhabitants are, as a class, industrious and energetic, and all seem in a prosperous condition. By the census of 1880 this township is seen to have had a population of eight hundred and forty-four souls, but in the four years that have elapsed since then this has largely increased.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first to make a settlement within the present boundaries of Jefferson township was William Alcorn, who came here in the spring of 1850, and taking up a claim on section 27, near the upper crossing of Middle river. He could not enter land at that time, so simply took the claim and put up his cabin. This was on the farm now owned by George B. Wilson. Here Mr. Alcorn resided until he sold out to John Febus, when he took up another claim on section 33, now owned by Andrew Dickey. In the fall of 1854, growing dissatisfied with his surroundings, he removed to Winterset, Madison county, and now resides near Redfield, Dallas county. He is a native of Illinois, but came to this county from Dubuque.

With Mr. Alcorn came John Gilson, who made a settlement, in 1850, on what is now the McGinnis farm. He afterward removed to Harrison township, and later left the county. A sketch of this gentleman will be found in the chapter devoted to national, state and county representation, under the sub-head of county clerks, he being the first to fill that position in Adair county.

Daniel Vancil came from Illinois in the same spring of 1850, and settled on section 35, on the farm now owned by J. B. McGinnis. He erected him a log cabin here, about the same time that William Alcorn did. He did not enter any land, but has the reputation of having been a "claim jumper." In the fall of 1852 he returned to Illinois, where, about a year afterward, he was hung by a mob of infuriated citizens, he lying under the imputation of considerable crookedness.

George M. Holaday came to this township in the spring of 1853, and settled on what is now the Baker farm, on section 26. Here he built a double log cabin, which was said to be the best house in the county at the time. A full sketch of this gentleman will appear further on, in the judicial chapter, he having been elected the first county judge of this county.

John Febus came to what is now Jefferson township from his native state, Indiana, in the spring of 1853, and purchased the land of William Alcorn, on section 27, for some \$300. He remained here until the fall of 1855, when he moved to Winterset, Madison county, and later to Nebraska, where he died.

Jacob Bruce came to this township in the fall of 1853, and settled upon section 33 in the following spring, where he is

still living. A sketch of Mr. Bruce is inserted in the chapter devoted to the early settlers of the county in a former part of this volume. Mr. Bruce entered the second piece of land in the county, William McDonald having made the first entry.

Mahundry Hollingsworth, in 1854, came to this vicinity and settled upon section 27 on what is now the Loucks' farm, where he built a cabin. In 1856 he left here and went to Winterset. He came from Indiana.

Section 27 received another settler in 1854 in the person of Samuel Minert. He was a native of Indiana and was a tenant on the farm of Mahundry Hollingsworth. He remained here about a year, and then removed to Harrison township, and some time after left the county. He is now dead.

Among the arrivals of 1854 was David H. Shields, a native of Georgia, from whence he had come to seek a home in Iowa. He came here in the spring of the year, and in the fall purchased two hundred and forty acres of land on sections 27 and 34, of John Febus. On the 19th of April, 1855, Shields sold this land to George B. Wilson, and moved into Harrison township, and purchased the claim of John Gilson. He, after a few years, removed from the county.

George B. Wilson moved to Adair county, June 16, 1855, having, in April previous, purchased of David Shields two hundred and forty acres of land, one hundred and sixty of prairie and eighty acres of timber, situated on sections 27 and 34, Jefferson township, known as the Alcorn place. G. B. Wilson was born in Highland county, Ohio, September 5, 1825.

He moved with his parents to Indianapolis, Indiana, in the fall of 1843, where he resided until the spring of 1855. From thence he moved to his present home. He was married in the fall of 1850, to Sarah A. McClure, a daughter of Benjamin and Nancy (Watts) McClure, of Indianapolis. The father of G. B. Wilson lived to the good old age of eighty-eight years. His mother and only brother fell victims to the cholera in the fall of 1850, near Indianapolis, Indiana. Of a family of eight children all have passed away but the subject of this sketch, and a sister, a resident of Chicago, Illinois. G. B. and Sarah A. Wilson have a family of five children living and two dead—Flora E., Mary A., Charles L., Oscar D. and Arthur F.

G. B. Wilson has given his attention to farming in the main, though he has connected therewith for many years, showing lands for entry, buying and selling lands, acting as agent for non-resident land-owners, paying taxes, making collections and has been for many years a notary public. He is probably the oldest postmaster in Iowa, as he has filled that position at Holaday's for over twenty years. The subject of this sketch being averse to seeking and holding office had, at an early day, much against his will, to fill various township offices, as the result of his being a fair accountant and a good penman. He is now making a specialty of thoroughbred shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs, which he takes pleasure in showing to lovers of good stock. He has at the head of his herd of shorthorns Wiley Duke 3, a Bates' bull, bred by Martin Flynn, of Polk county, Iowa. "Wiley Duke" was sired by Baron Stanhope, a

noted prize winner, who won first prize as a yearling at the Western Provincial Fair, in 1878, and also of the golden medal (sweepstakes), beating the best show bulls in Canada. His winnings at the Iowa State Fair in 1873 were first prize in his class as a two-year-old, first position at the head of first prize herd, and the grand sweepstakes prize.

Doctor William Tingle in the spring of 1855, came from Indiana, and entering the land opened up a farm on section 36, on which he built a cabin. He afterward sold out to Shreeves and Hollingsworth, and moved to Winterset, where he kept a hotel. He some time ago removed to Audubon county, where he is supposed to be living at the present, although this is not certain, as he has not been heard from for some time.

Patrick Hugh, (Hall), a native of the Emerald Isle, came here in the spring of 1856, from Keokuk, Iowa. He rented the farm now owned by John Loucks, where he staid until he had raised a crop, when he removed to Walnut township, and has since left this county. When he moved here a sister-in-law, Ann McCallister, came with the family. She afterward married an Englishman by the name of Thomas Fox, who was a very peculiar man, and with whom she did not live very happily. To have peace, they came before William H. Easton, a justice of the peace, to have drawn up and signed, papers for a division of the property. When this was done, Mr. Fox took his papers, and showing them to the neighbors, remarked, "I'm all right now; I've got a divorce, now;" not seeming to realize that a justice court could not grant a divorce. His wife, on hearing of this,

would get mad, and come before the justice and make complaint of her husband because, "He didn't mark the ground straight, or plow straight," and wanted to know what she could do about it.

A party, always spoken of as "Old Glunt," and whose prænomen seems to have been forgotten, came from Indiana in 1856, and rented the Holaday farm and put in a crop, but before harvest time had quite come around, he sold the growing crop and the lease of the place to John Easton, and returned to Indiana.

Stover Rinard made his appearance in this township in April, 1856, and located upon section 8. He is a native of Randolph county, Indiana, and is the son of Adam and Patience (Greene) Rinard, and was born March 29, 1832. He came to this state in 1855 with Lewis Underwood and Jeremiah Rinard, and with them tarried in Henry county for a short time before coming to this section. He was married in Henry county to Miss Elizabeth Underwood, daughter of Lewis and Keziah Underwood, on the 4th of July, 1855. The fruit of this union has been four children—Charles F., Nettie M., Ulysses G. and Alonzo. Mr. Rinard is still a resident of the township.

In the summer of 1856 Jeremiah Rinard made a settlement on section 5, in this township, with his family. He built a cabin on the south half of the northeast quarter of the section, where he lived for many years. He came from Indiana, where he was born, and in August, 1879, removed to Franklin county, Kansas, and in 1883, to Washington county, Arkansas, where he is now living. He was married in Indiana, in 1850, to Miss Lucinda Underwood, a daughter of Lewis and

Keziah (Bond) Underwood. They had two children—Alonzo H. and Amorian. Mrs. Rinard died at her residence in this township, February 5, 1870.

George Welker came to Jefferson township from Indiana, in the summer of 1856, and settling upon section 36, entered eighty acres, and put up a log cabin. He lived here but a short time when he removed to Madison county, but is now a resident of Harrison township, this county. Before leaving he sold his claim to John R. Short, who had just come to this place from Indiana, of which state he was a native. Short settled down upon his farm, but shortly after the war he sold out to Barnet Isley, and went to Dallas county, and when last heard from, was living about twenty miles north of Des Moines. He was, or thought he was, which amounts to pretty much the same, a pettifogger and quite shiftless, and disliked work. It is said of him that he would leave any work to attend a law-suit, although he would never charge anything for his services in any suit he defended or brought for his neighbors.

Stroud A. Petts, a brother-in-law of Mr. Sherer, also made a settlement on section 3, in this township, in the summer of 1856. He came from Lee county, Iowa, and building a cabin, lived here until the summer of 1859, when he died at Greenbush, Warren county, where he had gone for medical treatment, and was buried there. His widow afterward married a man by the name of Rich, who was killed by the caving in of a well, about two years after the marriage.

Sino Sherer came here in the summer of 1856 from Lee county, Iowa, and settled on section 7, where he built a cabin.

In 1865 he sold out to B. F. McMullen, and moved to Andrews county, Missouri, where he was living at the last accounts. He was road supervisor while here, and being a man of limited education, always spoke of a culvert as a "culprit," which was the occasion of many a hearty laugh at his expense.

Simon Barrows, a single man, came here in the fall of 1856 from Davenport, Iowa. He was a native of Massachusetts, and came to superintend a large tract of land. He took possession of, and occupied a cabin that had been built on section 33. He taught the first school in this township in the winter of 1856-7, and was elected to the office of county superintendent of schools in 1861, but resigned before the expiration of his term of office. He then removed to Des Moines, and shortly after was elected superintendent of common schools of Polk county, in which office he served one or two terms, and then removed to Adams county, where he preached. He was a strong Congregationalist, and had done some preaching while in Adair county.

John Loucks settled upon section 27 during the month of December, 1856, where he still resides. John Loucks is a native of Indianapolis, Indiana, and was born on the 15th of December, 1824. He was married in Marion county, Indiana, March 13th, 1845, to Miss Catherine M. Robinson, who died in June, 1849. On the 1st of January, 1851, he was again married to Mrs. Vastha Day, a daughter of Benjamin McClure. They have seven children—Lydia F., Theophilus, Hannah J., David, Eddie, Kate, and Hallie. John came to Polk county, Iowa, in October, 1854, and there remained until 1856,

when he came to Adair county and settled on section 27, Jefferson township, where he owns four hundred and forty acres of land, all under cultivation, and has some fine-graded shorthorn stock, sheep and hogs. He was called out when Anderson made a raid through this part of the state, but it was only for a short time, and was offered the resolution to give every soldier who went from this county, a coupon bond for a hundred dollars, payable twenty dollars a year with interest, besides regular bounty. Mr. Loucks is a member of the Christian church, has been road supervisor, school treasurer, and called the first school meeting in the township in 1857. He learned the carpentering trade in Greenfield, Illinois, and there received most of his education. He has been secretary of the school board, trustee and justice of the peace, chairman of the republican party of Adair county, and is at present a member of the cemetery association. Mr. L. has taken a prominent part in the politics of this county, and by his good judgment and wisdom has made many friends in the republican party.

John Shreeves came from Winterset in 1857. He is now engaged in the lumber business in Greenfield. A sketch of him appears among the county officers of the county.

John Easton resides on section 22, Jefferson township, where he owns one hundred and twenty acres of good farm land, and ten acres of timber, and follows general farming and stock-raising, having some fine imported stock. He was born on the 1st of March, 1808, near Cazenovia, New York. He moved with his parents to Onondaga county, in 1812, and there remained until 1827, when he came to

Oswego county. He came to Peoria, Illinois, in 1837, where he followed carpentering, and came to Kickapoo mills in Peoria county, in 1851, where he operated a flouring mill until 1857. In 1857 he came to his present township, Adair county, and settled on section 26. In the spring of 1858 he bought a small log cabin on section 22, in which he lived until 1864, when he built his present residence, which has scarcely an equal in the township. He was married in February, 1833, to Miss Ruth Twichelle, a daughter of Sawin Twichelle. They have five children—William H., Dorcas, John, Hannah and Minnie. Mr. Easton has been honored by the office of justice of the peace.

William H. Easton, a son of John and Ruth (Twichelle) Easton, is a native of Oswego county, New York, having been born on the 17th of November, 1833. He moved with his parents to Peoria, Illinois, in 1837, where he was married in 1854 to Miss Mary J. Thurston, a daughter of Jesse Thurston. They have been blessed with eight children—Mary Emma, Ella May, Ruth Caroline, Nathaniel Lyon, J. Scott, William H., Edwin S. and Adeline. In May, 1855, Mr. Easton entered four hundred and forty acres of prairie land in Jefferson township, and bought seventy acres of timber land of G. M. Haladay on section 4, Grove township. He returned to Peoria, Illinois, and in October of the same year he moved his family to his land, spending the winter in a log cabin, which is now standing on the farm of Andrew Dicky. He built a log cabin on what is now his present location, and there lived until 1882, when he erected his new dwelling place. He now owns four hundred acres of good cultivated

land, and ten acres of timberland, which is of great value. He is a general farmer and stock-raiser having some fine short-horn cattle. Mr. Easton has held every township office, and helped make the first assessment while in the assessor's office, and was the second representative from Adair, being elected in the fall of 1873.

Dillon Hunt, a native of Indiana, made a settlement in 1858, on section 7, buying a farm of Stover Rinard. He shortly afterward sold the farm to a Mr. Still, and returned to his native state. Mr. Still re-sold the place to its former owner, Stover Rinard.

Samuel S. Beale, supposed to have been a native of Indiana, came to Jefferson in 1858 and rented a farm owned by William Hollingsworth, on section 35, where he resided about a year and a half, when he moved to Andrews county, Missouri. One of his sons is the editor of one of the journals of Springfield, Missouri.

James Hornback, in the spring of 1859, came from Winterset, and rented the Hollingsworth and Holaday farms, where he remained about a year, when he returned to Madison county. He was an Indianian.

Jonathan Shreves was born in Clay county, Illinois, on the 8th of April, 1836. His father died, and in 1844 Jonathan and his mother moved to Montgomery county, Indiana, and in 1850 came to Madison county, Iowa, where the subject remained until 1860, when he came to Adair county, and settled in Jefferson township. He was married on October 11, 1860, to Miss Dorcas A. Easton, a daughter of John and Ruth (Twichelle) Easton. They have one child, Lydia Shreves. He enlisted in August, 1862, at Greenfield, in Company

D, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.. He was in the engagements at Helena, Little Rock, Arkansas; Mobile, Alabama, and several smaller engagements. He was honorably discharged on the 10th of August, 1865, at New Orleans. Mr. Shreves owns one hundred acres of good land, all under cultivation. His nicely cultivated farm and well bred stock show that Mr. Shreves is an intelligent and progressive farmer, and one who meets with the best success.

OTHERS

now began to flock into this territory, until to-day the township has quite a large class of intelligent agriculturalists, among the more prominent of which are the persons mentioned below:

Benjamin F. McMullen is a native of Montgomery county, Virginia, and was born on August 30, 1824. He removed with his parents to Tazewell county, Virginia, in the fall of 1847, and there remained until 1860, when he came to Guthrie county, and to his present location on section 7, Jefferson township, in 1864. He has two hundred and ten acres of land, mostly under cultivation, and a large pasture. He is a member of the Purity lodge, No. 283, A. F. and A. M., of Casey, and has been justice of the peace and a member of the board of supervisors. Mr. McMullen was married in the fall of 1847, to Miss Celia Carter, a daughter of John Carter. Mrs. McMullen was killed by lightning in May, 1867, while in bed. It cut a path about the width of a finger down Mr. McMullen's left side, and shattered the bed-post at the foot. Mrs. McMullen left six children—J. Hershell, Casiah, Millard, Cyrus,

Lucinda and Abram. Mr. McMullen was married again, in 1868, to Miss Mary Zornes, by whom he has had six children Emiline, Frank, Charlie, Dora, Delilah and Clara. His eldest son, John Hershell, was born on the 1st of July, 1848, in Virginia. He came to Thompson township, Guthrie county, in 1860, and in the spring of 1863 he came to Jefferson township, Adair county, and settled on his present location on section 7 in 1868. He owns fifty-two acres of good land, and has a fine stock of Norman stock. He is a member of the Purity lodge, No. 283, A. F. and A. M.

William F. Edgerly, born on the 16th of September, 1842, is a native of Exeter, Maine, and is the son of William and Hannah (Leighton) Edgerly. He was united in marriage on the 25th of July, 1863, to Miss Artemisa Billings, daughter of Dr. John Billings. Their union has been blessed with two children—Clara and Alice. In 1866 William moved to La Salle county, Illinois, and there remained until 1875, when he came to his present location in Adair county, Iowa. He now owns one hundred and sixty acres of good improved land, on section 14, Jefferson township, and is general farmer and stock raiser. He has held the township offices of trustee and assessor, and has held the office of secretary of school board for four years, and is now in that office.

William A. Perkins is a native of Barren county, Kentucky, having been born on the 1st of February, 1812, and is the son of Jesse and Mary (Allen) Perkins. He was married there to Miss Virginia Perkins, a daughter of Charles Perkins. Mr. Perkins died in Marshall county,

Illinois, leaving one child, Virginia. He was again married in Illinois, in 1855, to Miss Lucinda Hester, a daughter of John Hester. They have six children—Thomas, Elizabeth, Josephine, Emma, Ellen and Allen. In 1877 William Perkins came to his present location, on section 4, where he now owns four hundred acres of good land, and raises Poland-China hogs and shorthorn cattle. He has held a number of offices while in Illinois.

William Wilson was born in Lambertville, New Jersey, on the 5th of July, 1816, and is the son of Joseph and Sarah (Pidcock) Wilson. He was married on June 11, 1842, to Miss Charlotte Martindale, a daughter of Jacob Martindale. They have had four children—Aaron, Joseph, Sarah A. and George H. Joseph died January 17, 1881. After his marriage William was engaged in farming, which he followed for some fifteen years. In 1861 he moved to Henry county, Illinois, and there remained until the spring of 1880, when he came to his present location in Jefferson township, where he now owns one hundred and sixty acres of good land, all under cultivation, and has some fine stock of shorthorn cattle.

Leander Jones, a prominent man of Jefferson township, was born on the 21st of January, 1827, in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. In 1843 he moved with his parents to West Virginia, where he was married, in February, 1849, to Miss Jane A., a daughter of Squire Sayre. In the year 1852, Leander and his family moved to Peoria county, Illinois, and to Woodford county in 1854. In 1856 he came to Marshall county, and there remained until 1878, when he came to his

present location in Adair county. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 5, Jefferson township, and also a large orchard, containing one hundred and thirty-five bearing trees, and has a nice stock of Herefords and shorthorns. He learned cabinetmaking in Pennsylvania, and followed that trade for eight years, and then learned the carpentering trade in Virginia, but on coming to the West he began farming, and has followed that occupation ever since. He has, and now holds, the position of justice of the peace, and is road supervisor. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have been blessed with four children—Viola E., W. Wood, Fairest F. and Cassius C.

Charles R. Crabb, farmer and stock-raiser, was born February 17, 1841, in Allen county, Ohio, being the son of John M. and Amanda (Root) Crabb. His parents moved to Williams county, Ohio, in 1848. Charles was married there on the 1st of January, 1860, to Miss Sarah C. Cleland, of Defiance county, Ohio, she being a daughter of John and Latetia (Carr) Cleland. They have four children—John, Edwin, Jennie, and Charles Looman. In 1861 he moved to Defiance county, and from there to Henry county, Illinois, in 1865. He came to Walnut township, Adair county, in the spring of 1870, and to Menlo in 1875, where he engaged in the agricultural implement business, and continued the same till 1877. He came to his present location in the spring of 1882. He is a member of the V. A. S. and of Crescent lodge No. 228, A. O. U. W., of Menlo, being a trustee in the latter organization. Mr. Crabb enlisted in Company G, 142d Indiana infantry, October 24, 1864, and was discharged July 24,

1865. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising of all kinds, but pays particular attention to Hereford cattle, now having one hundred and ten head of them, with Imp. Heavy-sides at the head of the herd. At present he holds the position of clerk of the township.

Alonzo H. Rinard was born July 28, 1851, in Randolph county, Indiana, being the son of Jeremiah and Lucinda (Underwood) Rinard. In the summer of 1856 he came with his parents to section 5, Jefferson township. He was married in Penn township, Guthrie county, on the 30th day of December, 1874, to Miss Virena Hollingsworth, a daughter of Cyrus and Rachael (Stanbrough) Hollingsworth. They have two children—Conway H. and Lucinda May. Mr. R. is a member of the Friends' church of Casey. He is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of improved land, and is engaged in raising high grade short-horns. He lives on the west half of the southwest quarter of section 8, where he moved in March, 1875. He has held the positions of sub-director and road supervisor.

HISTORIC ITEMS.

Jacob Bruce made the first start toward an orchard, both in this township and county, with two hundred apple trees, in the spring of 1858.

The first ground broken in the township of Jefferson was on the farm of William Alcorn by a man by the name of Thomas Wilkinson, in the fall of 1852.

William Alcorn planted the first corn in the spring of 1852. This was planted in the sod.

G. M. Holaday sowed the first wheat sown in the township in 1854.

The first oats were sown by G. M. Holaday and John Febus in the spring of 1854; the former on section 35, the latter on section 27.

Jacob Bruce cradled the first oats raised in the township in the summer of 1854, for Messrs. Holaday and Febus.

The first birth in Jefferson township was that of Jefferson Holaday, the son of George M. and Lydia Holaday, who was born in the fall of 1854. This child died in the autumn of 1855, and was buried on the farm now owned by John Loucks, in a pasture field.

The first death in the township was that of a seven or eight year old son of William Alcorn, who was bitten by a rattlesnake in the summer of 1853, and died from the effects. The little sufferer was laid to rest in the pasture lot now owned by John Loucks.

The first marriage in the township was that which united the destinies of William Stinson and Elizabeth F. Crow. The ceremony which took place upon the 7th of May, 1854, was performed by the county judge, G. M. Holaday, at the residence of William Alcorn. This was the first marriage in the county, as shown by the records.

The first religious services held in Jefferson township was in June, 1854, at the log cabin of John Febus, on section 27. These were held by John Creager and Samuel Johnson, residents of Madison county, who were of what is known as the New Light Christian church.

The first election was held at the house of G. M. Holaday, on section 35, in 1855.

The first log house was built in the spring of 1852, by D. Vancil, on section 35. The second, finished about the same

time, was put up by William Alcorn, on section 27.

The first frame house in the township was erected by George B. Wilson, in 1857, on section 27.

MILLS.

In 1858 John Easton purchased a saw-mill, or, rather, the machinery for one, in Winterset, and set it up on the farm of his son, William H., on section 23. This was the first in the township. Mr. Easton operated this mill until the breaking out of the late civil war, in 1861, when he sold it to Jerry Barker and William McCollom, who moved it into Madison county. This mill was run by steam power and did custom work.

In the spring of 1866, Marshall McCollum started a steam saw-mill near J. B. Bruce's place on section 24, which ran about one season, when it was moved away. Some malicious person drove a spike into a log, and when he ran the saw into it he made up his mind that he wanted to emigrate and did accordingly.

The Middle river grist-mill, located on section 7, was built in the winter of 1874, by Isaiah Hollingsworth at an expenditure of over \$4,000 including the machinery. The main building is 20x28 feet of ground area, with an addition of ten feet more. The machinery is good and consists of two buhrs, and the mill has an average capacity of reducing five bushels of wheat per hour. In September, 1876, Andrew J. Thompson bought out Mr. Hollingsworth and is the present proprietor.

Andrew J. Thompson, the present proprietor of the Middle river mill, was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, March 4, 1835, his parents being James

and Ollie (Mann) Thompson. With his parents he went to Marion county, Indiana, in 1852, and came to Walnut township, Adair county, in the spring of 1855, where his parents both died, his mother dying in March, 1862, and his father in May, 1876. Andrew was married March 22, 1857, to Miss Hannah McHatton, a daughter of John McHatton, of Guthrie county. They have nine children—Melissa, Kate, Leander, John F., Sarah, Cornelia, Delilah, Pinckney and Maudie. In the fall of 1856 he bought the mill and came to his present location. He formerly followed farming, and was school director several times while a resident of Walnut township.

The Chamberlain mill was completed in January, 1879, and is 24x28 feet in ground area, and is 20 feet to the eaves. This is what is called a "new process mill," and is fitted up with the latest kind of machinery, and cost about \$4,800. Only flour and meal of the best XXX brands are turned out, and the mill can show some thirty barrels of flour and a hundred bushels of corn as its daily capacity. When crowded to the utmost, two hundred and fifty bushels of corn have been ground in one day. The mill has three burrs, good water-power and safe, as the bottom of the stream, and one side of it are solid rock. The dam was built during the years 1876 and 1877.

William E. Chamberlin, present proprietor of the Chamberlin Mills, is a native of Potts county, Pennsylvania, and was born on October 1, 1846. His father, Daniel Chamberlin, is a native of Allegheny county, New York, having been born in March, 1823, and was married in 1843 to Charlotte Baker, by whom he

has had six children—William E., Albert, Morilla, Lois C., Elijah D. and Sophia H. In March, 1871, he came to this township, where he now owns two hundred acres of cultivated land on section 34. The subject of this sketch moved with his parents to Genesee county, Michigan, in 1851, and to LaSalle county, Illinois, in 1869. In 1871 he came to his present location on section 20, Jefferson township, Adair county, where he owns one hundred and sixty acres of good land, which is mostly seeded with grass. He is a stock-raiser, having a few head of the Hereford grade cattle beside his other cattle. He was married in February, 1870, to Miss Sarah Hormel, a daughter of Joel Hormel. They have one child—Daniel W.

A stone quarry is located on the farm of Jacob Bruce, on section 33, which, although he has not opened up in a regular manner, still has furnished a great deal of good stone. As the need arises for this valuable building material no doubt it will be fully developed to the great benefit of the county, and the owner.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in Jefferson township was taught by Simon Barrows during the winter of 1856 and 1857 in a cabin which then stood on what is now the farm of J. B. McGinnis, on section 35. The pioneer school-house in the township was erected in the fall of 1858, by John Loucks, at a cost of \$800. This was built on section 27, where it still is standing and is used by the Christian church. Judge Holaday and Stover Rinard laid the foundations, and the latter shaved the shingles for the roof. The first teacher

was a party by the name of William Crandall. The second teacher here was Miss Cady. The first school officers were the following named: John Easton, president; George B. Wilson, secretary; John Loucks, treasurer. These all served during the year 1857.

School district No. 1, embraces sections 1, 2, 11 and 12. The school-house, which stands upon the northeast corner of section 11, was erected in 1872, and the first teacher was Miss Emma McPherson, now Mrs. W. C. Pugh. The edifice is 22x24 feet of ground area, and cost \$700. The last teacher was Miss Nettie Wilkins.

School district No. 2, consisting of sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, has a school-house on section 4, 22x24 feet in size, where W. B. Martin was the first teacher. The last preceptress was Miss Ella E. Elkins.

School district No. 3, embraces sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, and has a school-house standing on the northeast corner of section 7, which is 20x30 in size. This building was erected in 1876, at a cost of \$500, and the first teacher was John Nunan, the last Miss Etta Elkins.

School district No. 4, consisting of sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, has a fine school-house erected on the southeast corner of section 18, which is 22x24 feet in dimensions. The pioneer teacher was Miss Sue Holaday, and the last one Miss Clara E. Jones.

School district No. 5, consisting of sections 15, 16, 21 and 22, has a school-house on the southwest corner of section 15, which is 22x32 in size. The last teacher, in the fall of 1884, was Mrs. R. C. Jones.

School district No. 6, covering sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, owns a school-house situated upon the southeast corner

of section 14, which was built in 1872. This edifice is 22x24 feet in ground area, and cost to erect in the neighborhood of \$600. The first teacher was Miss Sarah Sankurne, the present teacher is Miss Mary A. Short.

School district No. 7, now comprising sections 25, 26, 35 and 36, had a school-house erected in 1869, in which J. S. Smith was the pioneer teacher. The new school-house which stands upon the northeast corner of section 36, a neat frame edifice, 22x26 feet in size, was completed in October 1878. The first teacher in the new building was O. W. Baker. During the summer of 1884, this school was presided over by W. E. Glasscock.

School district No. 8, comprises all of sections 27, 28, 33 and 34. The school-house, which is 22x24 feet in size, stands upon the southeast corner of section 28. The first teacher was Thomas Neaville, and in the summer of 1884 it was taught by Miss Kate Musmaker.

School district No. 9, covering sections 29, 30, 31 and 32, has a school-house on the northeast of section 31, which was erected in 1875, and is 20x24 feet in size. Sylvester N. Crowell was the pioneer teacher in this building, and in the summer of 1884 Miss Ella Bates taught the school. Prior to the building of this house, school was held in the district, and to Mrs. Jennie Dutton belongs the honor of being the first teacher.

During the great wind storm in June, 1880, the school-house in district No. 8 was blown down the hill upon which it stood, a distance of some hundred and twenty feet. The force of the wind turned the building half around, and on its journey it came in contact with some

burr-oak hitching posts, which it broke clear off at the ground. The chimney was destroyed, and some little damage done to the building, yet singular to relate, although the teacher's desk was bottom side up, the side lamps upon the walls were not shaken out of the brackets, nor broken, although the stove was distributed all over the building. The coal house was torn all to pieces, and a piece of board with the staple and padlock carried by the wind about half a mile, to the residence of John J. Payne, at that time the director of the district. These strange freaks of the wind are worthy of a place in this connection, as they are well vouched for.

POST-OFFICE.

The post-office now known as Holaday's was established in 1853, as Wahtawa and William Alcorn commissioned the first postmaster. This was originated during the great overland travel to California, and was established mainly for the accommodation of these emigrants to the golden shores of the Pacific. It was located at the house of the postmaster, on section 27, and was named after a local Indian chief. G. M. Holaday was the postmaster during the years 1855 and '56, and was succeeded in 1857 by William H. Easton, who in turn gave way to John A. Easton. In the spring of 1864, George B. Wilson, the present postmaster, was appointed, and held that office continuously ever since. The name of the office was changed on the accession to office of G. M. Holaday. The office is now located at the house of Thomas Breen, on section 29, and Miss Mary A. Breen, is deputy postmaster.

ORGANIC.

Jefferson township was organized in 1855, and the first election held at the house of G. M. Holaday on section 35. The first officers chosen were as follows: Jacob Bruce, William McDonald and Robert Wilson, trustees; William Hollingsworth, clerk; and Jacob Bruce, road supervisor. The present officers are: E. C. Graves and Michael Flynn, trustees; a vacancy caused by the removal of George H. Wilson, reducing the number of three to two; C. R. Crabb, clerk; R. C. Jones, constable; George Thurman, Charles Hitchcock, A. J. Thompson, C. R. Crabb, H. M. Miller, J. T. Williams and Joseph McGinnis, road supervisors.

INCIDENT.

Among the sad incidents that mar the history of Jefferson township was the drowning of Mr. Montgomery, his daughter-in-law and two children and Jonathan R. Baker, a resident of this township, in the Middle river. Mr. Baker came from Madison county in 1862, and purchased the Holaday farm, of Judge Pitzer, on

section 26. On the 3d of July, 1876, these parties had all been to Greenfield celebrating the nation's birthday, the 4th coming on Sunday, and at night-fall a terrible storm came up which swelled the creeks and rivers to torrents. They started home in the dark and trying to ford the Middle river in the northeast corner of Grove township, the flood swept them away and all the wagon load except two were drowned. Mourning was brought to several happy homes by this sad incident.

CEMETERY.

In 1865 J. B. McGinnis donated two acres of land on his farm in section 34 for the purpose of a cemetery, and the same was surveyed by George B. Wilson. Wesley Taylor, who was at that time recorder, entered the plat upon the county records, for which service he, with his usual liberality, declined to receive any compensation. The first burial within this beautiful city of the dead was Eli Bruce, a son of Jacob Bruce, who died about the time of the laying out of the grounds.

CHAPTER XXII.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP.

This sub-division of Adair county lies in the extreme northwestern corner of the same, and embraces all of congressional township 77 north, range 33 west. It is

bounded on the north by Guthrie county, on the west by Cass county, on the east by Walnut township and on the south by Eureka. The name Summit was sug-

gested by Wesley Taylor, from the fact that the ridge forming the water shed between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers passes through this township from southeast to northwest, and here reaches, it is so reported, the highest point above the level of the Mississippi. The surface is less diversified than that of some others, and admirably adapted for agricultural purposes. Middle river has a branch that has its source within the limits of this township, on sections 3 and 10, and flows in a general southeasterly direction toward the parent stream. The Middle Nodaway river takes its rise in sections 11 and 14, and flowing southwesterly, crosses sections 15, 22, 21, 28, 29, 32 and 31, passes into Eureka township on the south line of the latter section. Several other branches of this stream also drain the south part of this sub-division, but none of them are very considerable streams. Turkey creek, rising in the northern central part of the township, waters with its main stream and tributaries, sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 17 and 18. Timber is a scarce article, nothing in the way of native groves appearing upon its surface, but clumps and groves of trees are springing up on every side under the fostering care of the enterprising settlers. The soil is a rich, dark loam in most places, although occasional spots are found of the light "mulatto" soil of the bluff deposit formation, and which forms one of the finest soils for successful agriculture.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad passes through the northwestern portion of Summit, entering on the north line of section 3, bearing toward the southwest it leaves on section 18. On this line there is one station within the township

limits, the considerable town of Adair, of which more further on.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

For some unaccountable reason this township was not settled until a late date, and the credit of having been the pioneers of civilization in this sub-division of the county, undoubtedly belongs to Azariah Sisson and his son, William A. Sisson, who came here in June, 1869, and made a settlement on the north half of section 16, where the father still lives.

William A. Sisson was train dispatcher of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, at Atlantic, for something over two years. He recently went to Laramie, Wyoming territory, where he now fills a like position in the interest of the Union Pacific railroad.

Azariah Sisson was born in Rensselaer county, New York, on the 16th of September, 1822. He was the son of William Sisson, of the above state. Mr. Sisson removed to Washington county when he was thirteen years of age, and there remained until 1855, when he came to Illinois, and in 1869 he removed to Adair county, Iowa, buying one-half section of land on section 16, where he still resides. He improved his farm, making a nice place of it. He set out a grove of five acres and has a nice orchard of bearing trees. He raises stock, having some fine Hereford, and has a good supply of water for his cattle. He was married in New York state in 1845 to Miss Margaret A. Steles, born in November, 1827, in Schoharie county, New York. They have eight children living—William A., living in Atlantic; Mary A., in North Platte, Nebraska; George H., now living in Ne-

braska; Almenzo, died in March, 1874; Martha, now in Sydney, Nebraska, wife of H. H. Blakesley; James, died December 16, 1858; Francis M., wife of S. Bowman; Sylvester S., Merritt B. and Howard V. Albert was in the service, enlisting in Illinois in 1865.

The next settler was Abner Sisson, a brother of Azariah. He came here from Bureau county, Illinois, in 1869, and located upon the southwest quarter of section 17, in this township. This place he subsequently sold and purchased the southwest quarter of section 27, where he now resides. Abner Sisson, the subject of this sketch, and one of the earliest settlers of Summit township, was born in Rensselaer county, New York, January 5, 1832. His father, William Sisson, was a native of Hoosic, Rensselaer county, New York, and his mother was Anstress Crandall, of Rhode Island. When twenty-two years old, Abner went to Bureau county, Illinois, and settled on a farm there, and remained till 1869, when the family removed to Adair county, and settled as above mentioned. In 1880 he was engaged in the livery business in the village of Adair, and remained in that business until 1881. He then engaged in raising cattle, and in the meantime sold his farm and bought another on section 27, where he now lives, engaged with his son-in-law in stock raising, and is expecting to engage in Hereford cattle breeding. He was married October, 1852, to Miss Augusta E. Mason, a daughter of Nathan and Rebecca Mason, natives of Vermont, and at Highgate, was Miss Mason born September 15, 1830, and died May 17, 1882, in New York state, where she went with her husband for treatment.

Her remains were brought back to Adair and interred in Summit cemetery. Three children were born to them—Carrie A., the eldest, wife of Spencer T. Foster, and residing with her father, on section 27. Her husband carries on the farm. They have two children living—Elva L. and Mina P., bright little children. On the evening of June 25, 1872, Elmer, their boy, was on his pony, as usual, to go after the cows, his dog refused to go, and hid. His father told him to take the lines of his team which he was then using in a wagon while he went after the dog. Elmer thinking he could not hold the team in that way, got into the wagon, holding the lines in his right hand, and his horse by the halter in his left. The dog, in attempting to jump into the wagon, scared the team, which jumped suddenly, throwing Elmer between the hind wheel and box, carrying him a short distance and dropping him on the ground a corpse. Ettie E., the youngest child, died when in Illinois, being not quite a year old.

Next came John Chestnut, Sr., who, in 1870, made a settlement upon the south half of section 16, and now lives upon the southeast quarter of the same section. John Chestnut, Sr., is a native of Virginia, born in Berkeley county, May 11, 1800, a son of William Chestnut, born in Germantown, Pennsylvania. His grandfather was John Chestnut, a native of Ireland, and a revolutionary soldier. The wife of William Chestnut was Jane Earick, a native of Virginia, her ancestors being of German extraction, and her grandfather a revolutionary soldier, who spent all he had of personal property in the cause of the colonies. From Virginia the family removed to Bedford county, Penn-

sylvania, where John lost both his parents. His removal to Iowa dates September, 1870, but his first visit was in 1869, at which time he bought the south half of section 16, and he now owns the southeast quarter of section 16, and still lives in the same house he built when he first came to Adair county. Mr. Chestnut has worked hard to subdue and improve his land, and has, what more farms need, a very fine grove of trees, consisting of maple and cottonwood, and a good orchard. His wife deserves credit as well as Mr. Chestnut, being a true help-mate to him. She was Elizabeth Ambrose before her marriage, a native of Maryland, and a daughter of Jacob Ambrose and Elizabeth (Shock) Ambrose, also of Maryland. They have six living children—William, still in Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, at home; Jane, wife of Henry H. Coleman, of Adair; John W., living on section 28, near his parents; Margaret, a teacher, wife of Henry H. Buckley, living in Shelby county, and Francis E., living at home. In Pennsylvania Mr. Chestnut was a justice of the peace for seventeen years. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics he is an adherent of the democratic party.

Aurel Albee also came to this vicinity in 1870. He came from Bureau county, Illinois, and purchased some six hundred acres of land, and located upon the south half of section 9. About the year 1877 he removed to California, where he died in 1883. He was a man of most excellent habits and of fair energy. A fair-minded and kind neighbor, all speak in the highest terms of him. He had a family consisting of a wife, three sons and one daughter,

who all reside in the state of California.

E. M. Day was a settler of the year 1870, and owned a small building on the farm of Azariah Sisson, where he taught school in the summer of that same year.

In the autumn of 1870 Richard and William Lynam settled upon the northwest quarter of section 20. They came to this county from Galva, Illinois, but only staid a short time, when they left, and have passed out of the knowledge of the people of this locality.

A. M. Todd came here in 1871, and located upon the southwest quarter of section 19. He remained only about a year and a half. He removed to another part of the state, probably to Tama county. He was an Adventist, and a man of good habits, and an excellent citizen.

Among the other settlers of the years 1870 and 1871 were Robert Grant, C. Enright and several others. Robert Grant is one of the most reliable and trusty men in Summit township. He is a native of Ireland, born in 1831. When thirteen years of age he emigrated to America, and settled in New York, on a farm, and three years later came to Illinois. Before coming to Illinois he was married, on the 1st of January, 1856, to Miss Mary McNamara, a native of Ireland. They have been blessed with five children—James, Mary J., Charles, Ellen and Edward. Mr. Grant moved from Illinois to Michigan, and in 1869 he came to Iowa, locating in Cass county, and in 1870 moved to Adair, where he lived until 1875, when he moved to Eureka township, Adair county, and improved a quarter of a section. Soon after he came to his present location, on

section 22, where he raises stock and grain. He broke about two hundred acres of land, and now has a nice farm. His farm is well watered, and for that reason is a good stock farm. Mr. Grant is a member of the Catholic church.

The southwest quarter of section 16, received two settlers in the spring of 1872, in the persons of Andrew and David Kingery. These parties came from Lanark, Illinois, and purchased their land of John Chestnut. Andrew is now farming in Eureka township, and his brother is a resident of the town of Adair.

Caledonia Stock Farm is the name given to a beautiful tract of land on sections 19, 20 and 21, Summit township, the owner of which is the popular breeder of fine stock, O. M. Bovee. The stock on this farm consists of thoroughbred Hereford cattle. In 1881 he bought a bull bred by W. H. Todd, of Vermillion, Erie county, Ohio, for five hundred and fifty dollars, and the following year three thoroughbred cows of T. L. Miller, & Company, of Beecher, Illinois, and from these he has raised a fine drove of pure strains, which he keeps for sale, also a large number of grades. Mr. Bovee takes great pains with these cattle, and is perfectly reliable as a dealer.

On this farm is also found thoroughbred Norman and Clydesdale horses, Poland-China hogs, etc. The farm consists of five hundred and sixty acres of land, watered by a branch of the Nodaway, fine buildings, large orchard, and surrounded by a fine grove. The land is of the richest found in the state, and with the enterprise of the present owner, promises to be a valuable property. Otis M. Bovee is a native of Caledonia county,

Vermont, born July 26, 1845, on a farm, and son of Courtland and Eliza (Blood) Bovee; father a native of New York and mother a native of Vermont. When twenty-one years old, Otis left the farm and went on the road as traveling salesman, and continued ten years in New York and Vermont. He came to Iowa in 1875, and prospected for a location, and the next year he came and located where he now resides. His wife was Miss Ella Robinson, of Jamaica, Windham county, Vermont, a daughter of Reuben Robinson of the same place. They were married May 29, 1869. They have three children—Lulu B., Hettie B., and Harry. Mr. Bovee is a member of the Masonic order and is a republican, also is officially in the capacity of school treasurer of Summit township.

Samuel Knisely resides on section 4, of this township, where he owns one hundred and sixty acres of improved land, upon which is a bearing orchard and an abundance of small fruit of all kinds. In the fall of 1880 he rented his farm and moved to Adair, where he opened a meat market and conducted it for about three years, when he returned to the farm where he now resides. He was born July 11, 1851, in New Philadelphia, Ohio, and was the son of Edward and Barbara (Baughman) Knisely. His mother lives in Lake county, Indiana. His father died in Lake county, August 7, 1879. When quite small he went with his parents to Indiana, where they lived until 1854, after which he emigrated to Illinois and a year later came to Iowa. After a residence of about five years in Iowa, he returned to Illinois and Indiana, and then came to Iowa from Illinois, where he has since re-

mained. In 1872 he was married in Lake county Indiana, to Clarissa Gordinier, Rev. Charles Post officiating. They have one child by this union—Elmira E. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity and a republican in politics.

Leroy D. Curtis was born in Washington county, New York, July 11, 1851. He was the son of George W. and Jane (Bump) Curtis. His mother lives with him in Summit township, while his father died in Carroll county, Illinois, May 19, 1866. He came with his parents to the state of Illinois in 1852, where he remained until 1874, engaged at farming, when he came to Iowa, settling in Adair county, on section 11, Summit township. He was married in Indiana, December 19, 1872, to Phoebe J. Blayney, Rev. Wasson officiating. They have but one child—Mary J. He has a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, all under cultivation, with a bearing orchard of about an acre and a half. In 1883 he erected a new residence, with two parts, 16x22 and 18x26, at a cost of over \$1,500. It is a commodious and beautiful country home, surrounded by a nice grove of maple trees. He makes a specialty of raising all kinds of stock, most of which is graded. The cattle are of the Hereford, and hogs of the Poland-China breeds. Politically, he is a republican.

John Kauffman, a native of Pennsylvania, was born August 10, 1828, and was the son of John and Susan (Foust) Kauffman. His father died in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, in 1854, and the demise of his mother occurred at the same place in 1882. In 1860 he emigrated to Ohio, where he remained about six years, when he came to Guthrie county, Iowa. He lived here about nine years, and then

came to his present residence in Adair county, on section 2, Summit township, where he owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of finely improved land, which embraces a bearing orchard of about two acres, besides groves, hedges, etc. His political convictions have always been with the republican party, which he still retains. When young he learned the cigar trade, which he followed until he came to Iowa. Mr. Kauffman was married in Pennsylvania, in 1855, to Sarah A. Aungst, solemnized by Rev. Stein. They had six children all of whom are living—Henry J., Susan C., Joseph A., John T., Emma S. and Lenton B. Before the close of the war Mr. Kauffman enlisted in the 195th regiment, home guards, and served about four months.

Alvin Thayer is a native of Oxford county, Maine, born in October, 1823, and is the son of Joel B. and Mary (Dudler) Thayer. He was reared in Maine, on a farm, and in 1851 he emigrated to Henry county, Illinois, where he owned a farm of one hundred and eighty acres, and in 1853 he sold out and came to Cedar county, Iowa, and in 1864 he moved near Tepton, and there remained until 1875, when he came to Adair county, buying a farm of W. B. Martin, on section 4, where he now owns eighty acres. In 1875 he built a house in Adair, and lived there several years, when he purchased his land in Summit township, and moved his farm on his present location. He has forty acres of land under cultivation, which is well watered. Mr. Thayer was married on the 1st day of April, 1856, to Mrs. M. J. Bray, of Ohio, formerly Miss M. J. Ray, a daughter of Thompson Ray. They have two children—Joel T., a teacher of vocal music, and

Angeline E. Mr. Thayer received the appointment as assessor for two counties, and held that position until the close of the war, and at his instigation the first Union league was formed in Cedar county.

James M. Johnson is a native of Wayne county, Ohio, born March 3, 1823. He is the son of Isaac Johnson, a native of Pennsylvania. James was educated in Wadsworth academy in Ohio, and after graduating he taught school for twelve years in Wayne county, and proved one of the most successful teachers of the age. In 1859 he came to Lawrence county, Ohio, and there enlisted in Company H, 124th Ohio infantry, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out at Cleveland. He was in several of the principal battles in the war, being wounded in the battle at Chickamauga and was in the hospital three months. He returned home and in 1867 he settled in Henry county, Illinois, on a farm until 1877, when he took charge of the ferry on Rock river for four years. He came to Adair county, Iowa, in 1881, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land of F. J. Arnold on section 5, and follows general farming. His land is all under cultivation and is good for grain-raising. Mr. Johnson was married in Wayne county, Ohio, in September, 1848, to Miss Anna Brady, a native of Pennsylvania. They have had six children—Mary E., wife of M. Burton; Laurella B., wife of M. W. Sale; James and Ray. There are two dead—William A., and Ida. Mr. Johnson is a member of the G. A. R. and of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Frank Hern was born in Ireland on the 3d of February, 1835. When seventeen years of age his parents came to America,

and settled in New York, where Frank worked on a farm for three years when he came to Illinois, and remained in Bureau county until 1875, when he came to Adair county and settled on two hundred acres of land on section 26, where there now is a nice grove and every farm luxury. He was married on the 13th of May, 1859, in La Salle county to Miss Ellen Shahan. They have had nine children—Daniel, Mary, died January 18, 1884; Robert, Michael, died when five years old; Frank, Anna Nora, Eddie, John and Vincent. Mr. Hern died September 20, 1883, leaving his family and his many friends to mourn his departure, and who were in every way sorry for losing a good friend and neighbor. He left a large farm and his family are following out his plans in his ways of agriculture.

FIRST THINGS.

The first marriage in the township was that which united the destinies of Henry H. Blakesley and Miss Mattie L. Sisson, on the 5th of February, 1873. The ceremony was performed by Elder C. P. West at the house of the bride's father, Azariah Sisson. This couple are now living in North Platte, Nebraska.

The first death in the township was that of George Lyman, son of Richard.

The second death was that of Elmer F., son of Abner Sisson.

ORGANIZATION.

Summit township was set off from Walnut, to which it had been hitherto attached, in 1871. A petition to that effect was presented to the board of supervisors of Adair county on the 11th of March of that year, signed by the following per-

sons : W. A. Sisson, Azariah Sisson, De-Kalb Chestnut, A. Albee, Abner Sisson, William Lyman, John Chestnut, J. W. Chestnut, Robert Grant, C. Enright, R. H. Lyman, and T. J. Foster. In response to this, the board granted the prayer, and designated the school-house on section 17 as the place of holding the first election, and appointed A. Sisson the organizing officer. Accordingly, in October, at the general election, the following officers were chosen : John Chestnut and Aurel Albee, trustees ; Azariah Sisson, justice ; John W. Chestnut, clerk ; John Chestnut, senior, assessor. The present officers are : James Fulton, David Kingery and Robert Carney, trustees ; Reuben Myers, clerk ; O. M. Bovee, treasurer ; LeRoy Curtis, assessor.

EDUCATIONAL.

In the summer of 1870, E. M. Day taught a school in a small building owned by himself on the farm of Azariah Sisson, on section 16. This was in operation for three or four months and was the first school in the township. In the fall of the same year a school-house was built on the northwest quarter of section 17, and in this Mrs. L. Allard taught the first school in the winter of 1870. This building was moved from this location to the southeast quarter of section 18, where it now stands.

The first directors of this district were A. Albee, Azariah Sisson and Abner Sisson. This is now district No. 4.

School district No. 5 has the second school-house built in the township on the northeast quarter of section 21. It was erected in 1874, and is 18x26 feet in size and stands on a lot of one acre of ground

that belongs to the district. The school is well furnished with maps, globes, etc., and is in excellent repair. The first officers in this district were the following named: John Chestnut, Jr., Aurel Albee and Andrew Kingery. The present director is Robert Carney.

ADAIR.

This town, one the most lively, thorough going business points between Des Moines and Atlantic, is located about sixty miles west of the former city, on the summit of the great water shed of the state. This, which is the highest point on the C. R. I. & P. R. R. seemed to be a natural point for a town, so one was laid out on land owned by George C. Tallman, of Brooklyn, New York, during the summer of 1872, and the name of Adair given to it. The plat of the town was filed for record in the office of the county recorder on the 20th of August, 1872. The Tallman land, where the town was first laid out, on section 4, was not used to any extent for several years. The business portion of the town started on section 3, which is at present the business part of the town. The Tallman plat was called West Adair, and is composed principally of residences. Nothing was done toward building the town, however, until in the summer following, when the railroad put in a station and Charles Stuart a lumber yard. Since that time the town has grown rapidly, and with brighter prospects before it, is gaining in numbers and wealth yet. In 1873, the census of the town showed a population of eighteen people, fifteen section hands and Messrs. Arnold, Starr and Moran. In 1874, this had grown to eighty-four, and one hun-

dred and fifty in 1875. The population is set down now at about five hundred, and steadily increasing. There seems no better place for good healthy business in the western part of Iowa, and no town of equal size and age that can compare with the young Adair.

The town is laid out upon the northwest quarter of section 3, and the east half of the northeast quarter of section 4, close to the line between the counties of Guthrie and Adair.

In this connection with this we give a biographical sketch of Captain Charles Stuart, who, although not a resident of this county, has been so largely instrumental in building up this and other towns in Adair and Guthrie counties. Captain Charles Stuart was born in Barnet, Caledonia county, Vermont, June 17, 1826, of Scotch parents, and until twenty-one years of age lived on a farm and acquired such an education as could be obtained in the common schools of his native state; but his studies must have been pursued with the same energy and earnestness that has always characterized his business career, for he became possessed of a thorough, practical education that has proved sufficient at all times to successfully conduct his business interests, which in magnitude and variety has perhaps required and received as much business skill and ability as has been demanded of any of Iowa's pioneers. The proprietors of a large clothing house in Boston, who had noticed and admired young Stuart's energy and business qualifications, tempted him by the offer of a liberal salary to engage with them, but he was no sooner in their employ than he was informed that misrepresentations to effect sales was one of

the customs of the house that he was expected to conform to, when he promptly broke the engagement. Possessed of a nervous, energetic temperament, he desired an occupation less prosaic than New England farm life, and at twenty-three he built a store in South Ryegate, in his native county, and began merchandising, and with such success that by his skill and tact in a heretofore untried field he soon built up a large trade and was much envied by his competitors. This sort of life was too confining for such a nature, and after a career of eighteen months as merchant, he sold his store and engaged in the live stock business, buying cattle and other stock in Vermont, New Hampshire and Canada, and shipping them to Brighton.

November 23, 1852, at twenty-six years of age, he was united in marriage to Miss Lois Gray, a highly respected young lady of his native state, whose untiring devotion to him and his interests proved invaluable, and he never fails to credit her with a large share of his financial success. A son and two daughters have blessed this union, who have grown up an honor to their parents and ornaments to society. In 1853 Mr. Stuart engaged with the Fairbank's Scale company, and in September of the same year moved to Chicago, and in their interest for four years and a half traveled over the settled portions of the western states, laying the foundation for the immense trade the company has since enjoyed in the West. In 1854 he bought his homestead in Stark county, Illinois, where he still resides on one of the most comfortable farm homes in the state, and where many years ago he established an enviable reputation as a thrifty farmer and successful stock-

grower. In 1854 he entered a lot of lands in Marshall county, Iowa, which has since become valuable, and like most of his investments, proved a good one.

Soon after the war of the rebellion broke out he raised a company in Stark county, Illinois—Company B, 19th Illinois infantry—of which he was captain, and was mustered into the service June 13, 1861, where he rendered his country faithful and efficient service.

In January, 1867, and May, 1868, he purchased several tracts of land in Adair county, Iowa. In December, 1867, he laid out the town on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway that bears his name, since which time he has been prominently identified with the development of western Iowa.

The early growth of the town of Stuart was at that time unprecedented, and its rapid growth and prosperity was largely due to Mr. Stuart's efforts, he being not only the town proprietor, but its principal business man, and in many ways he contributed largely with his money and influence in building up the town, prominently among which efforts may be mentioned his inducing the railroad company to locate their western machine shops and round-house at this point, which was a great acquisition and secured permanent prosperity to the town. In 1873 Captain Stuart founded the town of Adair, where for more than ten years he carried on an extensive business, which contributed largely in developing the town and surrounding country, which is a very thrifty part of prosperous Iowa. In 1875 he began to purchase lands in Audubon county, where he now has some ten thousand

acres of choice and well improved lands, which are valuable. In 1879 in co-operation with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway he founded the town of Audubon. This town being located near his Audubon county lands, he decided to here establish his business headquarters, and in 1880 he built a large office, two stories and basement, of St. Louis pressed brick, elegantly finished and is no doubt the finest private office in the West, if not in the country. To this office daily reports are made from each of the various stations where he is doing business. In the same year he built a large elevator, also a planing mill, and made many other improvements which called for the expenditure of a large amount of money, and not only added greatly to the growth of the town, but it inspired confidence in others in the town's future, and the first two years' growth of the town of Audubon was marvellously rapid for a town located in a strictly agricultural country. Personally, Captain Stuart is possessed of a vigorous constitution, which has enabled him to impose upon himself arduous duties with apparent impunity; an energy that acknowledges no opposition as insurmountable, and never accepts retarded progress for defeat. His memory is remarkable and has no doubt been of immense assistance to him, without which it would have been impossible for him to have so many interests so widely scattered and so uniformly successful, employing for many years about one hundred men in his various places of business and on his farms; he is nervous and impulsive, and gives spontaneous expression to his convictions, which are always frank and pointed, no matter who gets scored by his

expressions and often does his personal popularity great injustice by bluntly reprimanding any person whom he believes trying to injure him or his business; his perception is keen, decision prompt, and judgment remarkably accurate, very seldom having to change an order to an employe on account of unforeseen events arising; but he has other traits of character less austere, if not less marked; while he is an unrelenting and outspoken opponent, he is never vindictive, and when his adversary lays down his lance, the fight is over; as a friend he is kind, sympathetic, substantial, ever ready to assist a friend in adversity, and has given large sums in worthy charities; we can better speak of this trait in his character by relating some incidents of which the writer had personal knowledge. One of his agents had sold some property to a gentleman of limited industry who failed to make any payments therefor, and after long sufferance and much dunning, legal redress was resorted to, and at sheriff's sale the property reverted to Mr. Stuart; in due time he instructed his agent to serve notice on the defendant to vacate and surrender the property, his agent informed him that it would be an unpleasant duty, for while there was no good reason for further leniency toward the delinquent, his wife was a good and worthy woman, industrious and the principal support of her less industrious husband's family, and would now be compelled to pay house rent in addition to her already heavy burdens. Captain Stuart listened to his agent's story, then asked the woman's name and said he would make her a deed for the property, for he would never do anything to deprive an industrious woman

of a home who was so unfortunate as to have an indolent husband to support. The name was given and the deed to her accordingly made, which conveyed a free gift of a comfortable home without the slightest recompense other than the satisfaction of having done an expensive act of kindness to a worthy person who was a stranger to him.

In the summer of 1883 a devastating hail-storm ruined wholly or in part the crops on many of his Audubon county farms, making it impossible for some of his tenants to pay all their rent, and a few could pay none. In the fall he had all his tenants who had suffered by the hail notified to meet him at the Walker House in Audubon on a certain Saturday. They came, some — in number, wondering what could be wanted of them. Mr. S. invited them to go with him to the dining room, where he had a sumptuous dinner prepared for them, after partaking of which he informed them that they would be excused from paying him rent for that year, and he hoped they would be able to make themselves comfortable until they could raise a crop. Of course such generosity was appreciated by the hail-stricken farmers, but Mr. S. rendered many of the worst sufferers substantial assistance by aiding them to procure the necessities of life until they could raise a crop and again become self supporting. Very many similar instances might be related, but these are sufficient for our purpose in illustrating the charitable inclinations and tenderness of heart of our subject. Captain S. has large property interests in Iowa, Illinois and Texas, and although fifty-eight years of age, seems not to have lost any of his energy and ambition which

has characterized one of the most successful and industrious lives in this great and busy west.

The section house in Adair was built in 1868, as the head quarters of an engineer corps, then making the survey for the railroad, and was the first house in the village. This was in two parts, each 18x30 feet in size.

The first dwelling-house in the town was erected in the summer of 1873, by Levi Clay, in west Adair. The following fall D. E. Bancroft and John Henryson each built dwellings; and in the winter H. P. Starr followed suit.

James Miller erected a small house opposite Starr's, in the same year.

The first store in the town was established by Moody & Moran, of Casey, in the early fall of 1873, in a building which they erected for the purpose, and which was among the first buildings in the village. In 1874 the interest of S. B. Moody was purchased by James A. Parker, and the firm name was changed to that of Moran & Parker. This continued until 1879, when Mr. Moran bought out his partner and ran the business alone until 1882, when M. L. McManus became a partner. The co-partnership then formed continues to this day.

John E. Moran is a native of Lewis county, New York. At an early age he came to Van Buren county, Michigan, and attended the district school at Decatur. In 1861 he came to Chicago, Illinois, and lived their eight years and then came west to Iowa. He stopped at Casey, and worked for S. B. Moody as clerk in a general store. In September, 1873, Mr. Moody and Mr. Moran built the first store building in Adair, stocked it with

general merchandise, such as is kept in a country store, amounting in all to about \$4,000. Later, Mr. Moody sold his interest in the store to James A. Parker, and the firm was Moran & Parker. Mr. Moran is still in trade and has a good business. Last year's sales (1883), were \$35,000.

M. L. McManus, of the firm of Moran & McManus, of Adair, is a native of the state of Indiana, born in Jennings county, November 1, 1841. His father, John McManus, was a native of county Longford, Ireland, and came to this country in 1833. His mother, Mary Connolly, is a native of county Leitrim, Ireland, and came to this country in 1831. They were married in New York in 1834, and remained there a short time, thence removed to Pennsylvania, where they staid one year, thence to Jennings county, Indiana, subsequently removing to Scott county, Iowa, engaging in farming. When the war broke out M. L. McManus, the subject of this sketch, was not undecided what he should do in the matter, but promptly joined the 14th regiment Iowa infantry volunteers, enlisting as a private, and was always found ready for duty, and never missed a battle in which his regiment was engaged. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant for meritorious conduct; was mustered out of the service with his regiment at Davenport, Iowa, on the 16th of November, 1864. He went into the mercantile business with his father in 1867, at Davenport. From thence he removed to Guthrie county, in 1870, and improved a very fine farm at Bear Grove, and in 1882 formed a company partnership with J. E. Moran, in the town of Adair, Iowa. Mr. McManus

was married in November, 1866, to Anna T. Kerrigan, daughter of Patrick and Ellen Kerrigan. Her mother's name previous to marriage was Ellen O'Connor, a relative of O'Connor Dunn, of County Roscommon, Ireland, who is now a member of the British Parliament. Mr. McManus has a very interesting family of seven children—Mary E., Agnes, Anna T., John F., Loretto, Vincent P., and Joseph P. Mr. L. McManus served very satisfactorily as a justice of the peace both in Scott and Guthrie counties, and is a practical member of the Catholic church. His father died in Davenport in 1878, and is interred in St. Margaret's cemetery at Davenport. His mother is still living with her son, Rev. Father McManus, in Lytle City, Iowa county. Mr. McManus has always been successful, either as a farmer, soldier or merchant.

The next merchant in the line of general merchandise was V. M. Lahman. In 1874 Frank Arnold put up a building which was immediately rented by Mr. Lahman who put in a stock of goods. After remaining in this for about a year he moved to Wiota. In 1875, just after his removal, Willson & Patton rented the same building and put in a stock of the same line and continued until 1876, when Mr. Willson purchased the interest of his partner and took in John Hunter. These parties ran until 1878 when it was bought out by F. Furst, the present enterprising proprietor.

F. Furst purchased the business of D. L. Willson in 1879 and commenced the sale of general merchandise. He is today one of the prominent tradesmen of Adair, and does a business of about \$30,000 per annum. F. Furst, a son of

Jacob and Anna B. (Myers) Furst, was born in July 1842. They emigrated to Rock Island, Illinois, in 1852 and settled on a farm, where he remained until 1860 when he commenced the mercantile business in Scott county, and so continued two years when he went to Memphis, Tennessee, and was there engaged in a wholesale hardware store, but soon returned to Scott county where he was employed in general merchandise. He sold out and was engaged in the grain business in Durant and remaining there some time he moved to Nascotin, and thence to Adair some years after. He was married in Scott county, Iowa, in December, 1869, to Miss Susan A. Budlong, a daughter of Budlong. They have three children—Milton C., Ray F. and Daisy. Mr. Furst owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in Guthrie county and one hundred and sixty acres of land in Nebraska. He is a prominent and substantial citizen in Adair and is highly esteemed by his many friends.

On the 1st of January, 1879, George Faga & Co. commenced business at this point, opening a store for the sale of general merchandise. They also buy and ship all the stock that comes to this market. Mr. Faga, in 1881, took in as a partner John S. Shaver, thus forming the present firm of Faga & Shaver. They are very extensive dealers in their line, carrying about \$8,000 worth of stock in the store, and making sales therein of \$40,000 per year. Their cattle and stock business will aggregate fully \$75,000 per annum. Their store room is 20x82 feet in size, and has a separate warehouse 16x24 feet. They have facilities for cribbing some thirty thousand bushels of corn in

season, which article they also buy. George Faga is a native of Germany, born on the 1st of October, 1849, being the son of George and Louise (Schoer) Faga. His father having died when he was quite small, George emigrated with his mother to America in 1865, and settled in Clayton county, Iowa, and was engaged in clerking in a store at Elkader, where he remained two years, when he went to Benton county, and there remained five years on a farm; and thence to Audobon county, settling three townships by his own efforts, and sold from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand acres of land, and took charge of the railroad land, of which he was local agent, and is now a supervisor of the county. He settled on a half section of land, and there remained until 1879, when he came to Adair, where he established his present business. He was married in Clayton county to Miss Mary Leruaty, a native of Germany, but emigrated to America when quite young. They have had three children—Frederick, Louise and Francis. Mr. Faga is a member of the Lutheran Evangelical church, and is an active worker in the republican party. Mr. Faga is one of the present board of supervisors of Adair county, and one of the leading men of the county.

John S. Shaver, one of the prominent men of Adair, is a native of Wayne county, Ohio, born near Wooster, on the 3d of October, 1849. His father, Thomas A. Shaver, was a native of Pennsylvania, and of German descent, and his mother, a native of Pennsylvania, was of Scotch descent. When about five years of age, John emigrated with his parents to Peoria county, Illinois, settling on a farm, and

there remained until 1868, when he moved to the city of Peoria, where his father was engaged in the boot and shoe business, and three years later he went to Kansas, where he settled on a farm of two hundred and forty acres of good land, and there remained until 1875, when he came to Adair county, Iowa, where he settled on a farm until January, 1881, when he came to Adair and began business with George Faga. He was married on the 26th of February, 1879, to Miss Frank E. Martin, a daughter of A. Martin, a farmer, and living in the town of Stuart. They have been blessed with one child—Stewart A., born on the 10th of December, 1882. Mr. Shaver is a member of the Masonic order, and is treasurer of the independent school district of Adair.

The pioneer dealer in agricultural machinery was J. A. Ramsdell, who commenced business in 1874.

John Jackson commenced his career as an agricultural implement dealer in the town of Adair, in 1881, in a building which he erected for the purpose. He continued here until April 18, 1884, when it was burned down. He set to work and built another wareroom on lot 5, block 15, which is 26x80 feet in ground area. Here he is engaged in disposing of ten to fifteen thousand dollars worth of goods annually. These cover all the various lines of agricultural implements and machinery, wagons, buggies, platform wagons, etc. John Jackson, an enterprising agricultural dealer in Adair, is a native of Indiana, born in Montgomery county, January 8, 1848, a son of William T. and Rachel (Miller) Jackson, father and mother both natives of Kentucky. The family removed from Virginia to Guthrie county,

settling in Cass township, where the father now lives. John lived at home with his parents until his marriage, March 2, 1873. His wife was Miss Susan Warren, of Valley township, Guthrie county, a daughter of A. I. Warren, one of the early settlers of Valley township. They have two children—Pearl E., born November 4, 1875, and George E., born December 30, 1881. In 1870 Mr. Jackson, Jr., bought eighty acres of land in Cass township, on which he moved after his marriage. Subsequently selling this, he engaged in the hardware business in Panora, with Joseph Garlow, in 1874. Remaining in this business till 1879, he sold out and moved to Kansas, and engaged in the grain and stock business a couple of years, when he concluded to again come to Iowa, this time settling in the thriving village of Adair. He commenced in the hardware and agricultural business at first, but sold out the former line, and now runs the machinery department alone. We bespeak for Mr. Jackson success in the future as in the past. He belongs to the Masonic and I. O. O. F. lodges.

D. W. Moss put up a building and placed therein a drug stock, and operated in that line until 1881, when he traded it to F. L. Gordinier for a one fourth section of land, and left here for Kansas. Mr. Gordinier continued in the same line until he sold out to Dr. M. F. Stults, who was succeeded by M. Dunkin, the present proprietor.

M. Dunkin, popular druggist of Adair, is a native of Montgomery county, Ohio, born in the city of Dayton, April 25, 1834, son of Joshua Dunkin, a native of Ohio, and of Scotch origin; mother, Julia

Smith, born in Maryland. When very young, with his father's family, the subject of this sketch removed to Indiana, settling there on a farm, where he remained till 1865. M. Dunkin enlisted from Indiana in Company A, 46th Indiana infantry, September, 1861, as a non-commissioned officer, serving until November 20, 1864. He participated in the battles of Island No. 10, New Madrid, Riddle's Point, Memphis, siege of Vicksburg, New Orleans, etc.; was detailed on duty in the Red River expedition and sent home with a squad of men to be mustered out, which took place at Indianapolis, Indiana. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Dunkin went to Panora and clerked in a store a short time and then commenced the boot and shoe business, afterward running a drug store there, sold out and went to Colorado in 1878, stopping at Leadville, he engaged in mining six years, owning a mine there which was very valuable, but he did not know the intrinsic worth, therefore lost a fortune. Leaving behind this land of speculation, he emigrated to Adair village, and bought the drug-stock of Dr. John Stultz, and has continued the business since. His wife was Miss Florence Harlan, a daughter of G. W. and Emma (Brown) Harlan, the latter so well known in Guthrie county as a literary character of no mean pretensions. The marriage took place March 4, 1869. Five children bless this union—Emma J., Harry M. and Carl E., living; Daisy B. and Clyde L., dead. Mr. Duncan is a member of the Masonic order, I. O. O. F., G. A. R., V. A. S. society, and an active worker in the cause of the great republican party.

In June, 1877, Moss & Baldwin opened

another drug store, which they ran until they sold it to Locker & Porter, who operated it until 1880, when they in turn, disposed of it to Fayette Parsons, the present proprietor. He has a nice clean stock that represents a cash value of about one thousand six hundred dollars, consisting of drugs, medicines, books, stationery, wallpaper, notions, toys and fancy goods.

Charles Stuart sent a lot of lumber to this spot in the autumn of 1872, intending to start a yard, which he did, and placed under the control of H. P. Starr. F. D. Arnold was placed in charge of all of Mr. Stuart's business interests, in this place, and still manages it yet.

Franklin Darwin Arnold was born in the town of Butternuts, Otsego county, New York, on July 15, 1839. He was the second son of John F. Arnold, a farmer by occupation, but a gentleman widely known and universally esteemed in central New York, and who spent the last eight years of his life in Adair, where he died, May 19, 1883. In 1855, when the subject of our sketch was thirteen years of age the family moved to La Crosse county, Wisconsin, which was then occupied about equally by Indians and whites, where his father bought land and pursued his former avocation in the small, though somewhat famous Lewis Valley, first settled by a noted family of brothers of that name, who were Mormons, but left the tribe when they were driven from Nauvoo, Illinois, and settled in this beautiful valley; here Mr. Arnold lived until seventeen years of age, when, longing for a fortune carved by himself, in 1857 he left the paternal roof with his parents' blessing and traveled westward into the

then wilds of Minnesota and settled in Freeborn county a few months after the buffaloes had ceased to pasture on Freeborn county grass. Here he secured a beautiful tract of land, which, in the next three years, by his unaided efforts, he converted into a finely improved farm, working his farm in the summer, and returning to his father's home in Wisconsin to attend school winters until twenty years of age, when, May 3, 1860, he married Miss Laura A. Ashley, of Columbia county, Wisconsin, and selling his Minnesota farm, took up his abode in La Crosse county, where for ten years he resided, and not only gained the reputation of being a model farmer, and for several years was an officer of the county agricultural society, for which organization he rendered efficient aid and gained for himself much popularity in his county, but he also was quite a prominent local politician, but never an office-seeker, having been tendered the nomination of state senator and representative by his party; also county offices on several occasions which he invariably declined with thanks, always claiming that his party could offer him no office that he would accept, desiring the right and privilege of working for his friends and the best man untrammelled, which political independence he still maintains. In 1868 and 1869 Mr. Arnold met with reverses in fortune in Merino sheep and hop-growing, unluckily investing in these enterprises when they commanded a high price and had the misfortune to see ruinously low prices when he had some to sell. In 1870, with little money, and poor health, but owing no man a dollar, he went West to see the country, and in February, 1871, in com-

pany with Winfield Denton of Iowa City, he bought a lumber-yard in Anita, Cass county, Iowa, where for three years he was in the lumber and grain trade, and the early settlers of that enterprising town will give Mr. Arnold no little credit for the life and business it enjoyed during his brief residence there. In August, 1873, he sold his interest in Anita and engaged with Captain Charles Stuart to run a similar business at Summit Cut, now Adair, where the railway company were about to locate a station. He was not only Mr. Stuart's manager at this station but was appointed agent for the railway, express and town companies, which positions he has held for eleven years and continues to hold, which speaks volumes for Mr. Arnold's integrity and business qualifications. He was not only the first citizen of Adair, but has contributed more than any other to its growth and prosperity and has become the possessor of much real estate in the vicinity, having more than one thousand acres of improved land, and has erected numerous buildings in the town, not only advocating the belief that Adair has a grand future but showing his sincerity by erecting buildings. Mr. Arnold has always been an earnest advocate of schools; has taught several terms, and in each of the three places where he has had a home since his majority he has been chiefly instrumental in erecting a large and commodious school-house, the last being the beautiful school-house in Adair, which owes its existence almost wholly to his efforts. He has, since a youth, been an unflinching enemy to intemperance and has freely spent time and money in driving out saloons and suppressing the

traffic in rum. He was a prominent worker among the Good Templars of Wisconsin when he left that state, and has never ceased his efforts in behalf of the cause. He has two children—Ella M., born in Wisconsin in 1863. She was among the first students of Callanan college and one of the first graduates, and is a most exemplary young lady of whom Mr. Arnold is justly proud. Charles S. was the first child born in Adair, which was in August, 1875, and is a bright little boy. In his domestic relations Mr. Arnold has been as much blessed as he has been financially prosperous, and wherever he has lived has not wanted for friends or popularity.

W. R. Turner is a live representative of the lumber trade in this town, handling lumber, coal, lime, sand and stone. The latter he gets from Earlham, the sand from Des Moines. He does a business in these lines of about \$15,000 per annum. In addition to this he buys corn, oats and flax, in which he does a large trade. His office is on the railroad ground west of the railroad crossing. He commenced his lumber business in 1876. W. R. Turner is a native of Cedar county, Iowa, and was born July 25, 1851. His father, John Turner, is a native of Pennsylvania, whose ancestors were from Ireland and Scotland. His mother was Matilda Reed, also a native of Pennsylvania, and she died when W. R. Turner was three years old. He lived in Cedar county, Iowa, till 1873, when he went to Nebraska for a short time. He returned to Cedar county, and was married on the 17th day of December, 1873, to Miss Agnes VanEpps, a native of New York. They have two children—John E., born September 24,

1874, and Etta B., born October 26, 1879. After his marriage he removed to Iowa county, where he formed and taught one term of school, having received his education in Cedar county. In the spring of 1875, he went to Grant township, Guthrie county, and remained till October 15, 1875, when he came to Adair, Adair county, and engaged in the butcher business, which he followed for about six months, when he went into the furniture business, and in 1876 engaged in his present business. He was the township clerk of Summit township in 1883, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the A. O. U. W.

Frank McFarland commenced in the lumber business in Adair in September, 1883, buying the interest of Charles Stuart. He handles the usual lines of lumber—lath, shingles, doors, blinds, lime, coal, etc.—and is doing a business of about \$25,000 per annum. He is among the enterprising business men of Adair. His birthplace was Morgan county, Ohio, and he was born in the year 1849, April the 8th, a son of William McFarland, of Casey, who made an early settlement there. Frank being at the time twenty years old, he took charge of the lumber yard for his father one year. Being desirous of a mercantile life, he embarked in the business with T. J. Burns in 1873, and was in that business till April, 1883, when they dissolved, Mr. McFarland's health not permitting him to be so closely confined. However, in this business he was highly successful, and won hosts of friends in and about Casey. We next find him in the lumber business in Adair, and in this he has succeeded nicely, his sales in 1883 being be-

tween twenty-five and thirty thousand dollars' worth of goods. His wife was Emma A. Denning, a daughter of Paul Denning, of Casey, the marriage occurring January 17, 1876—Rev. Lampenau, of Casey, officiating. In politics Mr. McFarland favors the democratic party.

The pioneer jewelry store was established in November, 1882, by G. W. Henkle, who put a stock of this class of ware in a building on the south side of Main street. He afterward removed to another building a little west of this, and took in as a partner Warren Swart. They remained in this place until they were burned out, in April, 1884, when they commenced the erection of their present fine store building, into which they moved June 28. They carry about \$1,500 worth of stock in this line. When the co-partnership between Henkle & Swart was consummated, they put in a stock of furniture, and they now carry about \$2,000 worth of that kind of goods and are the principal dealers in the place.

George W. Henkle, a jeweler in Adair, was born in Washington county, Iowa, on the 14th of October, 1849, and is the son of George Henkle, a native of Ohio, and Polly (Bush) Henkle, a native of Ohio and of German descent. George moved with his parents to Iowa county in 1855, where his father was engaged in buying stock, and shortly afterward was engaged in the mercantile business, and after remaining there a short time he moved to Keokuk county, and there George learned the jewelry business, his father being engaged in that business at that time. He soon came to Adair, where he does a flourishing business, and is one of Adair's most prominent business men. He was

married on the 31st of December, 1872, to Mary E., a daughter of O. J. Bowser. They have two children—George B. and Bernie. Mr. Henkle is a member of the Masonic order and is one of the city council.

Warren Swart, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, was born in January, 1859. He is a son of Amos Swart, a native of Pennsylvania, and was killed while in the service of the army. His mother, Sydney (Horn) Swart is now living in Pennsylvania. Warren moved to Missouri, and there remained on a farm for two years, when he came to Fort Dodge, Iowa, in 1880, and in July of that year he attended the agricultural college until the fall of 1881, when he came to Adair and clerked in a general store until the fall of 1883, when he was taken into partnership with G. W. Henkle. He was married in March, 1884, to Miss Lissie Farrington, a daughter of J. F. Farrington, a settler of Summit township. Mr. Swart is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge of Adair, and is one of the little city's most prominent men.

The pioneer milliners of Adair were the Misses Donahey & Moss, who opened an establishment for the disposal of this kind of ware in 1876, in the drug store of Dr. Parsons, but closed out after running one season. This line of business is now represented by Mrs. Ellen McCormick.

The pioneer shoemaker of Adair was J. H. Henryson, who came to the village in 1874, and worked at his trade in his dwelling-house. He afterward built a small building, now occupied by J. M. Moore as an office. Here he continued in business until 1878, when he disposed of the building, and is at present acting as

salesman in the store of F. Furst. John H. Henryson was born on the 29th of June, 1847, in Sweden. He is the son of Henry and Anna Hoff, his father and mother being natives of the same place. Mr. Hoff, who was a stone-cutter by trade, died in Sweden, in 1857, and Mrs. Hoff now resides in Cass county, Iowa. John attended the Christianstadt academy until ten years of age, when he was obliged to attend stock on a farm, but after nine months of that experience, he learned the boot and shoe-making trade, and serving about five years, he then worked as scribe for a surveyor. After two years' work of that kind, he enlisted in the army between Prussia and Denmark. He was injured and was in the hospital about six months, and at the close of the war had been made first sergeant. In 1870 he emigrated to America, and for a year worked in the mines of Michigan, thence to Champaign county, Illinois, where he worked at his trade for a short time, when he went to Livingston county and there worked on a farm for Mike Sullivan, and in 1872 he moved to Anita, Cass county, where he remained two years, when he settled in Adair, and has since made it his home. He was married on the 4th day of July, 1876, to Mrs. Kirkwood, formerly Miss Martha Shreffler, of Ohio. They have one adopted child—Maud. Mr. Henryson is a member of the Masonic lodge, the I. O. O. F., and the A. O. U. W. He has advanced to the highest ranks in the Odd Fellows' lodge, and, by appointment, served as deputy grand master of district 26. (It may be well to state here, by way of explanation, that when a man in Sweden enters the regular army, or becomes apprenticed in any

branch of mechanics, he changes his name, taking the first name of his father with the addition of the suffix "son." Thus the surname of the subject of this sketch is Henryson, while his father's name was Henry Hoff.)

A Mr. Blakesley is now engaged in the shoe-making business, his location being on what is known as the Presbyterian lots.

A harness shop was opened by Charles H. Camper in 1879, in a building 18x40, which was erected on lot 7, block 10. He still continues the same line, in the same place, and carries a stock of \$1,100, and does a business of \$5,000 per year.

The present livery stable is run by R. S. Pinkerton, who purchased the business of Abner Sisson, in October, 1881. He ran it until April 18, 1884, when he, in common with others, suffered from the fire that devastated a portion of the town, and when his barn was destroyed. Mr. Pinkerton has now another barn, which is 64x24 feet in dimension, with fourteen feet posts. He keeps some fine driving teams, good buggies and cutters, and is doing a good business. Mr. Pinkerton also runs a fine thoroughbred messenger horse, which he purchased of Robert Halloway, of Henry county, Illinois, a well-known breeder of fine stock. This horse weighs thirteen hundred and eighty pounds, and is four years old.

The meat market was opened by G. J. Wegner and E. D. Correll in 1883, buying out Fitz James Arnold. They handle all kinds of meat, flour, crackers and canned goods.

Gustav Wegner is a native of Germany, born in Schweiren, Mecklinburg, December 22, 1858, son of Frederick and Cath-

arine (Rock) Wegner, both natives of the same place. Frederick Wegner was a traveling tailor, making trips through Germany and England, from fifteen to thirty years of age. In Germany they learn the trade more thoroughly than in America, and Mr. Wegner was classed among the best of cutters. In 1867 the family emigrated to America, settling in Clayton county, where so many of their people settled on coming to this country, here they lived on a farm till 1879, when they removed to Audubon county, but subsequently returned to Clayton, where the father now lives. Gustav Wegner is well educated, having closed his school work in the commercial department of the upper Iowa university at Fayette, Fayette county, Iowa, on the 8th day of March, 1880, and received a diploma of graduation.

In 1880 he entered the store of George Faga, in Adair, where he remained an efficient clerk till 1883, excepting one season, when he opened the meat market as a partner with E. D. Correll, and is intending to engage in shipping stock in the future.

His wife was Miss Mary Schlotterback, and the marriage took place April 24, 1884, Rev. Frederick Ehlers officiating.

E. D. Correll is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Fulton county, December 31, 1845, from which county he enlisted in the United States service October, 1862, being then only about seventeen years old. He was in the cavalry, Company M, 21st regiment. He remained in service three months and again enlisted February, 1864, in Company K, 22d cavalry. In this company he remained till the close of the war, was in battles of Cedar Creek,

Fisher's Hill, and with Sheridan in his Shenandoah campaign, was fortunate in not being wounded, although sometimes being in great danger. After his discharge he returned to Pennsylvania and resumed his labors on the farm there till 1867, after which he went to Adams county, Illinois. He remained till February, 1878, when he removed to Audubon county, Iowa. Mr. Correll owns a nice farm in Audubon and Guthrie county, but is engaged as an exclusive business in the meat market in Adair. His father is George Correll, a native of Fulton county, Pennsylvania, where he still lives; mother, Rachel Daniels, also a native of Fulton county. The subject of this sketch was married May 2, 1871, to Miss Margaret A. Beer, a native of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, and they have four children—Willie, Frank, Flora, and Nellie.

The first blacksmith shop in the village was run by J. A. Beebe, who came to Adair in June, 1874, and opened in a building which he built at the foot of Main street. He continued in that place until 1880, when he removed to Michigan, where he now resides. He was a native of Upper Canada, and came to the United States in 1868. He went to Atlantic in 1869, to Kansas in 1870, and to this place as above. He was a splendid workman, having been an edge tool workmaker by trade, but able to do all kinds of work. He was succeeded on his leaving here by his son, Joseph E. Beebe, who runs a shop on Audubon street. J. E. Beebe is a native of Upper Canada, and was born July 13, 1855. He was married on January 23, 1877, to Miss Mary J. Stoltz, a daughter of J. O. Stoltz, and a native of Missouri. Their union has been

blessed with four children—James A., Harry A. and Herbert A. (twins) and William Ellis, born July 31, 1884. Mr. Beebe is a member of the United Workmen and of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is the owner of a good farm of considerable size, and does a flourishing business in his shop, which is chiefly owing to his good management and honesty to all.

Among the live business men of Adair is William E. Burmeister, who is engaged in the insurance business, and is an auctioneer. He represents the German insurance company of Freeport, Illinois, and the Capital, of Des Moines, and does business in both branches in this, Guthrie, and Cass counties. William E. Burmeister was born in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, on the 18th of September, 1849, and is the son of John Burmeister, a native of Prussia, Germany. Mr. B. was born in October, 1812, and emigrated to America in 1848, settling in St. Louis, where he remained until 1856, when he came to Iowa, where he died in 1877. William E. came to Iowa county, Iowa, in 1856, and located upon a farm until 1877, when he removed to Audubon county, where he purchased a farm, and in 1879 he sold it and came to the town of Adair, and since has been engaged in the before-mentioned business. He was married in October, 1873, to Miss Anna Siggs, a native of Clayton county, Iowa. They have been blessed with four children—Anna M., William G., Augustus O. and Lucy. Mr. Burmeister is a member of the O. O. U. W.

W. L. Dinsmore is a representative of the real-estate and insurance business. He came here and located in 1874, and

the following year entered upon this profession, since which time he has done well. He handles real-estate in the four counties of Adair, Guthrie, Audubon and Cass. William L. Dinsmore is a son of Robert S. Dinsmore and Margaret (Loughridge) Dinsmore, both of Irish extraction; father a native of Pennsylvania, as was the mother, their parents were from the north of Ireland. The mother died when William was only three months of age. Robert S. D. Dinsmore was of a family of six brothers, five of whom were ministers in the Presbyterian church, and he being a divine took up the pastorate of a society in Washington county, Iowa, to which place he removed in 1852. In this latter county and Madison county, Illinois, was William educated. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted April 25, 1861, in Company I, 9th Illinois infantry, and served as a private till February, 1862, enlisting again from Iowa, could not enter the service on account of disability, and was discharged at Davenport, went to Washington county and commenced farming, afterwards removed to Marshall county, where he lived four years, subsequently settled in Bear Grove township, Guthrie county, and in the village of Adair in 1874. His business has been satisfactory and he enjoys the confidence of those with whom he comes in contact, and to use the expression of his townsmen, "he is square in his deal and open and above board."

Mrs. Dinsmore was Miss Sarah C. Wyrick, a native of Ohio, and the marriage took place in Washington county, Iowa, August 1, 1861. They have three children—Robert S., Sarah E., and William H. Mr. and Mrs. Dinsmore are members

of the Presbyterian church, and he is a member of the G. A. R., and intends to vote for Blaine and Logan.

The pioneer physician was F. D. Lougher, who settled here in 1875 and is still a resident of the village. Besides him, Doctors M. F. Stults and A. W. Vaughn have practice here. Sketches of these three practitioners may be found in the medical chapter, to which the reader is referred.

The stock stables of James Fulton are one of the institutions of Adair which attract a great deal of attention from all who visit this section. They contain among others, Ben Laners, a pure bred Clydesdale horse, imported from Scotland by Singmaster & Sons, of Keota, Keokuk county, Illinois, in July, 1883; a full blood Norman horse also, that was imported about the same time, that was worth some \$1,700 when he was three years old; one half blooded Norman, raised in Stuart, Iowa, and weighs sixteen hundred pounds; one three quarter blood Norman, brought from Geneseo, Illinois, and others, all of the best kinds and well-known breeds. Mr. Fulton is proud, and well may be, of his fine stock, and is one of enterprising citizens of the town. James Fulton, the proprietor of the Fulton stock stables, is a native of the northern part of Ireland, and was born June 22, 1851, his parents being James and Mary (Beck) Fulton. When ten years of age, he left Ireland and came to Henry county, Illinois, removing to Adair, Adair county, in 1875. He farmed while in Illinois, and also in Adair county till 1882, when he engaged in the stock business in Adair. He was married in Henry county, Illinois, in 1874, to Miss Kate Montgomery, a daughter of

William and Eliza Montgomery, of Scotch descent. They have three children—Nellie M., Eliza J. and William J. Mr. Fulton is a member of the I. O. O. F.

BANK.

The bank of Adair, a private establishment, was organized in July, 1882, by G. H. Wetmore, the present owner. It has grown in favor with the community, and is doing an excellent business in the general banking line, receiving deposits, discounting notes and loaning money. Exchange on New York, Chicago and Des Moines is also for sale. George H. Wetmore, banker in Adair, was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, March 17, 1832; son of Horace Wetmore, a native of Connecticut; mother was Hannah Kizertee, a native of Ashtabula county, Ohio. Mrs. Wetmore's father was born in Baltimore, and was of English descent. His grandfather was a sea-captain in the employ of England. In 1837 the subject of our sketch, with parents, removed to Knox county, Illinois, where they remained on a farm till 1849, when George H. went to California, prospecting for gold, in which he was successful, returning in 1851. In 1854 he was in Texas and Mexico, but returning, he removed to Galesburg, Illinois, and engaged in the real-estate business until 1870, when he went to Yankton, Dakota, and engaged in the same business there, and also acting in the capacity of treasurer and director of the Southern Dakota railroad, running from Sioux City to Yankton, Dakota, sixty-five miles, until 1874, at this time he removed to Guthrie county, Iowa, settling in Grant township, on section 16, buying the whole section and improving it. This

is one of the finest farms in the county, and Mr. Wetmore has improved it from a perfectly wild state to a very nice location, his house alone costing about five thousand dollars. On this farm is found fine stock, Durham cattle and Poland-China hogs. Mr. Wetmore's financial interests are in a number of places, owning considerable village property in Adair, a good residence in the village and some large interests in Hanson county, Dakota, of which county he was the first settler. His marriage occurred in the fall of 1855 to Miss Mary A. Ellis, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Laban Ellis, of Kentucky. Four children have been born to them—Eugene A., living in the South, Charles I., in the West, Frank H., married to Lizzie Ellis, and assisting in the bank, George H. is at home, and in school. Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore are members of Universalist church, and in politics a greenbacker, and works for the interest of the party.

ELEVATOR.

In September, 1873, Charles Stuart commenced the erection of an elevator at this place, which is yet known as the Stuart elevator. This he put under the charge of Frank Arnold, who is yet Mr. Stuart's agent.

RINK.

Adair, like every well-regulated town can boast of two skating rinks where young and old can enjoy the healthy amusement of gliding on roller skates. This edifice was built in June, 1884, by M. Inghram, at a cost of \$650. It is 26x100 feet in ground area, with fourteen foot studding. The other, which was

erected a couple of months afterward, by J. G. Jackson, is somewhat larger.

MILL.

In the spring of 1875, Heacock & Delaney erected a mill in the immediate vicinity of the town. This they operated for a while, and were succeeded by Delaney Brothers, and in 1879 it was purchased by Frank L. Gordenier and W. R. Turner. In 1881 Mr. Gordenier purchased the interest of Mr. Turner, and took in as a partner his brother, S. L., on the 7th of April, 1883, and under the firm name and style of Gordenier Brothers, are the present proprietors and operators. The edifice is 66x28 feet of ground area, two stories high, with the engine-room in the basement. It is equipped with the most modern pattern of machinery, and having four run of burrs, has a capacity of turning out more than the needs of the community call for, and a general merchant milling business is done in addition to their regular custom work. Since the Messrs. Gordenier have owned the mill they have made many improvements inside and out of it, and it is an enterprise that the citizens of Adair may well feel proud of. One of the features of the mill is the patent kiln for drying corn. With this, green corn can be so dried in twenty-four hours as to permit of its being ground. The firm keep from fifty to one hundred head of swine, to whom are fed the offal of the mill, and thus utilize what is often thrown away.

Frank L. Gordenier is a native of Canada West, of German and English extraction. His father, Isaiah Gordenier, was of English parentage. Frank's mother, Almira Skinner, was English, but both

of Canadian birth. From Canada the family removed to Indiana in 1849, where they lived on a farm until their removal to Iowa in 1875. The father dying previous to this, May 2, 1862, the mother still lives with her son, Frank L. When Mr. Gordenier removed to Iowa he bought a farm on the northeast quarter of section 15, Summit township. He traded this farm for a drug business in Adair, in 1876, and continued this till 1882. He now owns the northwest quarter of section 7, in Summit township. His business exclusively at present is running the Adair mills, of which he is proprietor and miller. He was married November 20, 1871, in Illinois, to Miss Estella Curtis, a native of Illinois and daughter of George Curtis of New York. They have three children—Isaiah, George F., and Ernest. Mr. Gordenier is a member of the I. O. O. F.

HOTELS.

In the fall of 1874, D. S. West built a hotel where the store of E. Cate now stands, which was known as the Adair house, but which was afterward burned down. In the spring of 1875, P. Luckinbill built a hotel which was called the Bear Grove house, which he ran until he sold it to Thomas Rodda. This latter gentleman played landlord for a time and then sold it to Dr. Johnson, who leased it to John J. Irving. In 1878 it passed into the hands of John J. Richardson, who, after renting it for a year, became its owner, and is the present proprietor. It is a hostelry well known under the name of Commercial house.

Laban North built another hotel in the spring of 1874, which was called the North

Star hotel, but languished on account of poor business, and was turned into a boarding-house.

The Reynolds house was erected by Hiram N. Reynolds in 1883, at a cost of \$3,000, and is a first-class house of entertainment. Everything is kept in good repair, and the way it is run delights the weary traveler or busy commercial man who stops at it.

Lewis M. Hawes was born in Jefferson county, New York, on the 13th day of June, 1819, and is the eldest son of Abram and Amity (Macomber) Hawes. He was educated at Union academy, in his native county, and was engaged in teaching there several terms. He commenced the study of theology in 1843, and prepared for the Universalist ministry under the tutorship of the Rev. Pitt Morse. He was first settled over the society of his church at Fulton, Oswego county, New York. Two years later he took charge of the Universalist society at Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, and finally was settled at Clinton, Oneida county, in that state, from which place he removed to Wisconsin in 1857. In the latter state he was engaged in the ministry and in teaching until the fall of 1861, when he enlisted in the 3d Wisconsin cavalry regiment, but was discharged in the following spring on account of disability incurred by exposure. In the spring of 1864 he was appointed chaplain of the 37th regiment Wisconsin infantry, and remained in that position until the close of the war. While in the service he was constantly on duty with his regiment, which was assigned to the 9th army corps, Army of the Potomac; and when the war closed he received an honorable discharge.

In 1868 he was elected county superintendent of schools for Racine county, Wisconsin, and at the expiration of the term of his office, commenced teaching, in which occupation he has been very successful. He has been a resident of Adair county, Iowa, eleven years. During the last seven years he has resided at Adair, where he has been employed as principal of the public schools five years. Mr. Hawes has reared a family of six children, all of whom have been employed in teaching. He was first married in 1843 to Miss Mary Montague, of Jefferson county, New York. His second marriage was in 1853 with Miss Elizabeth A. Davis, of Schenectady county, New York. Three of his children are married, and all are living in Western States. Mr. Hawes is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Masonic order. He has been honored with the position of justice of the peace and mayor of the city of Adair. In both these positions he now officiates with great credit to himself and satisfaction to all others concerned.

John H. Leek was born on Long Island, Suffolk county, July 18, 1816, and remained there until thirteen years of age, after which time he followed whaling and West Indies merchandise business principally until twenty-one years of age, when he went to Rochester, New York, where he followed canal-boat building for eight years. In 1845 he went to LaSalle county, Illinois, and commenced farming, remaining there until 1861, when he went to Michigan. His health failed and he went to Long Island, and remained there three or four years. He partially regained his strength when he came to Iowa, and selected a good farm in Bear Grove of two

hundred acres, and there remained until 1881, when he went to Shelby county, but soon came to the town of Adair, where he purchased beautiful town lots with houses on them, in the western part of town, where he intends to make his future home. He was married in New York in 1837, to Miss Susan Harns, who died in Illinois. They had nine children, one living—Justice—in Bear Grove township, Guthrie county. Mr. Leek was again married in March, 1861, to Miss Sarah Pape, a native of New York. They have two children living—Abram and William. Mr. Leek's father was born June 4, 1875, in Suffolk county, Long Island. He was a ship-builder by trade, and 1st lieutenant in the war of 1812. He was a great politician in the democratic party, and was known in every part of that party. When Fremont run he voted the republican ticket, and remained a republican. He died in 1881, being ninety-six years of age; his death was mourned by his family and many friends. In his younger days he was a lively, high-spirited young man, and was known to every one by his merri-ment, and sterling worth. In his last days he had still facilities for enjoyment, but was too feeble to participate in such scenes.

Henry P. Starr, of Adair, is engaged in raising small fruits; he has two acres devoted to the same of various kinds, and intends to supply the home market. In connection with this, he has a hen-ery, the only Plymouth Rock chickens between Atlantic and Stuart, which are bred with the design to make a specialty of this industry; he has convenient buildings to propagate them, and is pleased to show the stranger about his grounds.

Besides the business places and parties mentioned, are the following, whom space forbids to give in detail, but which are inserted here as showing the business of the lively little town:

Adair *News*, George W. Wilkinson, editor.

H. Anderson, agent, Davenport Glucose Company.

Miss Ella Arnold, music teacher.

W. Berryhill, harness.

George L. Blakeslee, shoemaker.

Miss Mary Brady, music teacher.

W. H. Burr, hardware.

J. A. Carpenter, dentist and barber.

E. Cate, general store.

Levi Clay, dray line.

William Clay, plasterer.

Christopher Conrad, wagonmaker.

George Cox, live stock.

Jacob Edwards, wagonmaker.

G. Goforth, stonemason.

George W. Goodhart, blacksmith.

L. M. Hawes, justice of the peace.

James Henney, poultry breeder.

M. Inghram, confectioner.

George Ish, agricultural machinery.

Kelsey & Bodley, hardware.

D. B. Lovell, grocery.

David A. Marr, dray line.

Moran & Kingrey, stock.

Renten Myers, carpenter.

John Paulin, plasterer.

Raffensperger & Danner, blacksmiths.

Mrs. Ella M. Smith, stationery, sewing machines and birds.

John Spaulding, painter.

F. J. Wilkinson, photographer.

W. T. Williams, carpenter.

W. S. Wishard, attorney.

Almond M. Kibby is a native of Jefferson county, New York, born at Ellisburg,



J. D. Arnold



THE
LIFE OF
JAMES
M. SMITH
BY
JAMES M. SMITH

July 13, 1817, a son of Martin Kibby, a native of Massachusetts, and of English descent, who with two brothers came to America from England. His mother was Anna Houck. When twenty years old Almond went to Kane county, Illinois, where he followed farming. His next place of residence was at DeSoto, Iowa, where he lived thirteen years running a grocery store. In 1880 he removed to Adair county, and engaged in the employ of the railroad company in the capacity of assistant station agent. He was married October 13, 1858, to Miss Caroline Adams, a native of Huntley station, Kane county, Illinois, and by this marriage had five children, all sons, and at this time, three are living—William A., a very reliable man, and much respected, employed in the capacity of station agent at Adair; Arthur J., agent at Mitchellville, near Des Moines, married to Ella Young, of Bloomfield, Iowa. Two children bless this union—Earl E. and Theetral. John C. is in La Junta, Colorado, as train-dispatcher on the Santa Fe railroad. His wife was Alda Roburn, a daughter of Dr. Roburn, of Brooklyn, Iowa. They have one child—Edward Almond J. Mrs. Kibby died in Kane county, Illinois, January 22, 1857, and he was again married on May 24, 1863, to Miss Mary J. Winder, a native of Newcastle, England, and daughter of John and Elizabeth (Pearson) Winder, both natives of England, but removed to Ontario, Canada, in 1851, where the daughter was partially educated. Subsequently they removed to Rock county, Wisconsin, and thence to Woodstock, Illinois, where she was married. They have no family by this union, but Mrs. Kibby is very

much devoted to the sons of her husband by his former marriage, and they know her as a true mother. Mr. Kibby is a member of the Masonic order and has been for thirty-five years, and a charter member of three district lodges. His son William, also, is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

In giving the biographical sketches of the more prominent men of Adair, we do not fail to mention Henry M. Coleman, who is the subject of this memoir. He is a native of Morris county, New Jersey, born on the 30th of March, 1835. His father, Stephen B. Coleman, was born on the 20th of March, 1808, in Chester, Morris county, New Jersey. His father, Joseph Coleman, a native of Orange county, New York, born January 16, 1774. Stephen B. was married on May 23, 1829, to Sarah Larson. He died on the 26th of December, 1868. Henry M. lived in New Jersey until 1871, when he removed to Atlantic, Iowa, onto a farm, and living there one year, he moved to Anita, and staid two years, when he removed to the town of Adair, and owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in Summit township, and also owns a farm in Cass, and one in Shelby county, also a residence in the town of Adair. He lives a retired life, but classes himself among the class of farmers. He was married on the 12th of March, 1873, to Jane Chesnut, a native of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Coleman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Among the most prominent political workers in Adair county, a republican in faith, and indomitable in principle, is Samuel Ewing, of Adair village. He was born October 13, 1827, in Ohio. His an-

cestors were from Virginia, father, Jacob Ewing, and mother, Susanna (Price) Ewing. In 1838 the family removed to Indiana, Randolph county. They lived on a farm there until 1852, clearing up a large piece of land, and it was here the father died in October, 1848. Samuel owned eighty acres of the old homestead, which he subsequently exchanged for a tan-yard in Fair View, which business he followed six years. In 1859 he concluded to remove to the West, and we find him located first in Valley township, Guthrie county, where he followed farming on shares one year, after which he bought a farm near the old site of Dalmanutha, which he sold in 1868, and Bear Grove claimed him as one of her citizens, and here his mother died. He bought eighty acres of land near the village; subsequently removed to Grant township, at which place he lived till 1875; removing to Adair, he took charge of the hotel known as the North Star house for five years, since which time he has not been engaged in any particular business. He is at present constable of the township of Summit. He was married September 3, 1845, to Miss Martha J. Bone, a native of Greene county, Ohio, and daughter of John and Elizabeth (Richardson) Bone. Eight children have been born to them—Sarah E., at home; William J., living in Ottumwa, a railroad man; John T., deputy sheriff of Adair county, living in Greenfield; James W., living in Guthrie Center; Emma A., Charles B., and Edgar E. Mr. Ewing is a member of the Masonic order and Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is agent for the Council Bluffs insurance company. His father died in 1847, and his mother died

while he was living on the farm at Dalmanutha.

Harry W. Smith, one of the most prominent men of Adair, was born in Stow, Vermont, on the 16th of August, 1850, and is the son of John W. Smith, also a native of Vermont. He was educated at Norrisville, Vermont, and in 1869 came to Casey, where he clerked for S. B. Moody a year, when he was engaged in the business with him until 1876, he moved to Adair in 1877, engaging himself with J. E. Moran in the mercantile business, in whose employ he still remains.

He was appointed postmaster in 1881, which office he now holds, said office being under the management of his wife. He has a farm of one hundred and sixty acres one half mile north of Casey, and one of eight hundred acres in Nebraska, also a business house and lot in Adair. His ancestors came from Norfolk, Virginia, and is a descendant of Capt. John Smith, of the Pocahontas notoriety. He was married the 14th day of February, 1872, to Miss Ella M. Rowell, of Albany, Vermont, a daughter of Joshua Rowell. They have one daughter—Mamie L. Smith, born March 3, 1873. He is a member of the Masonic order, and was Worshipful Master of the Casey lodge in 1877.

Levi Clay was born in Summit county, Ohio, December 12, 1843. He is the son of John Clay, of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. His wife (Levi's mother) was Mary B. Hoy, also a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Mr. Clay, Sr., was a farmer and carpenter, and died May 9, 1844. In 1849 the mother and family removed to Jo Daviess county, Illinois, which was their place of

residence till 1865. Levi then removed to Carroll county, where he lived with Alfred Clay, his brother, two years. His mother died November 12, 1867, at the age of sixty-seven. The December following Levi went to Floyd county, Iowa, settling at the village of Marble Rock, on Shell Rock river, and followed the trade of a mason one year, when he returned to Illinois and was married to Mary E. Stillians, February 7, 1869, by Rev. Ely. Her mother was Catharine Levi, of West Virginia. Mr. Clay returned to Marble Rock and remained about two years, and then emigrated to Bear Grove, Guthrie county; they lived there some two or three years and then went to Panora, and worked for the mill company there till February, 1873, when he removed to Casey, stopping short time. He pushed along to Adair, March 15, 1873, and engaged on the section three years; at this time he purchased the dray line interest of J. T. Ewing in 1876, which business he has followed faithfully since, and has made him a nice home, built a house very early in the village and still occupies the same house much improved. He has neat grounds and with his family consisting of wife and children—Adelia V., Mary J., Francis E. E., Ida A., Lydia L. L., Levi and William W., lives a contented happy life. One child, Louisa C., died at the age of two years April 4, 1874.

POST-OFFICE.

This was established in the spring of 1874, and John E. Moran was commissioned as postmaster. He held this position, having the office in his store, until October 21, 1881, when he resigned and Harvey Smith was appointed in his place,

a position which Mr. Smith still holds. It has been a money order office since 1876.

SCHOOLS.

The first school taught in Adair in the upper story of the drug store of D. W. Moss, in the winter of 1873-4. The teacher, who held it for three months, was Mrs. H. P. Starr, who had about eighteen scholars. The next term was at the school-house, that was built where it now stands, in the summer of 1875. Mrs. Starr taught this school also, as she did the summer of 1876, the latter year of which she had sixty-six pupils enrolled. The next teachers were L. M. Hawes and his daughter, who have taught most of the time ever since up to the last term. The present corps of educators are Mr. Cowden and Miss Dolan. The first officer in this district was John Chestnut, Sr., director and treasurer.

SOCIETIES.

Beulah Lodge, No. 449, A. F. and A. M., was instituted on the 3d day of July, 1884, by E. A. Stone, of Anita, D. D. G. M., with the following officers: J. F. Wilkinson, W. M.; James W. Moore, S. W.; L. M. Hawes, J. W.; John Jackson, Treasurer; J. H. Henryson, Secretary; J. E. Moran, S. D.; A. M. Kibby, J. D.; G. T. Hendricks, S. S.; R. K. Eby, J. S.; Joseph Raffensperger, Tyler. Beulah Lodge, while under dispensation, admitted, passed and raised the following named brothers: J. S. Shaver, M. F. Stults, Thomas Fitzgerald, G. W. Henkle and Samuel Ewing. The original charter members were as follows: Levi Clay, J. F. Wilkinson, L. M. Hawes, John Jack-

son, J. H. Henryson, J. M. Moore, W. S. Wishard, A. M. Kibby, J. E. Moran, R. K. Eby, G. T. Hendricks, H. W. Smith, J. H. Devault, Joseph Raffensperger and C. Pettitt. The lodge now numbers about twenty brothers, and is in a prosperous condition.

Summit Lodge, No. 348, I. O. O. F., was organized and instituted on the 17th day of May, 1876, by D. D. G. M. W. P. Moulton, of Stuart lodge No. 1,214, with the following charter members: D. W. Moss, C. H. Vancott, C. C. Washburn, J. H. Henryson, Samuel Ewing, James Campbell and J. K. James. The first officers elected were: D. W. Moss, N. G.; C. H. Vancott, V. G.; C. C. Washburn, sec.; J. H. Henryson, treas.; James A. Parker, P. S. The appointed officers were: W. C. Libbey, R. S. to N. G.; J. Reynolds, L. S. to N. G.; J. K. James, W.; W. H. Noderer, C.; James Campbell, R. S. S.; Samuel Baker, L. S. S.; D. Chesnut, O. G.; J. V. Brown, I. G.; T. D. Lougher, R. S. to V. G.; E. J. Wetmore, L. S. to V. G. The lodge has since admitted eleven by initiation, making a membership of eighteen. The lodge is at the present time in good condition, and stands among the foremost, and is credited with good work. Have had public installation, and other open gatherings. It owns its own hall, and a set of the finest regalia in the state.

Adair lodge, No. 205, A. O. U. W., was organized and instituted November 17, 1879, by D. D. G. M. Dan Poorman. The first officers of this lodge were as follows: J. H. Porter, P. M. W.; J. H. Henryson, M. W.; C. C. Washburn, G. F.; W. R. Turner, O.; D. L. Wilson, Rec.; J. G. Watrus, Finan.; C. Pettit,

Recv.; D. H. Kingery, G.; J. E. Bebee, I. W.; L. Clay, O. W. The charter membership of this lodge consisted of the following gentlemen: T. D. Lougher, H. P. Starr, John V. Brown, G. W. Dosh, D. E. Bancroft, J. C. Geaheart, and W. C. Libby. The lodge is in a prosperous condition, with an increasing membership.

Washington Post, No. 135, G. A. R. was organized on the 22d of February, 1883, with the following comrades as charter members: D. E. Bancroft, M. Johnson, G. L. Blakeslee, W. L. Dinsmore, J. M. Howell, C. Pettit, H. P. Starr, J. H. Porter, J. M. Moore, L. M. Hawes, C. C. Reynolds, G. M. Goforth, L. G. Hesser, John Kaufman, N. Hopkins, V. H. Wright and J. Breinerd. The first officers chosen and appointed were the following mentioned: J. H. Porter, P. C.; H. P. Starr, S. V. C.; J. M. Johnson, J. V. C.; J. M. Moore, O. D.; L. G. Hesser, O. G.; C. C. Reynolds, Q. M.; W. L. Dinsmore, A.; G. L. Blakeslee, S.; L. M. Hawes, C. There are now some thirty-five members, and the post is growing finely, the officers of the present year (1884) are the same as the above with the exception of J. M. Howell, A.; J. F. Reese, O. D.; J. Rafensperger, O. G., and W. L. Dinsmore, S. M.

BAND.

The Adair cornet band was instituted in 1877, with ten pieces, under the leadership and direction of a competent instructor. After they had been in training for some time, Harry P. Moore took the leadership and was succeeded by John McLaren, the present head of the band. At the time of its organization the following were the members: Fred Parsons,

second B-flat; John McLaren, first B-flat; Frank Hough, solo alto; Dr. Johnson, first alto; James Parker, baritone; Dr. Lougher, B-d; J. H. Porter, tenor; J. H. Henyyson, tuba; George Bills, snare drum; Frank Horton, bass drum; the instructor leading with an E-flat. The band is in most excellent condition and training, and equipped with excellent instruments. The following is a list of the members and pieces: John McLaren, E-flat and leader; William Clay, first B-flat; W. Clay, second B-flat; E. P. Swart, first alto; M. Farrington, second alto; H. Brownlee, tenor; William Berryhill, baritone; J. Johnson, tuba; C. Camper, snare, and Ira Warner, bass drum.

TRAIN ROBBERY.

Among the incidents occurring in this locality was the robbery of a train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, on the 21st of July, 1873, about two miles west of Adair. Some parties supposed to have been the James brothers' gang, had been loafing around in the neighborhood, doing odd jobs for the farmers, etc., for a few days previously. On the day of the robbery they procured a rope, and going to the point in question, after loosening the spikes that held the rail to the ties, attached the rope to it without moving it from its place. The rope they carried up a high bank, behind which they sat down to wait. About eight o'clock the express came dashing along, and just before the engine came to the loosened rail, it was pulled away, and the train running into the side of the bank was stopped. The tender being thrown upon the cab of the engine, the engineer, John Rafferty, was killed. The outlaws then descending from

their perch, went through the express car, rifling it of money, jewelry and other valuables, making a haul of about two or three thousand dollars, with which they got safely away. The conductor was slightly wounded, and with this exception and that of the unfortunate engineer, there was no one hurt. Levi Clay carried the message to Casey, and was instrumental in starting a pursuit of the robbers. It was found, on investigation, that the tool house of the railroad company had been broken open, and the tools used to further the nefarious designs of the miscreants. A pursuit was instituted, but with no result, as all trace of them was lost in the country south, they heading for the Missouri line. From this and several other indications, it is firmly believed to be the work of the James' gang. George Sisson, son of Azariah, in company with H. H. Blakesley, followed them into the state of Missouri.

FIRE.

On the night of Friday, April 18, 1884, a fire broke out in Adair, an account of which we quote from the *News* of the next week. The fire broke out in the clothing house of Myers, Schnier & Co., and spreading west and southwest, consuming the hardware store of Kelsey & Bodley, and the agricultural implement warehouse of John Jackson. Eastward it communicated to the restaurant of William Inghram, the saloon of Charles Fisher, the livery stable of R. S. Pinkerton, the agricultural implement warehouse of George Ish, the dry goods store of E. Cate, and was at last checked in its progress by tearing down the building occupied by Henkle & Swart as a jewelry and

furniture store. In regard to the losses it is estimated that John Jackson loses on his stock of agricultural implements about \$2,500. No insurance. Kelsey & Bodley, on building occupied by Jackson, \$250, and on their own stock of hardware about \$2,500. They had an insurance on the stock about enough to cover the loss. James A. Parker, on the building occupied by Kelsey and Bodley, about \$650. Myers, Schnier & Co., on stock of clothing, boots and shoes, about \$2,500. The stock was entirely destroyed, but covered by insurance. William Inghram lost on restaurant building, stock and fixtures, and building occupied by Myers, Schnier & Co., about \$1,600. Two show cases with their contents was all that was saved of his stock. No insurance. Charles Fisher lost on his saloon fixtures about \$400, on which he had no insurance. Mrs. J. Reimers, who owned this building, places her loss at \$600, and, also, was without any insurance. R. S. Pinkerton, on his livery stable, about \$800. The contents were all saved except about \$150 worth of feed and trinkets, covered by insurance. George Ish reckoned his loss on stock at \$500, and had no insurance. The building he occupied was owned by C. M. Myers, and caused a loss to that gentleman of \$250, which was without insurance. E. Cate's stock of dry goods was all saved, but in a damaged condition, causing him a slight loss of about \$100, also without insurance. J. W. Dowdall, on the building occupied by Cate and on household goods, incurred a clear loss of \$1,100, as he had no insurance either. The building was a two-story one and the upper part was occupied by Mr. Dowdall

as a residence. Henkle & Swart, on their stock of furniture, lost about \$400, not insured. A. Krudiner owned this building and put his loss at \$600, but carried an insurance of \$400. John Sheran's stock of groceries and dry goods were carried out and badly damaged, probably to the extent of \$300, which was fully covered by insurance. M. Dunkin lost about \$200 by the damage sustained by his drug stock being carried out, with no insurance. The cause of the fire is not known, but it is thought by all to be the work of an incendiary, as ten of the citizens had passed there on their way home from council meeting, and a session of the township trustees, not fifteen minutes, at the most, before the whole of the building was in flames, and they had not discovered anything in the shape of fire, and, as it was a very dark night, the smallest light would have been seen. If it had not been raining at the time and a strong wind from the northeast blowing, there is no doubt but that the whole of the business part of the town would have been burned to the ground. As it was, it was only by the superhuman efforts of the citizens that it was saved. The Larson building, the Sheran building, the meat market, Odd Fellows hall and M. Dunkin's drug store were in the line of the fire, and only a vacant space of about ten feet remained between the furniture store and the Larson building, and here it was by hard work the furniture store was pulled down and the fire checked. The fire was first discovered by Frank Kingsbury and Charles Fisher, but which really saw it first is hard to determine, as they raised the alarm about the same time.

Miss Belle Kelsey, who was staying at

John Shaver's, was one of the first to be aroused by the portentous cry of "fire," and through rain and mud, with but one shoe on, she went from one end of the town to the other spreading the alarm. The ladies took hold, and worked in saving goods and carrying water, and it was with their aid that a large quantity of goods were saved.

The residence of R. S. Pinkerton, just

south of the burned district, was set on fire several times by burning brands, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

Altogether this was very disastrous to the young town, for the losses footed up, on the nine business places destroyed, some \$15,000, an amount enough to paralyze the growth of any less enterprising place.

CHAPTER XXIII.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Washington township is situated in the southwest corner of Adair county, and embraces all of congressional township 74, north, range 33. It is bounded upon the north by Jackson township, Richland on the east, Adams county on the south, and Cass county on the west. The township is well watered by the Nodaway river and its branches, along which considerable timber of natural growth is found; as much, in fact, as in any other township in Adair county. The soil, as is generally the case in this county, is very rich and productive, yielding large returns to the industrious and prosperous citizens which comprise the inhabitants of this township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Washington township began its evolutions toward settlement and civilization

in 1849, considerable earlier than most of the townships of Adair county. During the early days and history of this township, the pioneers were obliged to go to Marysville, Missouri, to do their milling, a distance of over a hundred miles. During the dry season, when the water was low, they were obliged to go still farther—to Rochester, Missouri.

The first to come here with the determination of making Washington township a permanent home, was Thomas Johnson, who settled upon section 4, in the spring of 1849. He erected a small log cabin and broke out some ground, from which he raised a small crop of wheat, corn, potatoes, vegetables, etc., during the first year of his settlement. Mr. Johnson emigrated from Lawrence county, Indiana, in 1841, to Page county, Iowa, where he remained until he came to this

township. In 1861 he removed to Oregon, where he still resides. A more detailed account of Mr. Johnson appears in the general chapter of early settlement of Adair county.

Prominent among the early settlers of Washington township was James R. Campbell, who entered land on section 3, in the spring of 1850. A sketch of this gentleman is found in a chapter of Adair county on early settlement.

In June, 1854, a man by the name of Bowers came to the township and settled upon the farm afterward known as the Shelby Garner place. He shortly afterward opened a blacksmith shop at this place, which was the first enterprise of the kind in the county as well.

July, 1854, James and John Stanley settled in the sub-division of the county now known as Washington, on section 3. James is still a resident of this county, but John has removed, it is believed, to Adams county.

Few indeed, are the settlers of Washington township that have witnessed more of its growth and development than James H. Stanley. He was one of its pioneers, and there is probably not a better posted or better known man in the township. He was born May 30, 1828, in North Carolina, his parents being Harris and Sarah (Brown) Stanley, and was the seventh in a family of nine children. When he was about ten months old his father removed to Rush county, Indiana, where he resided three years. He then went to Hamilton county, Indiana. Here James was reared, following the occupation of a farmer, and receiving the education common at that day, which would now, with all our school

facilities be considered, probably, quite limited. April 14, 1853, he departed for the then wild west of Iowa. Arriving in this state, he wintered in Morrison county, and in the spring of 1854, continued his journey, and located in Washington township, this county, settling first on section 3. There were then but five families in the township, and inside its boundaries there was not a bridge. He built a log house 16x18, where he resided for several years, and has experienced all the privations and hardships of pioneer life. In 1857 he removed to his present farm where he owns four hundred and thirty-seven and one-half acres of as good land as the township affords. He has a bearing orchard of six acres, and raises considerable small fruit. Besides farming, he pays considerable attention to general stock-raising. He was united in marriage August 21, 1851, to Miss Harriet King. They have seven children—Ann, Melinda, William, Harriet May, Henry, Isaac and Nancy Isabel. They have lost by death three children—John Wesley, Rebecca Ann and Lucinda. Mr. Stanley is highly respected by all who know him, and has a large fund of information in regard to the early events in the township and county.

Rev. Harris Standley, the parent of John and James Standley, followed them in their settlement. He was a minister of the denomination of Disciples, or more commonly known as Campbellites. Of him it is said that he was the first resident minister located in the county, although there had been occasional services held by Elder Rann, of the Methodist church, a year earlier.

At the same time that the Standleys

came, Ambrose Jenkins made a settlement.

Monroe Winn came in 1854, and settled on section 31, where he still resides. Monroe Winn is a native of Hancock county, Indiana, and was born August 7, 1832. His parents were Isaac and Rachel (Winn) Winn, both natives of Kentucky. Monroe was the fifth child in a family of seven children. His early life was spent in assisting his father on the farm. At the age of twenty-one years he removed to Iowa, taking a team, and locating for eight months at Winterset. He then came to Adair county, locating in Washington township. He has a fine farm of two hundred acres, containing both timber and prairie land, well adapted for both stock and grain. He was united in marriage June 15, 1855, to Miss Phoebe Cox, a native of North Carolina, and daughter of Isaac and Seely (Williams) Winn. They have eight children—Lorenzo, Frank, Charles, Edward, Harvey, Theodore, Eveline and Alice.

During the summer of 1854, Thomas Thompson, David, Samuel and Henry McClure entered land in the township. Samuel moved to Jackson township, while the other two gentlemen subsequently removed from the county.

In November, 1854, Washington received another citizen, Shelby Garner, since which time he has made that place his home. We append his personal sketch.

Shelby Garner, Sr., ranks among the early settlers of Washington township. He was born in Wayne county, Indiana, on Middle Fork, February 8, 1816, and is the son of Laban and Jane (Littler) Garner, both natives of North Carolina.

Mr. Garner spent the first fourteen years of his life in his native county, with the exception of four years in Montgomery county, and then removed to Tippecanoe county. His next removal was to Warren county in the winter of the same year. He there cultivated a farm and that has ever since been his occupation. In 1837 he came to Iowa before the first land sale. He was at the first land sale and was the first settler in Louisa county. When he had been there ten years he returned to Indiana. After remaining in Indiana eighteen months, he started, April 16, 1848, for California. He made a stop at Salt Lake on the journey, and arrived at the gold diggings January 23, 1849. He remained there three years, and then returned to Montgomery county, Indiana, arriving there in 1852. In 1853 went to Louisa county again, and in November, 1854, he settled on his present farm, and here he has seen most of the events in the history of his township as they transpired. His farm formerly contained one thousand acres, but as he has divided a portion of it among his children and sold some, it now consists of two hundred and fifty acres. He was married in May, 1852, in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, to Miss Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Taylor) Thompson, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. They have seven children living, whose names are—Peter, Henry, Elizabeth, Shelby, Sam W., and Sarah. Two of their children have died—Hannah and Laban. Mr. Garner has never aspired to hold office, but enjoys the confidence of his neighbors in a large degree.

E. S. was married to Elizabeth

Adams, daughter of John and Rebecca Adams, July 23, 1837. She died August 17, 1847. Peter and Laban were sons of his first wife.

Samuel Thompson, a native of Montgomery county, Indiana, was born on the 17th of January, 1829, came to Adair county in the fall of 1854, and located upon section 16, in Washington township. In the fall of 1865 he removed to Jackson township, where he is still living. He was one of the parties interested in the fourth marriage in the county, having married Miss Sarah Garner, on the 29th of August, 1855.

Elijah B. Sullivan, a native of Indiana, is among those who comprise the early settlement of Washington township. In December, 1854, he entered land on section 16, and erected a log cabin, and in January, 1855, moved his family to the township, where they still reside. With him came his brothers—Titus H. and J. B. The latter of these is a resident of Jackson township.

Peter Stickel and family made a settlement in the spring of 1855. Boyd D., their son, was elected first prosecuting attorney of the county, although not a qualified lawyer. He afterward enlisted in the war, where he served his country faithfully and heroically, expiating his life in the gallant cause.

J. J. Leeper, Robert Snodgrass and James Bradley came in June, 1855. The two latter gentlemen afterward removed to Oregon. A history of the former gentleman may be found in the history, under the heading of county judges.

John Ammon made a settlement during the year of 1855. He was a member of the first grand jury of the county. He

afterward removed to Missouri, where he died.

Titus Sullivan was another of the early settlers of Washington, entering land in the summer of 1855. He changed his residence to Summerset township, where he subsequently died.

In the year 1855, John Ireland settled in Washington township, and was sheriff of the county at one time. He afterward left the township, and, while on his way to Washington Territory, died.

William and Francis Corr made a settlement prior to the fall of 1855. Francis held the office of county judge and treasurer, at an early date of the county's history, besides other prominent offices. At present he resides in Pocahontas county, this state. In the chapter of national, state and county representation may be found a sketch of this gentleman.

Hugh McCall entered land on section 25 in 1855. His present residence is still in the township on section 32, and his personal sketch will be interesting. Among the early settlers of Washington township who are closely identified with its interests we may mention the name of Hugh McCall. He is a settler of 1855, and has consequently witnessed with his own eyes much of the transition which has taken place in transforming the area of the county from an uncultivated waste to a land of peace and plenty. He is a native of Fulton county, Illinois, and was born July 25, 1838. His parents were John and Polly Ann (Maxwell) McCall, the former a native of Indiana, the latter of Illinois. Hugh was the oldest of their twelve children. When he was but a year old, his parents removed to Bates county, Missouri, where they remained

eight years, then going to DeKalb county, Missouri. Hugh was there eight years, and came to Adair county, as before stated, in 1855, locating on section 25, Washington township. His early life was spent on the farm, and there the war found him. When the country needed the aid of her sons in defense of her honor and her flag, he was one of those who presented himself for enlistment, and August, 1862, found him enrolled in Company D, 29th Iowa. Colonel Thomas H. Benton, jr., which did valiant service in the army of the Southwest. He was, among others, in the battles of Little Rock and Mobile. During the service he was promoted from private to the position of corporal. He was honorably discharged, and returned to Washington township. He went onto his present farm, which was then wild land, in 1872. He has one hundred and twenty acres, and that which is not timber is in a good state of cultivation, and good water. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He was married December 6, 1866, to Miss Cynthia J. Campbell, of this township. They have three children—James Curtis, Diantha A., and John. He enjoys the esteem of his neighbors generally, and is prospering in his business of farming.

Joseph Dunlap settled on the northwest quarter of section 24, in 1855, entering the land. He afterward purchased forty acres more, making his farm two hundred acres. He was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, in October, 1814, and was raised on a farm. When he was twenty-two years of age he came west, locating in Wilmington, Illinois. Here he was married to Miss Catherine Henderson, a na-

tive of the north of Ireland, who had come to New York when she was but four years old. They have three children living—Charles H., Mary L. wife of James H. Hulbert; and George W. In 1869 Mr. Dunlap, with his family, except Mrs. Hulbert, removed to a farm near Seattle, Washington territory, where they now live. Mr. Dunlap was a great reader and a lover of domestic life, and had many friends.

D. M. Strong, one of the public-spirited citizens of Washington township, is a native of Niagara county, New York, and was born July 20, 1833. His parents were John M. and Olive (Standish) Strong, both natives of Vermont. Their family consisted of seven children, of whom our subject was the youngest. He was reared in Niagara county until he had reached the age of fourteen, when the family removed to Illinois, locating in Ogle county. D. M. Strong resided there until 1866, and received his education in the common schools. On leaving Illinois he removed to Franklin county, Iowa, and after spending three years there he came to Adair county, and located on his present farm, which was then quite wild land, but which is now well improved. It consists of one hundred and twenty acres, and contains a good bearing orchard. Small fruits are also among its productions as well as the ordinary products of the farm. He was married May 10, 1853, to Miss Lucy Jane Fellows, of Lee county, Illinois. Mr. Strong is one of the successful farmers of the township.

S. J. Casteel is a native of Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, and was born December 5, 1829. He is the son of James and Mary (Dorr) Casteel, both natives of

Pennsylvania, and he is the second in a family of three children. The parents both fell victims to that dread disease, small-pox, when S. J. was but two years of age, and the task of rearing him, left as a child without parents, fell to the lot of his grandparents. They removed to Perry county, Ohio. There the subject of this sketch lived until 1856, when he went to Mahaska county, Iowa, where he resided until 1863. He removed to his present location in this county in 1865. Here he has one hundred and sixty acres of fine land, consisting of timber and prairie, well adapted for stock, grain or grass. He is engaged in the general pursuit of grain cultivation and stock raising. His residence and outbuildings are kept in good repair, and the general aspect of the farm is pleasing. He also has a valuable orchard. He was married September 10, 1856, to Miss Mary Cove. They have six children living—William, John, Hannah Jane, Lizzie, Josh and Asa. Mr. Casteel has held the office of justice of the peace for seven years, to the entire satisfaction of the people.

B. W. Witt, a son of Josiah Witt, was born on the 14th of July, 1832, in New Hampshire. He was the second of a family of five children, and in 1833 he moved to New York, and was there reared on a farm. He then learned the mason's and in 1854 he came to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where he remained one year, and worked at his trade. In 1872 he came to Iowa and settled in Kossuth county, where he owned a farm near Algona. He remained there one year, when he moved to Hancock county, thence to Adair county, in 1875, where he settled in Washington township. He first im-

proved a farm on section 12, but not being good land he settled on section 10, where he owns five hundred and fifty-one acres of good land, and contains the oldest farm in the county, settled by Thomas Johnson in 1849. Mr. Witt has a nice barn for his stock, and has everything that is necessary for farm life. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising, having some of the finest stock in the township. He was married in November, 1857, to Miss Priscilla Alden, a native of New York. They have five children—Clara E., Waldo A., Mary E., Albert E., Ida J. Mr. Witt's family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been a member of the school board, and is one of the most prominent men in the county.

Thomas Kembery was born in Somersetshire, England, in May, 1835, his parents being James and Ann (Hicks) Kembery. Thomas was the fourth in age of their seven children. When he had reached the age of eighteen he determined to try his fortune in a foreign clime, and sailed for the West Indies, and while there was among the orange groves of Jamaica and Antiqua. But that land did not reach his expectations, and after staying a short time he went to New Orleans. From there he started for Texas, but instead he went by river to Muscatine, Iowa, arriving there in 1853. From there he went to Iowa City and thence to Des Moines. He was there engaged in teaching and other occupations. In 1859 he went to Indiana, and after spending about two years in that state and Ohio he returned to Iowa, teaching school several terms. He came to this county in March, 1861, and settled on his present farm in 1866. He enlisted in February, 1865, in the 2d

Iowa cavalry, Company I, Colonel Horton commanding. He was in the service nine months, when he was honorably discharged, the war being at an end. He has five hundred and sixty acres of good land, suitable for all the purposes of agriculture and stock-raising. To these pursuits he gives his attention and he has been very successful. He was united in marriage in September, 1866, to Miss Sarah Ann Campbell, of Washington township. They have seven children—James B., Sarah Ann, William E., Ethel May, Maria Agnes, Bessie I. and Thomas Franklin.

J. G. Hendry, one of the worthy citizens of Washington township, is a native of Andover, Essex county, Massachusetts, and was born February 3, 1842. He is the son of James and Catherine (Gregg) Hendry, both natives of Scotland, the latter coming to this country in 1828. When the subject of this sketch was but seven years of age his parents removed to Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, where our subject was reared, spending most of his time on the farm, with the exception of that spent in the acquirement of an education. He received the advantages obtainable in the common schools, and then attended the Fond du Lac city high school. In the spring of 1869 he came to Adair county and located on the farm, where he now resides, in Washington township. Here he has five hundred and twenty acres of choice land, divided between prairie and timber, and suited to all the purposes of a farm and country residence. He pays attention to stock raising, and has an apiary of some thirty stand of bees. Mr. Hendry was married December 18, 1869, to Mary Emma

Clark, of Frederick county, Wisconsin, daughter of Daniel and Harriett M. (Jones) Clark. Mr. and Mrs. Hendry have seven children—Grace, Katie, Hattie, Hayes (born the day Hayes was elected), Freddy, Charles, and Jessie. Their son James died when eight years of age. Mr. Hendry is now serving his fifth term as justice of the peace. He is also township trustee. He is a member of the Masonic order.

Henry Griffin is a native of Walworth county, Wisconsin, and was born January 26, 1846, his parents being Elias and Isabella (Charlton) Griffin, the former a native of New York state, and the latter of England. They were the parents of four children, our subject being the oldest. His early life was spent principally on the farm, he receiving his education in the district schools in the intervals of farming. In 1864 he came to Washington township, Adair county, where he has since made his home. He has one hundred and forty acres of good land, well adapted to all the purposes of farming and stock raising. He was married March 12, 1865, to Miss Lydia Guile, daughter of Elijah and Charlotte Guile. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin are the parents of six children—Flora Belle, Chase, Orville, Louie Cleborn, William H. and Charles F. Mr. Griffin is one of those men who takes an interest in the affairs of his township and county, though he has never aspired to public office.

Royal Guile is a native of Wyoming county, New York, and was born May 29, 1833. His parents were Elijah and Charlotte (Jefferson) Guile, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter of Massachusetts. Royal was the fourth, in order

of age, of their six children. In 1843 his parents removed to Walworth county, Wisconsin, where he was reared, and where he worked on the farm and received his education. When nineteen years of age he went to Sauk county, Wisconsin, where he resided some two and one half years. He was married there, September 24, 1854, to Miss Mary A. Barringer, a native of Sauk county. He traded his farm in that county for one in Dane county, where he lived eight years. In February, 1865, he came to Adair county, first settling in Greenfield, where he resided some three years, engaged in the hotel business for a part of the time. In 1869 he came on to his present farm in Washington township. He has one of the best stock farms in the county, and his possessions comprise seven hundred and forty acres. It is upland prairie, bottom land, and timber. It is well supplied with running water and springs, and well adapted to farming and stock-raising. His barns and out-buildings are all comfortable, as is also his residence. Mr. and Mrs. Guile have a family of six children—Isadore, Elvin, Emma, Clara, Clayton, and Royal Jay. They have a high standing in the township. Mrs. Guile is a native of Steuben county, New York.

S. C. Bloom is a native of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and was born July 31, 1833, his parents being Samuel and Mary (Campbell) Bloom. They had eleven children and the subject of this sketch was the oldest of them. The Bloom homestead in Pennsylvania had been held by the family before the revolutionary war. When S. C. was six years of age, his parents removed to Richland county, where he resided until 1852, fol-

lowing the occupation of farming. He came to Iowa in January, 1852, locating in Keokuk county. After staying there one year, he went to Louisa county, where he resided nine years. He enlisted in Company F, 28th Iowa, Colonel William Stone, serving some three months. He was honorably discharged, and returned to his home. He came to Adair county and bought his farm in June, 1865. It was then wild land, but soon succumbed to the influence of cultivation. He bought his present farm in 1869, and on it established his home. The farm contains six hundred and eighty acres of as good land as there is in the township, and it is well improved. He carries on farming and stock-raising. His land is bottom land, timber and upland prairie. He was married November 15, 1854, to Miss Frances Mont, a daughter of James and Jane Mont, of Richland county. They had ten children, of whom seven are living—S. J., Mary Jane, Laura Maria, Andrew Taylor, Eva, Samantha, Chester E., and George Arthur. The three deceased were—Frances Jane, Albert LeRoy, and Stephen Culver. He is one of the substantial men of Washington township.

James Moar was born on the 12th of September, 1849, in Scotland, and there remained until nineteen years of age when he came to America and settled in New York, on the 1st of June, 1868. He remained there four years when he came to Adair county, Iowa, and bought a farm in Washington township. He has one of the best farms in the township, being nicely improved and under good management. He has some fine cattle and horses, and is known as one of the finest stock-breeders in the township. He was united

in marriage in March, 1876, to Miss Millie Sullivan, a daughter of E. B. Sullivan, one of the prominent men of this county.

Among the prominent and successful men of this township we will not forget to mention Benjamin Briggs, who is a native of New York, born August 19, 1815. He remained in New York until twenty-five years of age when he came to Wisconsin and took up wild land and laid out a farm. In 1870 he came to Adair county and laid out his present farm, which contains one hundred and ten acres of fine land, an orchard of one hundred and twenty-five bearing trees, and is nicely situated. He was married on the 31st of October, 1839, to Miss Lydia Slocum. They have three children—Emma, Bayman and Frank. Mr. Briggs has held office in the township a number of terms.

ORGANIC.

Washington is one of the oldest townships of Adair county, being organized in 1854, the same year of the county organization. At that time the county was about equally divided into two townships—Washington and Harrison. Washington was gradually diminished by the setting off of other townships, until it is now a congressional sub-division, technically known as township 74 north, 33 west.

MILL.

A mill was erected at an early date by Thomas Johnson, it being the first in the township. Their principal business at

that time was grinding corn, although there was a bolt for wheat, which was operated by hand.

HISTORIC.

The first marriage which occurred in Washington township, was that of Manoah S. Sullivan and Sarah A. Standley, November 7, 1855.

The first religious services were held at the residence of Thomas Johnson on section 4, in 1858.

The first birth was a daughter to Thomas and Rosa Johnson. She was born in May, 1850, and was named Margaret. At present she resides in California.

A child of Thomas and Rosa Johnson, was the first death in Washington.

The first school-house in the township was erected by volunteer labor, in 1855, on section 9, and was of logs. The first term of school was taught by John J. Leeper, now a resident of New Mexico.

The first post-office of Washington was kept by Thomas Johnson, at his house on section 4, who received his commission in 1855. It was known by the name of Adair post-office.

The first school taught in Washington township was at the residence of Thomas Johnson, during the winter of 1851-2, which was also the first in the county. The teacher was Dianthe Richardson, afterward Mrs. Joshua E. Chapman.

The second birth in Washington township was Ann, daughter of John Gilman, who was born during the year of 1851. She afterward removed to Jamestown, Colorado, where she probably still resides.

CHAPTER XXIV.

ORIENT TOWNSHIP.

This territory is found in the southern tier of townships of Adair county, and consists of a full congressional township. The water-shed of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers traverses the township from the northwest to the southeast corner, and on either side of this several streams find their source. The two principal streams are the Nodaway and Nine Mile Run, together with their branches. The Nodaway flows to the southwest, while Nine Mile Run takes a northeasterly course. The Creston and Fontanelle branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad enters the township at the extreme southeast corner of section 35, and passing in a northwesterly course through sections 26, 27, 22, 15, 16, 9, 8 and 3, enters Lee township about the center of the north line of section 3.

The only timber, with the exception of a large number of beautiful artificial groves, throughout the township, is found along the banks of the Nine Mile Run, on the northern line of sections 1 and 2. This township is inhabited by an industrious, intelligent and prosperous class of citizens, to which the many fine improved farms which are found within its borders will attest. Orient township is bounded upon the north by Lee, on the east by Union, on the south by Union county, and on the west by Richland township.

ORGANIC.

The official organization of Orient township took place June 7, 1869. It was organized as Dayton township, but not long afterward changed to its present name, by a petition to the board of supervisors of Adair county, in September following its organization, and signed by a requisite number of the leading citizens. The first officers were elected in October, 1869, and were as follows: Judson Morgan, W. H. Strong, justices; J. L. Leggett, clerk; T. N. Thatcher, W. A. Jennings, constables; R. Schweers, R. Dillow, H. Launder, trustees; R. L. Johnson, road supervisor; there was a tie vote between J. C. Hoffstatter and N. Harris for the office of assessor. At the last annual election in 1883, the following township officials were chosen: C. T. Jackson, G. A. Pierson, D. J. Eater, trustees; M. Hennesy, clerk; S. N. Garlock, James Peat, justices; Charles Spencer, constable; J. H. Jennings, assessor; S. N. Goolock, John McCracken, S. A. Stream, Reuben Purdy, highway supervisors.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The pioneer settler of the territory now known as Orient township is found in the personage of Reuben Dillow, a native of Ohio, who emigrated to Iowa and entered land upon section 26, in July, 1860. He

immediately set to work erecting a small shanty for himself and family, which, after completed, admitted rain and snow. He tells some interesting but pitiful circumstances of hardships endured in early days. He together with his family lived here by themselves for five years before another family came to the township. Their nearest neighbors at that time were some fifteen miles distant. He was acquainted at that time with every person in the entire county, which only contained sixty-two voters. They used to go to Afton and Winterset for milling and provisions, it being the nearest point, some twenty miles distant. Mr. Dillow never received any schooling, learning to read after he was thirty years of age, but, nevertheless, was naturally a shrewd manager and quick at figures—mentally speaking. He was prosperous from the first after he emigrated to Iowa, and accumulated considerable property, but through reverse of circumstances and his generosity in assisting others by indorsement, he has lost everything. He resides now upon section 36, and as he is too old to work his sons remember him substantially in his old age.

Reuben Dillow was born in Ross county, Ohio, in the year 1812. He was the son of John and Elizabeth (Durflinger) Dillow, who were both natives of Virginia. His father died the year he was born, 1812, in Ross county, Virginia. In 1833, accompanied by his mother, he went to Indiana, where he remained eleven years engaged in farming, after which he returned to Ohio, where he remained until 1860, when he emigrated to Iowa, settling in Adair county upon section 26, Orient township. His mother died in 1845 in

Indiana. He was first married in Hamilton county, Indiana, August 16, 1835, to Julia A. Peck, 'Squire Z. Buckweth officiating. She died July 10, 1840, leaving two children—William M. and Elizabeth. He was married the second time January 6, 1842, in Hamilton county, Indiana, to Mary A. Rife, Rev. Huffaker officiating. The union was blessed by the birth of five children, three of whom are living—Catharine A., Mary E. and Pleiades. His second wife died May 18, 1855, in Montgomery county, Ohio. He was again married November 9, 1856, to Eliza A. Welsh, in Montgomery county, Ohio, Rev. William R. Rhinehart officiating, following which six children were born to them—John R., Frederick J., Reuben L., Peter M., Joseph M. and Charles S.

Rhineheart Schweers was the second to take up a residence in Orient township, settling upon section 16 during the year 1865. He remained in the township seven or eight years, after which he removed to Oregon, where he died some years later.

The third person to seek a home in Orient township was Edward E. Kates, who came in the fall of 1865 and located upon section 26. He only remained here about two years when he emigrated to Tennessee, since which time he has not been heard from.

Michael Smith came in the fall of 1866 and entered land upon section 25, where he still resides.

Dr. T. L. Andrews was quite an old settler in the township, being the first physician. He afterward practiced at Creston, Iowa, and is at present at Wichita, Kansas. He was an intelligent gentleman, highly respected, and one of the foremost citizens of the township.

REPRESENTATIVE SETTLERS.

Notwithstanding Orient township lands have been to a great extent in the hands of speculators, who early saw its advantages, yet rapid strides have been made in its development, which speaks well for the character of citizens, who are a wide-awake, go-ahead class of people. All cannot be mentioned, but we present sketches of a few, from which may be determined the kind of people who have had something to do in making Orient township what it is.

Among the prominent men of Orient township we will not fail to mention Isaac Miars, who was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, on the 24th of August, 1838. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother of Ohio. He spent his life in Illinois, and was engaged in farming and stock raising until 1881, when he came to Iowa and settled in Orient township, Adair county. He was married in 1858, in Illinois, to Miss Finetta Carpenter, by whom he has had six children—Lewis M., Isaac E., Charley H., Anna, Mary E. and Bur-tie. Mr. Miars owns eight hundred and eighty acres of land, and has leased some land in addition to his own, and operates about one thousand acres, being one of the largest farms in the county. He has large herds of cattle, and has several fine graded horses, which took the prize at the Union county fair in 1883. He has three houses on his farm, and occupies the entire part of section 22, which is situated on the divide of the two great rivers of the United States. He has on the east and west side of his place a stream of water, the one on the west side emptying into the Missouri, and the one on the east side emptying in the Mississippi. This is

very desirable property, as it is half a mile from the railroad and is well watered. His father located in Illinois in an early day, and was there before the Black Hawk war in 1825.

Orris A. Tuttle is a native of Oneida county, New York, born on the 31st of December, 1842. His father died in 1877 in Orient township, Adair county, and his mother now resides in this township. Orris moved to Illinois when he was about five years of age, and there remained until 1868, when he came to Adair county, Iowa, and settled on section 8, Orient township. Reuben Dillow is the only settler in the township now that was here when he came, and his mother is now the oldest woman in the township, eighty-three years. He was married in 1867, in Illinois, to Mary A. Chamberlain, a daughter of Nathan and Sarah L. (Jamison) Chamberlain. Her father was a native of Vermont, and died in 1866, and her mother died in 1848, in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle have been blessed with five children—Alonzo A., Ralph R., Ara C., Effie M., and Amy L. Mr. Tuttle owns three hundred and twenty acres of improved land, an orchard of about one acre, and a fine herd of graded shorthorn stock. His farm is situated conveniently to the railroad, and has a fine wind-mill, and everything necessary for farm use, and he is a raiser of Duroc Jersey swine. When he first came to this county there was but one store in Greenfield, kept by A. P. Littleton, of Greenfield. Mr. Tuttle is also a breeder of Duroc-Jersey and Poland-China hogs.

S. N. Garlock is a native of Montgomery county, New York, born on May 21, 1835. He is the son of George S. and

Elizabeth (Nellis) Garlock; his father a native of New York, died in 1880, and his mother died in 1883. S. N. came to Iowa in October, 1857, and located in Muscatine county, soon after coming to Scott county, where he remained until the spring of 1877. He moved to Cedar county, and there remained until May, 1881, when he came to Adair county, and settled on section 16, Orient township, where he owns one hundred and seventy acres of land, ten acres of which are timber-land, the balance all being nicely improved, and has a small orchard of bearing trees. He was married in Scott county, in February, 1861, to Miss Emily Metteer, a daughter of one of the oldest settlers in that county. They have three children living and one dead—Nellis L., Elbert F. and Libbie M. living, and Charles G., dead. Mrs. Garlock's father was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Homer J. Yack was born in West Virginia on the 12th day of April, 1859. He came to this county in 1879, and has since resided on an estate which his brother and he have improved, and is now known as one of the best farms in the township. Their farm is located on section 32, and has an orchard which yields an abundance of fruit. In politics Mr. Yack is a republican. He is one of the prominent men in the township, and is honored by all who know him. His brother John C. Yack is a native of West Virginia, born on the 15th of February, 1853. He is the son of John and Harriett Yack, natives of Pennsylvania. His father died in 1866, in Illinois, and his mother died in 1874. John went to Illinois in 1865, where he remained until 1879, when he came to Iowa and settled in this county. He now re-

sides with his two sisters and a brother on a farm of 160 acres of land, and raises some fine stock.

David E. Mitchell was born in Union county, state of Indiana, the 12th day of December, 1845. He is the son of Rev. Matthew and Sarah Mitchell, formerly of S. E. Indiana conference of the Methodist church, and at present superannuated member of the Des Moines conference. He spent the earlier years of his life in Indiana, finished his education at the Indiana Asbury university, migrated to the west, spent a year or two in Missouri, thence to Adair county, Iowa, where he has since resided. He was married to Caroline McClure, daughter of Thomas H. and Mary A. McClure, on the 17th of February, 1871, and settled in this township, where they still reside. They have been blessed with six children—Thomas Dyson, Matthew Willis, D. Harry, Mary Louisa, Maggie S. and James Wesley Emanuel. Mr. Mitchell was a soldier in the late war. He was a member of Company F, 133d Indiana volunteer infantry. He is one of the leading members of the Methodist church.

William F. Armstrong, a farmer and stock-raiser on section 27, Orient township, owns seven hundred and sixty acres of land in a good state of cultivation, and is one of the best farmers in the township. He was born in Oneida county, New York, on the 29th of October, 1840, and is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Roberts) Armstrong. His father was a native of Ireland, and his mother of England. Mr. Armstrong attended Whitesborough seminary, and when sixteen years of age, he emigrated with his father to Illinois, where he settled in Henry

county, and there remained about fifteen years. He then came to Iowa and located in Adair county upon section 27, Orient township. He was united with Miss Hannah H. Thacher in marriage in 1870. They have five children—Warren N., Nattie E., Willis R., Neva D., and an infant. Mr. Armstrong is strictly republican.

David J. Eatinger was born in Portage county, Ohio, on the 3d of December, 1825, his parents being John and Christina (Crumrine) Eatinger, natives of Maryland, and who are both dead, his father dying in Portage county in 1828, and his mother at the same place in 1856. David went to Illinois in 1853, where he remained until 1865, when he came to Iowa and settled in Greenfield, Adair county, where he remained for nine years engaged in farming, part of his farm being in the city park in Greenfield. He removed to his present location in March, 1875, where he has one hundred and sixty-three acres of land, three acres of which are timber and the balance improved, and has two orchards which contain five and a half acres. He has one hundred and fifty head of sheep, and also raises graded Durham cattle. He was married in Marshall county, Illinois, in August, 1855, to Miss Mary A. Hank, a daughter of Augustus and Mary A. Hank. They have ten children living—Mary E., Clara, Lizzie, David J., Rachel, Conrad, Christina, Barbara, Augustine and Bert. They have lost one child—Grant.

Axel Jacobson, one of the prominent farmers of Orient township, was born in Sweden, December 1, 1843, his parents being Jacob and S. Jacobson, natives of Sweden. Axel's father now resides with

him, his mother having died while on her way to this country. He came to this country in July, 1867, first settling in Henry county, Illinois, but shortly afterward removed to Jefferson county, Iowa, where he remained about five years, then going to Chicago, Illinois, where he also staid for five years. At the expiration of that time he came to Orient township, Adair county, Iowa, and located on section 27, and owns one hundred and sixty acres of improved land, on which he has a bearing orchard of two acres and about three acres of forest trees. He was married in January, 1876, in Jefferson county, Iowa, to Miss Carrie Cassil, a daughter of Peter and Carrie Cassil, the Rev. Oscar Swan officiating. They have three children—Peter W., Axel E., and Carrie S. Mrs. Jacobson's parents were among the first Swedish families to settle in Iowa, coming in 1842. He is a member of the Methodist church and in politics is a republican.

HISTORICAL.

The first birth within the borders of what is now known as Orient township, was a daughter to James and Elizabeth Welsh, in the latter part of August, 1860. It died in the month of October following, and is considered to be the first death in the township. It bore the name of Mary J.

The first marriage which occurred in the township were the nuptials of William H. Thompson and Ellen Dillow, October 8, 1869. She is dead, but he resides in Union county at present.

Reuben Dillow plowed the first ground and sowed the first grain in the spring of 1861.

The first funeral sermon was preached by Rev. J. S. Elliott, Methodist minister at Afton, over the remains of a child belonging to Reuben and Eliza Dillow, in August, 1861.

The first house built in the township was that belonging to Reuben Dillow, which was erected in the summer of 1860.

The first Fourth of July celebration was held at a school-house on section 16, in 1869. Mrs. Hannah H. (Thatcher) Armstrong read the Declaration of Independence, she being teacher in the school at that time.

The first Sunday-school in the township was organized in 1869, at a school-house on section 16. Dr. T. L. Andrews was elected superintendent.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in the township was taught in the cabin of Reuben Dillow, in the summer of 1863, by Kate Sawyer, of Nevinville. She also taught a school in 1864 at the same place, but in 1865 it was taught by a Miss Dillow, a niece of Mr. Dillow's.

School district No. 1 embraces all of sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, and the north quarter of sections 13 and 14. The house was built in the summer of 1875, at a cost of \$550, and is 18x24 in size. Ella Thatcher was the first teacher, and Ella Wood taught the summer term of 1884.

School district No. 2, which includes sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, had a building erected during the summer of 1883, although the district was organized the previous year. The size of the house was 18x28, and cost \$545. Lettie Hamilton was employed to teach the first term, and Anna Landon is the present teacher.

School district No. 3, embracing sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, has a school-house upon the southeast corner of section 6, erected in 1872 at a cost of about \$500, and in size is 18x24. W. E. Caton was the pioneer teacher in this school-house, while a Miss McCullough is the present teacher.

School district No. 4 contains sections 17, 18, 19 and 20. Stanley Milner erected a school-house upon the northeast corner of section 19, in the summer of 1870. It is 18x24 in size, and cost about \$500.

School district No. 5 embraces sections 29, 30, 31 and 32, and has a school-house on the southeast corner of section 30, erected at a cost of \$550, in the summer of 1877, by J. C. Hoffstatter. The first teacher in this district was Sylva Hoffstatter, and Laura Thatcher taught the summer term of 1884.

School district No. 6, including sections 27, 28, 33 and 34, has its place of instruction on the northwest corner of section 34. The building was erected at a cost of five hundred and fifty dollars, in the summer of 1879, by J. C. Hoffstatter. Callie Yeck has the honor of being both the first and present teacher of this school.

School district No. 7, which embraces sections 25, 26, 35 and 36, has its building located on the northwest corner of section 36. It was built during the summer of 1878, by J. C. Hoffstatter, at a cost of five hundred and fifty dollars, being 18x24 feet in size. James McCandless was employed as the first teacher in this school, while Lillie Stubbs is the present teacher.

School district No. 8 includes all of sections 23 and 24, and the southern three fourths of sections 13 and 14. During

the summer of 1880 a school-house was erected on the southeast corner of section 14, at a cost of about five hundred and fifty dollars. J. C. Hoffstatter had the building contract, which called for a house 18x24. In the fall of 1880 a Miss Snodgrass taught the first term of school. Jennie Streams is the present teacher.

School district No. 9 has for its territory sections 15, 16, 21 and 22, which also includes the town of Orient. It is expected this district will some day be an independent one, and it is for this reason that the township is districted in its present manner. The original school-house of this district was burned in March, 1872, whereupon a new building was erected in the summer of 1873, 24x36 in dimensions, by John Taylor. In the summer of 1883 an addition, 24x24, was added, making it the largest building in the township used for school purposes. To Sylva Hoffstatter is due the credit for being the first teacher in this new structure.

TOWN OF ORIENT.

This pleasant little town is situated in almost the geographical center of its name-sake — Orient township — on the Creston and Fontanelle branch of the C., B. & Q. railroad. It is admirably laid out, and is located high and dry upon a beautiful water shed of two great streams, already described in the township history. During the past two or three years many trees have been set out, and as time flies and they grow up and mature the place, will each year grow in beauty. The surrounding country is about the best farming and stock locality in the county, and this being tributary, Orient can truthfully

be said to be one of the best of trading points, while its future is undoubtedly assured.

In January, 1879, the railroad reached what is now the town of Orient. In the early spring of this year, the town site was laid out. It derived its name from the fact that it was in the center of Orient township, and also that a post-office by the same name was previously established not far distant from the place, which was afterward removed to Orient.

The first business established was by George Peet, who located in January, 1879, erected a small elevator, and went to buying grain.

A short time afterward Marcus Hennesy located at this place and engaged in the coal and grain business. He is still here and is doing a thriving business.

Following Mr. Hennesy came Collins & Young, who erected a building 22x46, two stories, and opened a store of general merchandise. Slocum & Stowell succeeded Collins & Young in 1880, who carried on the business until June, 1883, when Mr. Slocum succeeded the old firm, and is the present proprietor.

Another general stock was added to the town by Eugene H. Sprague, in 1879. He previously carried on business on Middle River, but removed his stock to Orient, and erected a building. He has since built a much larger one, and still continues business.

The hardware business was first represented in Orient about January, 1882, by Frank Cobb. He carried on the business for about a year when the present proprietor, John Peat, purchased it and took possession January 8, 1883. The building is a two-story frame structure, 22x40. He

always has a large and complete stock of all kinds of hardware, and commands a splendid trade.

John Peat, hardware merchant, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 9, 1852, his parents being James and Augusta (Jennings) Peat—the former a native of Ohio and the latter a native of Connecticut. John came to Orient township, Adair county, Iowa, in 1871, and settled on section 7, where he followed farming for about five years, then removing to Greenfield and engaging in the livery business, which he followed for about five years. He then removed to his farm on section 5, in Orient township, which he had previously purchased, and remained there about two years, when he came to the town of Orient and engaged in his present business. He was married in June, 1877, in Wisconsin, to Mary M. Milner, and they have two children—James M. and Gracie M. He has a farm well watered of one hundred and forty-seven acres in section 5, nearly all improved, and has a three-acre orchard. Mrs. Peat was a daughter of James and Carrie Milner, who reside in Grant county, Wisconsin, at present. In politics Mr. Peat is a greenbacker.

H. V. Monnett & Co. represent drugs, stationery, school books, etc. The business was established in the fall of 1882. They carry a general stock, usually found in their line, and it being the only business of the kind in the place, they experience a good trade. Mr. Monnett is also a physician, and enjoys a large practice. A sketch of him may be found in the chapter devoted to the medical fraternity of the county.

The blacksmith business is carried on

by George W. Lewis, a native of New York, who established the shop in 1884. He does all kinds of work generally carried on in a business of this kind, and enjoys a good and paying patronage.

George W. Lewis, a native of New York, was born on the 24th of August, 1849, and is the son of James and Maria (Cornell) Lewis, natives of New York. His father died in 1868, in New York, and his mother now lives on the old homestead. George received a common-school education, and on coming to Ohio in 1882, he began the blacksmithing business in Fontanelle, and there remained until February, 1884, when he moved to Orient, where he has now a flourishing business. He was married in February, 1874, in New York, to Alida Doolittle. They have been blessed with two children, one of whom, Bertha A., is living; the other, Forest B., is dead. Mr. Lewis was East at the time of his child's death. Mrs. Lewis was unable to do any work for six years previous to their removal to this county, but since coming to this place she has been in perfect health, and is one of those women who try to make people happy.

The lumber business is represented by James Peat, who established the business in 1880, who carries a large stock of lumber. He also makes a specialty of barb wire and all kinds of building hardware, wagons, etc., and commands a large trade. James Peat came to Adair county in 1871. For over twenty years he practiced law at the Cincinnati bar, but he became quite deaf and was obliged to abandon his chosen profession, which accounts for his residence in this county. He was a graduate of the Cincinnati college, and at Nor-

walk, Ohio, was a school and classmate of General McPherson, who was killed at Atlanta in May, 1864. They left the institute the same day, the general going to West Point and Mr. Peat to the college of Cincinnati. Both gentlemen strapped their books together. The general picked up Mr. Peat's books and threw them into his own trunk, and gave Mr. Peat his, who still retains them. Mr. Peat was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, on the 10th of November, 1826. He is the son of John and Harriet (Connor) Peat, with whom he came to Cincinnati. He remained there until 1871, when he came to this county. He was married in September, 1848, to Miss Augusta Jennings. They have three children all married—John, Myra and Augusta. Frederick and an infant are dead. Mr. Peat owns one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 7, Orient township, which is one of the best improved farms in the township. Mr. Peat is one of the most prominent men in this township, and has been successful as a farmer and in the law profession.

John W. Banks opened a harness shop in 1881, in a building 40x30, where he still continues to do business.

In 1880 John C. Hoffstatter opened a wagon and repair shop. The building is 16x40, and he is still found at his place of business.

John C. Hoffstatter, a son of William and Mahala (Collins) Hoffstatter, was born on the 28th of May, 1837, in Wayne county, Ohio. In 1843 he went to Michigan, where he remained until 1863, when he came to Illinois. In 1869 he removed to Iowa and located in Orient township, Adair county. When the town of Orient

was first started, he came to this place and established his present wagon and repair shop. He resides with his mother four miles northwest of the village. He was married in Michigan in 1863 to Eunese E. Wood. They had one child—Myrtie E. She resides with her grandmother, and is one of the efficient teachers in the Orient township schools. Mrs. John Hoffstatter died in this township in 1874. His mother, Mrs. William Hoffstatter, was born in Summit county, Ohio, on the 20th of July, 1815. Her father died in Michigan in 1841, and her mother died in Ohio in 1851. She moved to Michigan in the fall of 1849, where she remained about eighteen years, after which time she moved to Illinois, and two years later came to Iowa, settling in this county upon section 5, Orient township. Her maiden name was Mahala Collins, and in 1834 she was married to William Hoffstatter, in Ohio. They have had eleven children—John C., Mary A., William C., Jane A., Jacob W., Sylvia A. and Alice M., living; and Mathew, Sarah, Francis M. and James, dead. Mrs. Hoffstatter owns eighty acres of improved land, and has an orchard of about four acres. Her husband was killed by a mower while at work in some hay. She is a prominent member of the Baptist church.

Henry Schertinger engaged in the meat-market business in July, 1884.

A building was erected in the fall of 1881, 22x45, two stories high, for a hotel and grocery store. It is now operated as such by Richard W. Johnson.

Jackson & Cassil deal in agricultural implements.

The station at Orient was completed

and opened for business on the 14th of April, 1879.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

Marcus Hennesy built the first dwelling house in Orient. It was 24x24 in size.

Josiah R. Young and family were the first to permanently locate.

George Peat was the first business man to locate, coming in January, 1879, and embarking in the grain business.

The first child born in the place was to J. N. Colby and wife, in the fall of 1879.

Samuel Crumrine was the first inhabitant to be married, going to Ohio for his wife.

ORIENT CEMETERY.

The ground for the Orient cemetery was purchased in the fall of 1869, of Judson Morgan, at a consideration of twenty-five dollars, and consists of one acre, situated on the southwest quarter of section 16. The fencing and other needed improvements increased the cost to about one hundred and fifty dollars. William A. Hoffstatter was the first body interred October 6, 1869.

CHURCHES.

The Congregational church at Orient, was organized October 11, 1881. As they had no church building at that time, services were held at Sprague's hall. At present this organization has just completed an edifice 32x50, at a cost of about three thousand dollars. Rev. R. R. Adams was the first to preach after the organization had been effected, and Rev. James

Orvis preached the first sermon in the new building, July 6, 1884. Upon the organization of this church, the following were its first members: J. N. and Mary A. Colby, Mr. and Mrs. Batie, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Garlock, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Slocum, Herman D. Stowell, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Collins. Its first officers were as follows: J. N. Colby, J. Batie, deacons; F. M. Collins, clerk; S. N. Garlock, C. H. Slocum, Mrs. Collins, trustees; H. D. Stowell, treasurer. The officials of that church at present are: C. H. Slocum, treasurer; Mrs. S. N. Garlock, clerk; S. N. Garlock, J. Batie, deacons; S. N. Garlock, Dr. Monnett, C. H. Slocum, trustees. The church was incorporated January 27, 1882.

The Methodist church at Orient, first effected an organization about the year 1870 or 1871. They have no church building as yet and services are held at Sprague's Hall every two weeks. Its first membership consisted of the following persons: Maria Hastings, John Garmon, Mary Garmon, Hilda Spencer, D. E. Mitchell, Almira Witham, Caroline Mitchell. Rev. John Walton was the pioneer minister of this organization, while Rev. C. L. Smith presides over them at present. Their first officer consisted of D. E. Mitchell, leader. The present official positions are occupied by the following persons: D. E. Mitchell, Charles Theobald, G. A. Pierson, trustees; D. E. Mitchell, leader, Miss Maggie Bates, Mrs. Lizzie Theobald, stewards. The present membership numbers thirty-five.

CHAPTER XXV.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

The township bearing this name is in the northeastern corner, its east line joining Madison county, and its north, Guthrie county, with Harrison township on the south and Jefferson on the west. It is a full congressional township, comprising about 23,040 acres. The only stream of importance is North river, which flows in a diagonal course through sections 18, 19, 30, 29, 28, 33, 34, 35 and 36, passing from the latter into the adjoining county of Madison. On section 36 it makes a confluence with Grassy Run, which rises in the northwest corner of the township on section 6, and flows in a southeasterly direction through sections 5, 8, 9, 16, 21, 22, 27, 26 and 36. There are other branches and creeks, which furnish plenty of water for stock and practical purposes. No more beautiful and productive land can be found in the present hundred counties that make up the great Hawkeye State. "Beautiful!" "Grand!" is the oft-repeated exclamations of those who look upon the great fields of corn, wheat and oats which extend in every direction. The only timber of natural growth in the township is a small tract found in the southeastern part, along the two streams of water already named. But a large amount has been planted by the farmers and is now in thrifty growth. In its somewhat winding course the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific rail-

road passes through the northern part of sections 2, 3, 4 and 5, and part of the flourishing town of Stuart is found within the borders of this township, thus making its facilities for marketing most excellent. Withal, Lincoln can be considered as among the best farming localities in Iowa.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first steps toward the settlement of Lincoln were by Zimri Horner, who entered land October 24, 1854, on section 2, and moved thereon a few weeks afterward. Part of the land is now owned by A. Osborn. Mr. Horner was a native of Indiana, a straight-forward man, and a member of the Friend's church. He afterward went to Wyncotte, Iowa, and erected a mill, selling his farm in 1863 to A. L. McPherson.

The next settlement in Lincoln was made by John F. Coppock, shortly after that made by Zimri Horner, who purchased the farm now owned by Thomas Harris, in the center of the township, erecting a dwelling where the lone trees stand, on section 22. Coppock was a natural mechanic and a thorough-going man, and made some good improvements. He came from Indiana, to which state he afterward returned.

Calvin Carson entered eighty acres of land in 1854, but did not move upon it until 1855.

Albert Barnett came also in 1855, and settled on a farm on North river.

Robert Ewers settled at an early date near Stuart, on section 3, and kept the old house formerly known as the Octagon house.

Milton Mills was among the early settlers of Lincoln, and entered land on the southeast quarter of section 3, or the southwest quarter of section 2, it cannot be positively determined which.

Another pioneer settler in this township is found in the personage of William Stevens, who located on section 25, on the land now owned by Henry Cook. The farm was originally the property of A. L. McPherson, but the first improvements were made after Stevens came into possession of the same.

Orin Dinsmore came the same year as Stevens, who were relatives, which was about 1860.

Among the early settlers of this township was a man by the name of Garnett.

OTHER PROMINENT CITIZENS.

It is certainly a true saying, that promulgated by Emerson, that "biography is the only true history," and in this connection we present sketches of a few prominent citizens of the township, who settled somewhat later than those already named, but who also deserve attention and representation to make a work of this kind the more complete.

Among those who have nice homes in Lincoln township and made by their own exertions, is Abraham Sipe, living on section 12. He came to Adair county in the spring of 1870, buying one hundred and twenty acres of land. He has since added, making one hundred and sixty acres in all,

at present. For one to commence on an unimproved piece of land and subdue the wildness of nature is no easy task; trees have to be planted, buildings erected, and fences built. Mr. Sipe has a fine orchard, also a great plenty of small fruits, and surrounding his home a beautiful grove, making shade for summer and a defense from the blasts of winter. The only springs in this section of country are found on his farm. Two streams of water gush from the bosom of the earth to slake the thirst of man and beast within easy access. This makes the farm more valuable, which in connection with its high state of cultivation, is a desirable location. Mr. Sipe was born and reared on a farm, the date of his birth being November 11, 1829. His father was Samuel Sipe, a native of Pennsylvania. His mother was Barbara (Brubaker) Sipe, also a native of Pennsylvania. When Abraham was about seventeen years old the family removed to Indiana, and made their home in Randolph county till 1865, at which time they removed to Dallas county, Iowa, living at Redfield four years, and thence to Stuart, but stopping at the latter place only a few months before he settled on his farm. His parents both died in Randolph county. Miss Rachel, a daughter of David Hain, of Stuart, became his wife November 18, 1852. She is a native of Ohio, having been born in Clark county. They have five children—Joseph W., in Avoca, Iowa; Henry W., engaged in the bank at Perry; James R., Susan C., and Gertrude. Mr. Sipe is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics a democrat.

T. M. Newby took up his abode in Adair county, in 1870, settling in Lincoln township, on section 7. He took up eighty

acres, and improved the same, sold out in 1874, and bought one hundred and sixty acres on section 18, improved that, and sold it in 1881, but remaining on the place until spring of 1884, when he removed to section 6, where he remained for a short time, removing to Stuart. Mr. Newby was born in Morgan county, Indiana, March 10, 1839. His parents were Rix and Nancy Newby, *nee* Monicle, natives of the same place.

His enlistment in the service of the United States, was July 25, 1862, serving till June 8, 1865. He enlisted in Company C, 70th Indiana volunteers infantry, as high corporal, and was mustered in at Indianapolis. He was with Sherman, through from Chattanooga, and on his famous march to the sea, and back to the city of Washington; where he was mustered out. Returning home at the close of the war, he staid in Indiana till 1868, when he removed to Dallas county, Iowa, making that his home till spring of 1870. Mr. Newby has been a useful citizen of Adair county, serving the people in the capacity of assessor of Lincoln township since 1875 to the present time; is also member of town board. Was instrumental in establishing the Grand Army post in Stuart, and has been treasurer of the I. O. O. F. lodge for nine years. He was married to Miss Jemima E. Tansey, a native of the same county as himself. The marriage took place March 24, 1859. There were six children born to them—four sons and two daughters. Her death occurred November 7, 1879, and her remains were interred in the cemetery at Stuart. Mr. Newby now resides in the city of Stuart, Guthrie county, Iowa.

Seymour S. Middleton was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, near the city of Madison, July 19, 1848. He is the son of John D., and Harriet (Johnson) Middleton, both natives of Ohio, but at present living in Hutchison county, Dakota Territory. When nineteen years old, Seymour removed to Adair county with his parents and made it his home with them until his marriage, January 1st, 1871. His wife was formerly Miss Matilda Ewers, a native of Knox county, Ohio, and daughter of Robert Ewers, and was an early resident of Adair county. He built the round-house at Stuart. In 1869 he purchased a farm on section 14, eighty acres, there living till 1874, sold it and bought another farm in Penn township, Guthrie county, and in 1881, he bought his present farm, the north half of southeast quarter of section 10, but carries on adjoining farm, and makes grain raising his especial feature. Four children have been born to them—Otis V., Edna E., Leone M., Cay J. In politics, a green-backer, and is director of Independent district of Washington.

Samuel G. Chamberlin lives on the northwest quarter section 28, he came to Lincoln township in June, 1874, buying a rich piece of land, which was not improved to any extent. Mr. Chamberlin has put up a nice farm-house, and good barn; he has also set out a good orchard and nice grove, and the tidy appearance indicates a thorough knowledge of the way a home should be made beautiful. He has been engaged principally in grain raising since coming here, but is now making an effort to raise more stock. Has some fine Herefords and intends to make this a specialty in the future. The

subject of this sketch was born in Orleans county, Vermont, February 25, 1823, on a farm. His father was Joseph Chamberlin, born in Petersham, Massachusetts. His ancestors were English. He died in Orleans county, Vermont, in 1854. He was a diligent student of the bible, and a strong politician, first a democrat and later an abolitionist. His wife was Miss Nancy Cushing, of Windham, Vermont, born in the village of Putney, and was of Scotch origin. She also died in Orleans county. Samuel had learned the carpenter's trade, and at twenty years of age, went to Canada East, where he followed this occupation eight years. He was married in Canada, in September, 1848, to Miss Teresa H. Tabor, of Bedford, Canada East, and born in Trailburg. He next moved to Addison county, Vermont, and engaged with his brother one year in the manufacturing of plows. Resuming his trade, continued there four years. His next place of residence was in Morrow county, Ohio, where he followed carriage-making one year, and in 1857 removed to Cedar county, Iowa, at which place he purchased and improved a small farm. Mr. Chamberlin followed farming a number of years and again resumed his old occupation until he removed to Adair county. There were ten children born, eight of whom are now living—Harrison S., in Nebraska; Adelbert D., in Wyoming; Alma M. wife of D. S. Hale; Joseph H., Fred I., Octavius, Elsie and Zula. Is now serving the Independent district, North River, as treasurer.

George Waters lives on section 2. He came to Adair county from Illinois. Was born in Wilshire, England, August 12, 1800, coming to the United States in 1856.

He worked by the month the first two years, in Missouri. One son, Thomas, came with him to America, and lives in Kansas. His daughter came to Missouri, but subsequently removed to Australia. Mr. Waters lost his wife in England; his family numbered nine children. His present wife was Mrs. Maria N. Thompson, *nee* Norton, a native of Connecticut.

Thomas J. Simcoke, another of Lincoln's energetic and enterprising farmers, is a native of Randolph county, Indiana, born June 3, 1840. His father is John Simcoke, living near Guthrie Center, a native of Tennessee, and his mother was Mary Simcoke, *nee* Hodson, a native of North Carolina, where she was reared, and her death occurred in 1858. In the spring of 1866 Mr. Simcoke left Indiana and removed to Chariton county, Missouri, where he lived one year. He went from there to Dallas county, Iowa, and remained there one year, after which he came to his present location on section 10. He owns the northwest quarter of section 10, and the east half of the northeast quarter of section 9; one hundred and sixty acres of this farm is devoted to tame grass, and the remainder is mostly put to corn. The buildings are good, and a beautiful grove surrounds them. As nice an orchard as can be found in this vicinity, and set out by himself, is also found on this place. Mr. Simcoke has been engaged in raising shorthorn cattle, but is now taking an active interest in the Herefords, owning fifty to sixty cows, mostly shorthorns. He proposes to cross with the Herefords, having a very fine animal at the head of the herd. He also owns a fine messenger horse, and keeps for sale a number of good horses. His marriage occurred December

22, 1861, to Miss Lydia Macy, of Randolph county, Indiana, a daughter of Joseph Macy, and they have one child, Joseph O.

Joseph Barnett, now deceased, came to Adair county in 1868, and bought the south half of section 23, where his widow and a portion of the family reside at present. He improved this farm and set out a beautiful grove and excellent orchard. He was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, born September 15, 1820, and died on his farm in Lincoln township March 5, 1881. His parents were Thomas and Jane (Parks) Barnett. He was a blacksmith by trade, and made it a business from quite early in life, till the time of his demise. While in Pittsburgh working at his trade he met Miss Sarah Price, and they were married in 1845. She was a native of Ireland, but was raised at Pittsburgh. At the time of the gold excitement in 1852, he went to California and was gone about three years. Returning he lived again at Pittsburgh till 1861, when the family removed to Moline, Illinois, where he worked at his trade until the removal to Fulton, Muscatine county, where they remained till his removal to Adair county. Mr. Barnett, from the time he was twenty-one years old, was troubled with a cough, which prevented his working as hard as his ambition dictated. He was an honorable, upright and honest citizen, and gained hosts of friends. His remains were interred at Stuart, leaving a family of five children, four sons and one daughter—Joseph W., living in Summit township; Jay L., Scott P., William H. S., married and living near, and Minnie, now the wife of Seth Mount.

Henry Cook, so well known in the

county and other portions of the state, on account of his political work and strong adherence to the great republican party, made his advent into this world March 22, 1813. He was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in the village of Cookstown, his father, Abner Cook, was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was a chair maker and wheelwright by trade. His ancestors were all Quakers, and were descendants from William Penn's colony. The wife of Abner Cook was Margaret Alters, a native of Berlin, Summeret county, Pennsylvania. In 1826 the family removed to Indiana county, the same state, and after a few years' stay, to Armstrong county, and then again to Indiana county. Here Henry engaged in a store where he clerked some time. Then commenced working in a warehouse; after this he opened out a store and bakery, which he operated some four or five years, closing out this business he again engaged in a warehouse. In 1850 he took the census of Cambria county, and in 1851 went to California, and remained till 1858. He was financially successful and cleared, on an average, fifty dollars per month. Returning home, he concluded to remove west, doing so, he located in Muscatine county, and lived on a farm there about ten years, making about \$5,000. In 1868 he came to Adair and bought two hundred and sixty acres; his removal, however, dates from April, 1869. He now owns five hundred acres of land in the county, one hundred and sixty acres in Walnut township. The improvements have all been made by himself and family. There were twenty acres broken and a small house erected on the south line of the farm. He now has a fine

farm-house, situated on a rise of ground; this location is fine, the water running in every direction from the house, affording a dry and pleasant location. A grove of some four acres, including a good orchard, surrounds the place. Stock attracts Mr. Cook's attention almost exclusively; like the other good farmers, he finds the raising of grain very discouraging, and has been for some time almost exclusively giving his attention to the raising of good cattle and hogs.

His wife was Miss Catherine A. Fuller, born and reared in Pennsylvania; they were married in 1845, and they have had eight children, only two of whom are living—John L. lives in Summit township, and Willard J., a man of marked ability. Mr. Cook has served his township as trustee and sub-director; he has taken an active part in the schools of the township, and especially his own district, being always in favor of good teachers. He has fixed ideas and great determination in the cause of right, regardless of the enmities it might secure to him from those who disagree with him.

William F. Gordon was born in Donegal, Ireland, on the 23d of February, 1838. His father, William Gordon, was a native of Ireland, but emigrated to the region of the iron mines in Pennsylvania in 1855, where he remained some two and a half years, and then came to Scott county, Iowa, and in 1871 to Grove township, Adair county, where he died in 1875. His wife's maiden name was Jane McHugh, also a native of Ireland, and who died in Adair county in 1881. William F. enlisted in Muscatine county, Iowa, in 1861 in Company C, 2d Iowa infantry, and served up to May 9, 1862, when he lost his right

limb in the battle of Corinth, and was honorably discharged August 11, 1862, at St. Louis, Missouri, and returned to his home at Stockton, Muscatine county. When he was able he rented land there and farmed. He was married October 31, 1867, to Miss Eliza Chambers, a daughter of William Chambers, senior, who is now a resident of Lincoln township. He sold in Muscatine county and bought a farm in Grove township, Adair county, which he also sold and bought his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 30. He has improved it and built a fine house on the southeast corner of the farm, and intends to make stock-raising a principal feature. The land is all under cultivation, and there is a creek in close proximity to the barn. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have eight children—William, Mary, Jane, Nan, Thomas, Carrie, Nellie G., and Lizzie F. Mr. Gordon is school director in the district of Harmony.

William Chambers lives on the northeast quarter of section 32, and also owns the southeast quarter of section 29. He came to Adair county in 1869, but had bought the land in the winter of 1868. He has made good improvements on the farm, having a good house and out-buildings, and has a grove containing six acres including his orchard. He was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, in November, 1819, being the son of James and Jane (Gordon) Chambers. William moved to Philadelphia and remained there till 1861 working at the weaver's trade, and then came to Muscatine county, Iowa, staying there three years, then coming to Adair county. He was married in 1856 to Eliza

Baird, a native of Ireland, and they have six children—Eliza, Anna, William, Thomas, John and Mary. The family are members of the M. E. church. The Chambers family are among the prominent families of Lincoln township.

Thomas P. Neville, one of the prominent farmers and stock-raisers of Lincoln township, was born in Henry county, Illinois, on the 1st of May, 1842, his parents being Patrick and Jane (Pounds) Neville. Thomas was raised on a farm and received his education in the district schools of Henry county, Illinois, and still owns a farm in that county. In 1870 he came to Lincoln township, Adair county, and bought eighty acres of land on section 34, in which section he now owns two hundred and forty acres, all under cultivation; has running water on the farm and has made all the improvements himself. He is principally engaged in raising grain and hogs, and intends to make stock-raising a specialty. He was married December 11, 1883, to Miss Josie Elliott, a native of Indiana, but who was raised in Harrison township, Adair county. She was a teacher in this county, teaching a number of terms. Thomas has taught for ten winters, seven of which were in this county. In politics he is a republican, and has held most all of the township offices, including supervisor and justice of the peace.

Luther Gear was born in Butler county, Ohio, December 15, 1821, his parents being A. C. and Lavina Freeman. In 1852 he went to Mercer county, Illinois, settling on a farm and remaining there three years, when he bought land in Muscatine county, Iowa, and moved to that point, where he remained eleven years,

then selling out and removing to Scott county. After remaining there three years he came to Adair county and purchased two hundred and forty acres of land, and has added to it till he now owns three hundred and forty-three acres, and carries on mixed farming. In 1880 he removed to Dexter, but returned again in 1882, and now oversees the farm. He has a nicely situated farm under cultivation, and the river runs through his farm, thus giving a good water supply. His place contains a nice grove and an orchard. He was married in Ohio, in 1843, to Miss Elizabeth Moore, and has had twelve children, two of whom are now dead.

Among the prominent citizens of Lincoln township we must not fail to mention Allen M. Davis. He was born in Highland county, Ohio, September 17, 1833, being the son of Branson and Martha M. (Zimmerman) Davis, the former being of English descent, and the latter of German. Allen was married in 1854, to Miss Caroline Lucas, who died in 1858, leaving two children—Jacob B. and Franklin, both living in St. Joe, Missouri, and in a hardware store. Mr. Davis went to Knox county, Illinois, in 1858, and remained there till 1861, when he enlisted in Company D, 7th Illinois cavalry, and was under Pope and Grant. He served till the fall of 1863, when he was honorably discharged. He was wounded at Coffville, and was in the hospital for a time. He entered the army as a corporal and was mustered out a sergeant. After his discharge, he again returned to Knox county, remaining one year, then going to Monroe, Jasper county, and from there to Dallas county, near Wauke. Remained there one year, then going to Dexter, in

1867, where he built a house east of town, and laid out an addition to Dexter, called Davis's Addition to Dexter. He came to Lincoln township, Adair county, in 1870, and settled on section 13, where he bought eighty acres of land, and also eighty more on section 14. He now owns the west half of section 14, which is under cultivation, and is making grain and stock-raising a business. He has a nice residence, surrounded by a grove. His farm is fenced in by osage hedge, having four hundred rods of the same. He was married August 13, 1864, to Susan Foster. His children are—Vesper, Dwight F., Harry A., Ed and Doud. His present wife was Sarah J. Taylor. Mr. Davis is a member of the G. A. R.

Rolland C. Eversull is one of Ohio's sons, Hamilton county claiming him as his birthplace. He was born September 3, 1843. His father was George W. Eversull, a native of Hamlin county, Ohio, and the date of his birth 1805. His demise occurred September 30, 1871. He was of German descent—a hard-working and respected man. Rolland's mother was Elizabeth (Robertson) Eversull, also a native of Ohio. They raised a large family. Four sons came to Iowa—Charles W., William R., Rolland C., and Elsten. The subject of this sketch left Ohio in 1867, and settled in Illinois, at Monmouth, and from there to Missouri, Des Moines, and Prairie City. His trip to Missouri was made on foot, returning to Knoxville, Iowa, and remained some time. He was married at this place, to Miss Eusebia Rigg, of Washington, Guernsey county, Ohio. She was a daughter of John Rigg, a Quaker. She had lived at Knoxville since two years old. In the

spring of 1870 they came to Adair county, and settled on section 26, which land he had purchased the year previous. His farm of one hundred and twenty acres is under a good state of cultivation. To show the intrepidity of these people, when they first came here, it is only necessary to say they moved into their house before a board was nailed up around to keep out the rain and vermin; such times as the settler of a new country sees, are seldom forgotten. They have raised a family of four children—Edna E., born September 2, 1870; Arthur, born November 28, 1874; George W., born January 15, 1879; Frank M., born October 14, 1881. The date of his enlistment into the service of the United States was in the spring of 1862. He was in Company D, 70th Ohio infantry, 4th division, 3d brigade, and 15th army corps; was in battles Atlanta the 22d and 28th, Mission Ridge, and with Sherman to the sea. He was on active duty all the time, but suffered a sunstroke on the battlefield at Atlanta. He was mustered in at Cincinnati and out at Washington. Elsten Eversull, a brother of Rolland, was born September 10, 1850. He came to Adair county from Ohio in 1873, and now owns thirty-three acres of good land here. He makes his home with Rolland. He is a member of the district board and is a democrat. Charles W. Eversull owns one hundred and three acres on sections 35 and 26; was born in Ohio in 1837. He came to Iowa from Monmouth, Illinois, where he had lived a period of fifteen years. The Eversull brothers are hard-working men, and are making their way steadily and surely.

Richard Mount, one of the prominent

men of Lincoln township, was born in Warren county, Ohio, June 14, 1827. His father, Ralph Mount, was a native of New Jersey, but removed to Rossburg, Warren county, Ohio, in the early days, and from there went to Knox county, Illinois, in 1844, where he bought and improved land, and died there in 1872. He was a religious man and a hard worker, and cleared from the stump one hundred and sixty acres in Ohio. Richard's mother was formerly a Miss Hannah Templeton, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and the daughter of Richard Templeton, a slaveholder at one time, but who gave them their freedom before the war broke out. He moved to Warren county, Ohio, where Mr. Mount's father became acquainted with and married his daughter. Richard Mount left home in 1848 and opened a farm in Knox county. He was married November 3, 1848, to Miss Harriet M. Belden, a sister of Joel W. Belden, and the daughter of Aaron and Sarah Belden. They have five living children—Seth W., married Minnie Barnett, and lives in Lincoln township; Albert C., who is in business in Des Moines, and who grows a large amount of corn; Joel W., in Des Moines, with his brother; Hattie, the wife of Charles Thompson; John F., living at home. Mr. Mount owns two hundred and forty acres of land in Lincoln township, on section 24, and an eighty acre farm in Harrison township, section 4. They are engaged in stock-raising and shipping, the farm being well adapted for stock-raising. Richard is a republican and works for the party's aggrandizement, and was a delegate to the late state convention. He served three terms as justice of the peace.

Alfred Osborn, a stock-raiser and farmer, and a prominent citizen of Lincoln township, was born in Maine, August 22, 1815, his parents being J. and Betsy (Jackson) Osborn, both natives of Maine. In 1836 Alfred left Maine and went to Illinois, but received his education in the district schools at Bloomfield, and at the Redfield seminary. He has taught school in Maine, Illinois, and Penn township, Guthrie county, Iowa. About the year 1840 he commenced mercantile life in Oquauqua, and from there went to Greenbush, where he combined stock-dealing. In 1866 he moved to Omaha, Nebraska, where he remained till 1869, when he came to Adair county and bought four hundred acres of land. He also owns a good stock-farm in Guthrie county, and raises beef cattle. Mr. Osborn has been married three times, once in Maine, once in Illinois, and to his present wife, December 25, 1852. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Bingham, the daughter of Person and Maria (Keen) Bingham. They have eight children—Alfred H., Charles S., Kittie, Herbert, Giles C., Willis, Fanny and Rufus S. Mr. Osborn's father removed to Illinois and eventually died there. Mrs. Osborn's parents removed to Iowa, where they both died. Kittie Osborn, a daughter of Alfred, is a school-teacher, having graduated at Ames, Iowa, in 1883. In politics Mr. Osborn is an active republican.

Samuel Disney is a native of Fairfax county, Virginia, and was born December 17, 1847, his parents being Richard and Jane (Gant) Disney, both of whom are dead, the former dying when Samuel was quite young. He lived on a farm in Virginia till after his twenty-second birth-

day, when he went to Knox county, Ohio, and worked on a farm till 1873, then removing to Lincoln township, Adair county, where he bought one hundred and twenty acres on section 4. The house is located on the northeast corner of his farm and is surrounded by a fine grove. He has a good bearing orchard, has plenty of running water and has no waste land, one hundred and fifteen acres is under cultivation and the balance is in meadow. His father served as a captain in the Mexican war, and Samuel enlisted in 1862 in the confederate army in Company B, Black Horse cavalry, and served as a scout. He was married in Ohio in December, 1872, to Miss Corina Fiddler, a native of Knox county, Ohio, and the daughter of William F. Fiddler. They have seven children—Herbert, Celesta, Emma, Myrtie, Clarence, Mary and an infant. Samuel and wife belong to the M. E. church and he is a republican.

Lorenzo D. Aultman, farmer and stock-raiser on section 3, was born in Holmes county, Ohio, on the 3d of January, 1858, his father being Joshua Aultman. With his parents he moved to Douglas county, Illinois, when he was five years of age, and remained there three years; then going to Muscatine, Iowa, where they lived for five years, then coming to Adair county, Lincoln township, and settling on the farm where he now resides. In 1880 he went to Colorado, prospecting, but returned to Adair, and a short time afterward went to Manning, Carroll county, where he ran a meat market under the firm name of L. D. Aultman & Co., for some two years. He then returned to Adair county, and is on the farm of his brother, J. Aultman. By his own exer-

tions while on the farm Lorenzo obtained a fair education. He was married December 24, 1883, to Miss Nancy H. Rourk, daughter of J. Rourk, of Pella, Iowa. The farm contains two hundred and forty acres of fine land, and he is engaged in raising shorthorns, and at present has fifteen head of pure bloods. He also makes a business of selling fine stock for breeding purposes.

Joel W. Belden is a native of Greenfield, state of New York, born January 22, 1821, in Saratoga county; he was reared on a farm. When but four years of age the family removed to Genesee county, where he lived till his eighteenth year. The next place he removed to was Knox county, Illinois, and engaged in farming at Galesburg, until the spring of 1876, at which time he removed to Adair county. He owns the southwest quarter of section 13. His parents were Aaron and Sarah (Wood) Belden. Augusta (Glyde) Belden was a native of Summer-setshire, England, and daughter of Benjamin Glyde and Mary (Belyn) Glyde. They came to America in 1839, locating at Pittsburgh, removing to Kewanee, Henry county, Illinois. Mr. Belden was married September 10, 1851, to Miss (Augusta Glyde), and six children have blessed the union—Laura, wife of John Cook, of Summit township; Ann, wife of Joseph W. Barnett, also living in Summit; Marcus M. carrying on the farm; Mary, Charlotte, and LeRoy; Marcus and Laura have taught. This location, where Mr. Belden lives, is fine. He has a nice yard set out to different kinds of trees and shrubs, the house setting back a little way from the road; a beautiful grove of trees surrounds the house, and his farm is

under a good state of cultivation, with running water and good pasturage.

Christopher D. Whittaker was born in Pennsylvania, in Allegheny county, July 1, 1835. Reared on a farm until eighteen years of age. Son of Aaron and Ann (Dellenbaugh) Whittaker. His father was a native of the same county, and his mother of Switzerland. He died in Pennsylvania, and she still lives there. The subject of this sketch went to California in April, 1856, and worked in the mines there, and was quite successful in accumulating considerable of the "yellow earth." Not liking a miner's life, he concluded to return to the east in the spring of 1865, settling in the city of Pittsburgh, he learned the trade of stair-building, and worked at the same about nine years. In 1870 he came to Adair county and purchased the northeast quarter of section 30, but did not move to the place until 1875. The improvements have all been made by himself; he has about one hundred acres under cultivation, and is engaged principally in grain raising. North river cuts through the northeast corner of his farm, making this one of the best of farms for the successful raising of stock. In 1884 Mr. Whittaker erected a good house, and is settled in this location permanently. Miss Dora Moore, a daughter of John Moore, became his wife December 8, 1880, and two children have blessed the union—Christopher Roscoe and Nellie May. Mr. Whittaker is one of those genial men, making friends wherever he goes, is a kind and obliging neighbor, and a man who has a mind of his own.

HISTORICAL EVENTS.

The first death which occurred in Lin-

coln township was a son of Zimri Horner, William, who died January 7, 1862, at the age of eight years, seven months and twenty days.

The next death was that of Robert Ewers, who died March 16, 1864.

The first ground in the township was broken by either Zimri Horner or John Coppock, it is not positively known which. They also planted the first corn, sowed the first wheat, etc.

The first school-house in Lincoln was commenced in 1862 and completed in 1863.

The first school was taught at the dwelling of Robert Ewers prior to the completion of a school-house. Rebecca Macy, *nee* Hadley, was the teacher.

The first marriage in the township occurred in July, 1868. The contracting parties were Charles Smith and Harriet Nelson, solemnized by Rev. J. W. McPherson.

The first religious services were held during the fall and winter of 1868, at a school-house then known as the Lindley school-house, but which has since been removed, and is now known as the Frost school-house. Rev. J. W. McPherson had several appointments during the fall and winter season of 1868.

ORGANIC.

Lincoln township was organized in 1861. The following were the first officers elected: Milton Mills, member of board of supervisors; Robert Ewers, justice of the peace; Zimri Horner, clerk; John Compton, assessor. The present officers of the township are: John S. Lennington, assessor; A. P. McPherson, clerk; William Stevens, justice of the peace.

Union church of Lincoln township has been organized for several years representing all denominations. They hold services every two weeks at the school-house in the independent district of Mount Vernon. Sabbath-school is also held at the same place, by this organization.

North river Union Sunday-school was first organized in the summer of 1882, when B. F. Fry was elected superintendent. H. M. Ticknor is superintendent at present. The school has always been in good working order and has an average attendance of about thirty-five. Divine services are also sometimes held at this place.

LONE TREE STOCK FARM.

This beautiful tract of land owned by Thomas Harris, and called by the above name, is situated on section 22. The reason it is so called is in consequence of there being a native tree standing on the prairie, away from all others, and so tall that it can be seen from a great distance. This farm has not been used exclusively for breeding purposes, but at the present time we find a number of good horses lately purchased. The proprietors of the horses are Thomas Harris and McEldwiney. They have one English draught-horse—Black Sampson, called by the proprietors Othello—weighing one thousand eight hundred pounds, seventeen and three-fourth hands high, coal black, and a very active draught-horse. This is one of the finest horses in Iowa, and is the admiration of all who see him. Cleveland Bay's Hindoo Chief, imported by the Bremer county Horse Importing Company, September, 1882. A beautiful horse, three years old, and a very dark bay.

Luck's All—bright bay with black points, foaled 1879. Sixteen and three fourth hands high, weighing one thousand six hundred and ten pounds; very fine style and action. Would the work admit of it we could speak at a much greater length on the merits of these horses. The gentlemen who own them are always pleased to show people around. Large herds of cattle, and droves of hogs are found here, and the industry proves very lucrative.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pleasant Ridge independent school district, embracing sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, has a school-house upon the northwest corner of section 12. At the time of the erection of this building it was considered the best in the township, among country school-houses. It is well supplied with maps, globe, books for reading, etc., has patent seats and contains rooms for library, dinner closet, etc. The first teacher in this district was Mattie Trunky, while the present is Kittie Osborn. The first officers were: A. Sipe, president; M. W. Haver, secretary; A. Osborn, C. A. Ostrander, members of school board. The present officials are: A. Sipe, president; James Sipe, secretary; George Wright, treasurer, and A. Osborn, Joseph Engal, members of school board.

Independent school district of Washington includes three sections—3, 9 and 10. The district was organized in 1875, and a school-house erected upon the southwest corner of section 3. Previous to the Independent organization, it was a sub-district, with a somewhat ancient-built house for school purposes. The old house was subsequently sold at public sale to R. S. Kirkpatrick, and moved upon his farm,

where it now serves in the capacity of an out-building. The new school-house is 20x26 in size, and was erected at a cost of \$700. It is furnished with patent seats, and in good repair generally. The first teacher in this district was the present county superintendent of schools, M. W. Haver. Wilda McCollum is the present teacher. There is generally eight months of school in the year, and sometimes nine. The first officers of the district were—T. J. Simcoke, secretary; F. Whaley, treasurer; R. F. Smith, president; L. S. Middleton and E. S. Oakes constitute the present school board—F. Whaly, treasurer; T. J. Simcoke, secretary.

Prairie Queen independent school district consists of sections 17, 18, 19 and 20. The school-house of this district is located on the northwest corner of section 20, and was erected during the fall and winter of 1874. The first school held in the district was in the summer of 1874, when the granary of James Birchard, on section 20, was fitted up in a comfortable condition, in which the school was taught by Lydia Clifford. The next term was taught at the residence of Charles Lockwood, on section 18, by this same lady. William Reynolds was director at that time. The present officers of this district are: F. X. Bardin, secretary; G. D. Whittum, president; G. D. Whittum, acting-treasurer; A. Amsbough and James Ryan, school board.

Mount Vernon independent school district, composed of sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, has a school-house 24x32 on the northwest corner of section 24, erected in the fall of 1870. The first school in the district was held at the dwelling of Joseph Barnett in the winter of 1869, with M.

W. Haver, now county superintendent, as first teacher. In 1875 it was made an independent district and the following officers elected: A. N. Tate, president; A. M. Davis, treasurer; James McBride, secretary; with F. O. Hinkson as first teacher. Lois Gray is the present teacher. The school is well supplied with maps, charts, globe, encyclopedia, Hill's manual of forms, History of England, United States, unabridged dictionary, etc., and has a library and hall in the front part of the building. The present officers of the district are as follows: A. M. Davis, president; S. N. Mount, secretary; S. P. Barnett, treasurer; Franklin Mount, E. Edwards, members of school board.

Lincoln Center independent school district, embracing sections 15, 16, 21 and 22, has a school-house 30x40 feet in size, on the southeast corner of section 16, which is in first-class condition in every respect. When the school-house was first erected in 1869 this territory was a township district, and in 1870 two terms of school were taught by Etta Steavens, with Thomas Harris as director. At that time the district was discontinued for want of a sufficient number of scholars, and subdivided off to three other districts—section 16 in Pleasant Hill, sections 15 and 22 in Mount Vernon, and section 21 in North river. After the subdivision of independent districts in December, 1880, Lincoln Center was organized with the following officers: William Nelson, William McKee, Thomas Harris, directors; William Nelson, president; Thomas Harris, secretary; Shelton Shauholzer, treasurer. The present officers of this district are: Thomas Harris, William

McKee, S. Hanley, directors; S. Hanley, president; Thomas Harris, secretary; Alex McKee, Jr., treasurer. To Ida Martin belongs the credit of being the first teacher in the newly-organized district, who taught a term of twelve weeks. Annie M. Lynch taught the two last terms of school.

Bailey independent school district embraces sections 25, 26, 35 and 36. The school-house stands on the southwest corner of section 25, erected in the fall of 1868, and is 20x28 feet in size. In the winter of the same year, a term of two months was taught by Reno Stevens, for which he received ninety dollars, there being five scholars in attendance. The director at that time was William Stevens. In 1875 the district was made an independent one, and the following officers were elected: Richard Gettings, president; Henry Cook, treasurer; E. R. Daniels, secretary. The present officers are: E. Eversull, secretary; George Robinson, president; Henry Cook, treasurer. George Bailey is the present teacher.

North River independent school district which includes sections 27, 28, 33 and 34, has a school-house in the southwest corner of section 27, erected in 1870. Prior to this, however, a term of school was taught by Mrs. Stevens, during the winter of 1869, in a small shed fitted up for a school-room, on the east half of the northeast quarter of section 28. The first teacher in the new school-house was Edward Morris. Samuel G. Chamberlain is the president last elected; Albert Tictluor, secretary; Benjamin Fry, John Gettings, members of the school board.

Harmony independent school district embraces sections 29, 30, 31 and 32. The school-house is situated on the southwest

corner of section 29. It is 20x26 in size, and was erected in the fall of 1874. Frank Gilpatrick taught the first term of school in the district during the winter of 1874-5. When the district was first organized it was known as a sub-district, with N. W. Young, director. In the spring of 1875 the township was divided into independent districts and it was given its present name—Harmony. The following are the present officers: William Gordon, president; C. D. Whitaker, secretary; J. Coffman, treasurer; William Gordon, C. D. Whitaker, John Chambers, members of school board. Effie Young taught the summer term of 1884. The school is as well furnished and equipped as any in the township.

Thomas Harris came to Adair county, Lincoln township, in 1869, and purchased the west half of section 22, and has since added to his possessions until he now has eight hundred and eighty acres, all in a body, of as fine land as is to be found in the state, and all under cultivation. He has a nice residence, and an orchard and a large grove for protection. He has a very desirable farm, and has all the barns and other buildings necessary, and it is his intention to engage in the stock business. He was born on the 7th day of February, 1837, near Bath, England, and was the son of James and Hester (Flower) Harris. James Harris, Thomas' father, came to America in 1868, and lived with his son. While in the old country he had a farm of three hundred and fifty acres. His death occurred April 13, 1882, being eighty years of age at the time. Hester Harris, the mother of Thomas, was a native of England, and was born in July, 1803, and now lives with her son. The

subject of this sketch came to America in 1857, and remained in New York from May till October the same year, when he came to Muscatine county, Iowa, where he farmed up to 1861, at which time he enlisted in Company B, 7th Iowa infantry, and served to the close of the war. He was mustered out as first duty sergeant. He was taken prisoner at Shiloh and paroled after two weeks' imprisonment, and was wounded at Vicksburg, and spent three months in the hospital. Among the principal engagements in which he took part, we mention Shiloh, Jackson, Vicksburg and Spanish Fort. He was en-

gaged in Alabama for two years on a cotton plantation as a companion for a young planter, and was in the internal revenue service in the second district of Alabama, which position he resigned to take effect in February, 1869. He was married in Columbus, Georgia, May 28, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Roper, a daughter of Dr. Roper. They have four children—Ada, George, Bessie and Josie. He is an active worker in the republican party, and has frequently been a delegate, and is a member of the A. F. and A. M., the Grand Army of the Republic and other organizations.

CHAPTER XXVI.

GROVE TOWNSHIP.

This subdivision of Adair county is one of the best to be found within its borders. It is well watered with Middle river, Grand river, Turkey creek and numerous smaller branches throughout the township. It is what might be termed a prairie township, there being but little timber of natural growth, which is found in small quantities along the streams. Grove township is bounded upon the north by Jefferson, on the east by Harrison, on the south by Lee, and on the west by Prussia. The soil is of a rich, dark, sandy loam, very productive, and is tilled by a thrifty and prosperous class of farmers. It is a full congressional township, com-

prising about twenty-three thousand and forty acres.

When this territory was set off and organized in 1860, the name Grove was suggested by Jacob Bruce, one of the pioneers of Jefferson township, and adopted by the people.

ORGANIC.

The official organization of Grove township occurred in 1860. At the first election in November of that year the following officers were elected: P. C. Barrows, clerk; S. Barrows, justice of the peace; John Bruce, member of board of supervisors; J. M. Witt, Jacob Bruce, S. Bar-

rows, trustees; J. M. Witt, P. C. Barrows, constables; Jacob Bruce, road supervisor; S. Barrows, assessor. The present township officials are as follows: S. Wilson, clerk; P. O. Swisher, assessor; John McCrea, C. M. Tarr, A. R. Oldham, trustees; E. C. Crawford, Benjamin Barker, justices of the peace; Charles Sackett, constable; D. W. Young, president of school board.

CEMETERY.

In June, 1877, five acres in the southeast corner of section 9 were purchased from the heirs of H. N. Peck, at a consideration of forty-five dollars, for a cemetery. The first interment was the body of a man by the name of Aiken.

POST-OFFICE.

Groveland post-office was established in 1870, with Frederick Hodges as postmaster. He held the office until April, 1872, when Asa Wilson was appointed, who continued as postmaster for seven years, when Hugh Gray was appointed. In July, 1880, the office was removed to a more central part of the township, on section 21. M. Howell was then appointed, who served in that capacity until the spring of 1884, when the present incumbent—a Mr. Walbridge—was appointed.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first steps taken toward the settlement of Grove township, were by J. R. Pierce, who entered land in 1856. He resided here about four years when he removed to Kansas, where he still lives.

A gentleman by the name of W. H. Brainard entered land in Grove township, in 1857.

James McMaster, a pioneer settler of Grove township, located a claim on section 4 in an early day. He remained here a number of years, after which he removed to Creston, where he died.

John Wagner, one of the pioneer settlers of Grove township, came in the spring of 1869 and settled upon section 29. He remained here until 1875, when he removed to Guthrie county.

James Merritt also came in the spring of 1869, and settled upon section 29. In 1875 he emigrated with his family to Kansas, where they now reside.

In April, 1869, Fred Schutze entered land on section 29, being among the first settlers of Grove township.

P. O. Swisher came in March, 1870, and entered land on section 20, where he still resides.

F. M. Swisher came in 1869, and settled upon section 20. He resided in Guthrie county several years previous to his residence in this county. His present residence is now in the state of Kansas.

Gordon Shanklin was also among the early settlers of Grove. He located on section 4, where he remained until 1882, when he removed to Guthrie county.

PROMINENT CITIZENS.

In this connection we present the sketches of the personal history of some of the prominent settlers of Grove, who are among the later settlers of the township, but prominent in its citizenship of to-day. Although space forbids a personal mention of all, enough are given to make it both complete and interesting, while on the contrary it would be both cumbersome and monotonous.

John McCrea, one of the most promi-

nent men of Grove township, is a native of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and was born December 12, 1832, and was there reared. His parents, Thompson and Anna (McKessen) McCrea, were also born in that county. From the time he was eleven years of age he was on the tow-path until he was fifteen years of age, when he took charge of a boat, and then learned the carpenter trade. The only education Mr. McCrea received was from a book which he got hold of on the tow-path and studied. In 1855 he went to Davenport, Iowa, where he followed the trade of carpenter and joiner till 1860, when he married and went to farming, and has continued the same ever since. When he arrived in Davenport he had only about six dollars and fifteen cents with him, having worked his way on a steamboat from Pittsburgh. In February, 1880, he came to Grove township, Adair county, to his present location on section 33. He was married February 14, 1860, to Ann G. Skiles, a native of Pennsylvania. They have six children living—James T., Clara B., Porter T., Harvey C., Roy E. and Nettie L. There are two dead—Maggie and Robert. Mr. McCrea is a republican in politics, and has been honored by offices a number of times, being now a member of the county board of supervisors, and is the nominee of the same party for the next term. He is also a trustee of Grove township, and has been school director, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. He has a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres, and all in a good state of cultivation.

Samuel Wilson, son of Asa and Hannah (Hopkins) Wilson, natives of New York, was born in Washington county, New York. When six years of age he went

with his parents to Ohio, where he received an education in the common schools and at Auburn seminary. In 1871 he came to Iowa, locating on section 28, where he still lives, and owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in a good state of cultivation, on which is an orchard of five acres. He is a member and also an elder of the Presbyterian church, and has held the offices of township clerk and treasurer. He was married November 1, 1855, to Mary W. Hawley, of Lawrence county, Ohio, and have three children living—Alice M., Robert M., Wallace.

Charles D. Sackett, who resides on section 29, is a native of Delaware county, Ohio, and was born December 17, 1840. He came with his parents to McLean county, Illinois, when twelve years of age, and in August, 1861, enlisted in Company I, 3d Illinois cavalry, as a private, and was discharged as second lieutenant in September, 1865. He was in the Sherman Vicksburg campaign, Arkansas Post, Pea Ridge, with General A. J. Smith, at Cupola, and with General Thomas at Nashville, Tennessee, and was sent to Devil's Lake to keep the Indians in check in 1865. He then returned to Illinois, where he remained until 1874, when he came to Iowa, locating where he now resides. He has a farm of eighty acres, and owns an interest in eighty acres on section 10. April 25, 1864, he was married to Mary Gordon, of Franklin county, Ohio. They have ten children—George G., Lucy L., Arthur, Mabel, Gertrude, Abe, Charles E., Bertha, Ella, and Jessie. Mr. Sackett was assessor and secretary of the school board for two terms, and is the present constable of the township. He is also a member of the G. A. R.

A. G. Hoadley was one of the first settlers of the township. He was born in Chittenden county, Vermont, July 26, 1836, and was the son of Enoch and Samantha (Flag) Hoadley. When eighteen years of age, he went to Ogle county, Illinois, where he remained until 1860, when he came to Madison county, Iowa, and in 1865 purchased his present farm, which was then prairie, where he has since lived. The farm consists of two hundred and ninety acres. He was married January 14, 1858, to Patience G. Ten Broeke, a native of New Jersey. They have ten children living—Willard C., Harry T., Albert N., Jennie E., Jessie M., Nelson V., Verne B., Frank, Arthur B., Eddie C. There is an orchard on the place of about two acres.

Hiram Sackett, a native of Delaware county, Ohio, was born February 22, 1832. He is the son of Elijah and Malinda (Lee) Sackett, and was the second child of a family of thirteen. He spent most of his life in Ohio at farming. In September, 1874, he emigrated to Iowa, settling on section 24 in this township, but subsequently came to section 26, where he resides at present, on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, on which are a natural grove and an orchard of about an acre. He was married October 7, 1861, to Mary E. Brown, a native of Delaware county, Ohio, and the daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Hedges) Brown. They have seven children—Lyman E., Frank, Dudley, Harry, Orville, Clark, Lillian, the latter dying January 17, 1869, at the age of four years. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church, and is republican in politics.

Jacob Rush, of Grove township, was

born in Montgomery county, Ohio, May 31, 1853. When five years of age, his parents removed to Whitley county, but the location not suiting them they went to Wayne county, Iowa. From there Jacob came to Adair county, and has since remained, pursuing the life of a farmer and stock-raiser, having attended the county schools and acquired a common school education. He has a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, all of which is under cultivation, and five acres of natural grove. He is a democrat in politics, though he has never sought for office.

J. P. Irish was born in Erie county, New York, August 25, 1837, and is the son of Jeduthun and Phoebe (Harrington) Irish. He came with his parents to DeKalb county, Illinois, when three years of age, where he resided until eighteen years of age, when they removed to Cedar county, Iowa, and in 1874 he came to his present location in this township, where he owns three hundred and seventy-five acres of land, all under cultivation and finely improved. He was married February 17, 1858, to Mary A. Craig, daughter of William Craig, of Scott county, Iowa, and have had five children—Olinda E., Ametta J., Roscoe E., Cora M. and Arthur O., deceased.

Alexander Montgomery, deceased, was born near Toronto, February 12, 1825, and was the son of Alexander and Rebecca (Wilson) Montgomery. He was married February 23, 1846, to Jane Chapman, daughter of William and Ellen (White) Chapman, natives of Canada. She was the eldest of a family of eleven children. They resided in Canada until 1870, when they came to Adair county,

settling near Stuart, and in 1880 came to their present farm in this township. They had nine children—J. T., Joseph, Rebecca, George, Frank, Eleanor, Fred, William and Ernest. July 3, 1875, Mr. Montgomery was at Greenfield attending a celebration. He started home in company with his wife and two children—Eleanor and Fred, and his eldest son's wife and her three children, and Mr. Baker, and while attempting to ford the Middle river five of the number were drowned—Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Baker, Mrs. J. T. Montgomery and her two children. Mrs. Montgomery is at present pleasantly situated on a fine farm of four hundred acres, with a nice residence and good improvements. Her two sons, William and Ernest, manage the farm.

W. E. Walbridge is a native of Vermont. He was born in Bennington, March 8, 1856, and was the fifth child of a family of eight children. At the age of twenty-one he went to New York city, and was engaged in a wholesale establishment. He enlisted in Company A, 4th Vermont regiment, in September, 1861, and after his discharge returned to Vermont. In the spring of 1873 he came to Des Moines, Iowa, and engaged in the gardening business, and in the spring of 1884 exchanged his property there for his present farm. He was married June 14, 1860, to Anna Rice, of Bennington, Vermont. They have three children—Charles S., William E., and Eugene H.

E. C. Dorsey was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 18, 1825, and was the son of William H. and Catharine A. Dorsey. When seven years of age he went with his parents to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and when eighteen years old learned

the carpenter's trade. After a residence in Ohio and Illinois he came to Johnson county, Iowa, and in March, 1877, came to this township, and in 1883 purchased his present place. He was married January 16, 1845, to May A. Bryson, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and has eleven children living and two dead; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and republican in politics.

Wash Carl, a native of Cedar county, Iowa, was born October 2, 1838. He was the son of Daniel and Sarah (Iman) Carl, natives of Indiana, and one of the first settlers of Cedar county. The subject of this sketch enlisted in August, 1861, in Company E, 11th Iowa infantry. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Atlanta, Vicksburg and Champion Hill, serving three years and eleven months in all. In 1871 he came to Adair county, settling on his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres which is well improved. He was married April 10, 1863, to Margaret J. Dwigans, of Cedar county. They have five children—Sarah F., Edward S., John, Alma B. and Ernest.

Jonathan W. Brown, a resident of Grove township, was born in Ulster county, New York, December 31, 1828, and was the son of Obadiah and Phoebe L. (Buchanan) Brown. He came with his parents to Monroe county, New York, where he resided until 1855, when he went to Illinois. He spent several years in the South and just before the war broke out returned to New York, where he enlisted in the spring of 1861 in the 3d New York cavalry, under Colonel Lewis, and served three years. After his discharge he returned to his home in Rochester, New York, soon after which

he emigrated to Illinois, where he resided ten years. He then came to Adair county, settling on his present farm, which was at that time wild land, where he owns one hundred and sixty acres, one hundred and forty of which is under cultivation and finely improved with bearing orchard of fifty-five trees besides other small fruit. June 12, 1867, he was married to Margaret A. McClarey, who are the parents of one son—James H., born December 26, 1868. He has held the office of township trustee and is an independent republican in politics.

E. R. Smith, farmer and stock-dealer, of Grove township, is a native of Franklin county, Kentucky, and was born March 23, 1837. His parents were John and Rebecca (Duel) Smith, and he was their eighth child. When eleven years of age the family moved to Muscatine, Iowa, and after remaining there some four years, went to Marengo, Iowa. Mr. Smith remained in Marengo about two years, then spent six years in Keokuk county, and from there went to Madison county, locating near Winterset in 1857. After spending about eight years at that place, he went to Teuton, Clay county, Dakota, and engaged in farming and the stock business. He then returned to Winterset, and after staying four years, removed to Adair county, locating in Grove township. He took possession of his present farm in September, 1881. He has one hundred and sixty acres of good land, all well adapted for grain or stock-raising. He was married January 27, 1859, to Miss Sarah Dill, a native of Trimble county, Ohio. Her parents' names were John and Margaret. Eight children have blessed their union—Rebecca D., A. M.,

F. D., C. W., Samuel F., Ida May, Ada J. and Elmer. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the M. E. church. He is a member of the school board, and in politics is a republican.

E. C. Crawford, a resident of section 29, and a son of William and Matilda (Churchman) Crawford, was born in Knox county, Tennessee, November 20, 1824. When fourteen years of age, he went with his parents to Jefferson county, Tennessee, after which they removed to Hendricks county, Indiana, and in 1854 they came to Henry county, Iowa, where they resided until 1875, when he came to this county and purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 29, where he still resides. There is also an orchard of four acres, and other small fruit. He was married February 14, 1848, to Margaret Farland, in Hendricks county, Illinois. They have four children living—William A., Alvin H., Maud E., Mary F. He has held nearly all the township offices, and has been justice of the peace for four years.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

In 1873 the Groveland Sunday-school was organized with J. B. Dunn superintendent, and P. O. Swisher assistant superintendent. The school is in a flourishing condition, with a membership of about sixty. Samuel Wilson is the superintendent at present.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first teacher in Grove township was Mrs. Lank, *nee* Addie Lawson, who taught a term of school in a private house on section 33, in 1862. At present she resides in Guthrie county.

The first school-house erected was in 1862, on section 4.

The first school directors of Grove township were Simon Byers and J. R. Pierce.

School district No. 1 includes the territory contained in sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, and has a school-house erected upon the southeast corner of section 2.

School district No. 2 has a school-house on the southwest corner of section 3, erected in 1876. The district is composed of sections 2, 3, 9 and 10. Myrtle Crawford was the first teacher of the district. The average number of attendance at present is about twenty.

School district No. 3 was organized in 1879, and comprises sections 5, 6, 7 and 8. It has a school-house on the northeast corner of section 7, erected at a cost of \$450. Mary Allen taught the first term of school in this district. James Daniels was the first director.

School district No. 4, embracing sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, has the school building located on the southeast corner of section 18.

School district No. 5, the central district of the township, embraces sections 15, 16, 21 and 22. Its school building is located on the southwest corner of section 15.

School district No. 6, comprised of sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, has a school-house on the northeast corner of section 23, erected at a cost of \$535, in July, 1876. Hannah Calkins was the first teacher in this district.

School district No. 7 embraces sections

25, 26, 35 and 36. The present school-house, located on the southwest corner of section 25, was erected in 1883 at a cost of \$575. The first term in this building was taught by Mattie White. The first school taught in the district was by Julia Oliver.

School district No. 8, including sections 27, 28, 33 and 34, has a school-house on the southeast corner of section 28. The first school-building in the district, however, was erected on section 33, in 1863; at a cost of \$700.

School district No. 9 has the school-building situated on the southeast corner of section 30. The district includes sections 29, 30, 31 and 32.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

The first birth in Grove township was a child to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Smith, who now resides in Washington territory.

The first death in the township was that of a man by the name of Taylor.

The first minister to hold services in Grove was Rev. J. B. McGinnis now a resident of Jefferson township.

The first marriage was that of William Sproul to Elizabeth Stuart, in 1864. They afterward removed to Kansas.

A gentleman by the name of Brainard broke the first ground in Grove township in 1857. He also sowed the first wheat and oats, and planted the first corn.

The first house erected in Grove was built by J. R. Pierce, in 1856.

J. R. Pierce set out the first orchard in the township.

CHAPTER XXVII.

EUREKA TOWNSHIP.

The territory embraced in congressional township 76, range 33, is organized into a civil township under the name of Eureka. This is one of the latest settled sections of the county, and in 1873 had but a population of sixty-eight. Within the last decade it has, however, largely increased and even in 1880 is reported as having five hundred and six inhabitants. The surface of the land is very uneven, but not so rough as to destroy its adaptability for agriculture. In fact, it is doubtful whether there is one foot of it that cannot be utilized for some purpose. The soil is a rich, warm, black, sandy loam, that yields readily a rich return to the enterprising and industrious tiller of the ground.

The township has an abundance of clear running streams that drain it thoroughly, and afford an unlimited supply of most excellent water for stock purposes. Chief among these watercourses are the Middle Nodaway river, Nine Mile creek and several affluents of each. The Middle Nodaway enters the township on the north line of the northwest quarter of section 6, and flowing at first southerly through sections 6, 7, 18 and 19, changes its course to a southeasterly one, and crosses sections 29, 32 and 33, making its exit on the south line of the latter. Nine Mile creek fertilizes with its waters, sections 1, 11, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 27 and 34.

Besides these two numerous smaller rivulets and creeks are to be found in all directions. There is little or no natural timber within the limits of Eureka, but its proximity to Jackson, that possesses so much, makes this of little moment.

SETTLEMENT.

The first to settle in what is now Eureka township were Henry and Nicholas Henning, in 1860. They purchased the land on section 31, in this township, in 1857, but did not move on it until the year as above stated, although they improved and cultivated it. Henry Henning is a native of Hamburg, Germany, born November 1, 1827, the son of Daniel and Annie (Osterndurf) Henning. He came to Baltimore, Maryland, in 1848, where he remained some three years. From there he removed to Rock Island, Illinois, in 1851, and in 1856 to Adair county. Locating in Jackson township, he purchased the land on section 31 in Eureka, and after remaining about a month, returned to Illinois. In May, 1857, he returned and lived on the middle Nodaway river, near the Jones farm, on section 4, Jackson township. Here he built a small frame house in the fall of 1857, and here he lived until May, 1860, when he removed to section 31, Eureka township. All this time he was improving his farm. He was married February 14, 1870, to Miss Mattie

Herr, of Richland township, by whom he has one child—Frank.

The Henning brothers started and ran the first brickyard in the county, in 1858. This was then in Washington township. The next year they followed the same line of business in Jackson township, on Alfred Jones' land, and, in 1860, on section 4. The brothers still live on the farms they laid out on section 31. Nicholas Henning, a native of near Hamburg, Germany, was born in October, 1853, and is the son of Daniel and Anna (Ostern-durf) Henning. He immigrated with his brother to Baltimore, Maryland, in 1848, and there remained until 1851, when he came to Rock Island, Illinois, and on the 1st of May, 1857, he moved on section 4, Jackson township, Adair county. He came to his present location on section 31, Eureka township, in 1860, where he owns 250 acres of land, under cultivation, and has a number of fine cattle and hogs. Mr. Henning was married on the 21st day of February, 1868, to Miss Eliza Little.

For many years these were the only settlers in Eureka township, and in 1867, 1868 and 1869 when they did begin to come in they came so rapidly that it is almost impossible to tell the exact order of their coming. Among the older settlers and more prominent men of the township are the following:

Darwin M. Schenck was born on August 13, 1843, in Elbridge, New York, and is the son of Garrett and Emeline (Raymond) Schenck. He moved with his parents to Brown county, Illinois, in 1851, and in a short time to Pittsfield, Pike county, where he remained until 1854, when he moved back to Mount

Pleasant, Brown county. He lived there the most of the time until he was eighteen years of age and enlisted in company G, 3d Illinois cavalry, on the 16th of August, 1861, at Mount Sterling, Illinois, and participated in the battles at Springfield, Missouri; Sugar Creek, Pea Ridge, Cross Hollows, Jacksonport, Batesville, Arkansas; Grand Gulf, Raymond, Champion Hills, Black River bridge, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mississippi; Millikens' Bend, St. Mary's, Washington and several skirmishes on Bayou Tache, Louisiana; battles on Shanghi and Matagorda Islands, and Indianola, Texas; Forest's raid at Memphis, and several minor engagements. On the 19th of May, 1864, was promoted to second sergeant of the company, and was discharged on the 26th of September, 1864, at Springfield, Illinois. He was married in Quincy, Illinois, October 11, 1864, at the Sanitary Fair, in old style in the Yankee kitchen department in the presence of about two thousand, with twenty-four couples dressed in old style, as grooms-men and bridesmaids; to Miss Elizabeth M. Crabb, a daughter of Edward and Eleanor Crabb, and lived in Brown county, Illinois, until April, 1869, when he settled in Washington township, Adair county, Iowa, living there eight years. He was justice of the peace here about six years, and during that time he married twenty-six couples, and was postmaster for about one year of the Adair post-office, but was afterward removed to Avondale. In the fall of 1876 he removed to section 35, in Summit township, and improved a place there with his brother, when he sold out and moved to his present location, on the east half of the southwest quarter of section

24, in Eureka township. He has served as township clerk of this township for two years. They have seven children living and two dead, one in Washington township and the other in Summit township. The names are as follows—Cora, Jennie, Willis W., Walter D., Enos R. and Alice R. (twins), Ethel M. and Arthur G. Mr. Schenck and wife and two oldest children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Pleasant Hill. He and his wife and Cora J. are members of the Adair County Holiness Association, of which there are about eighty members. Mr. Schenck is a general farmer, but learned the shoemaker trade of his father when a boy at home, and a manufacturer of sorghum, having made seventeen hundred gallons last year, besides about two hundred and fifty gallons of vinegar. He owns eighty acres of land, mostly improved, an orchard, and has quite a grove of willow and maple set out. His daughter, Cora J., has been teaching school ever since she was not quite sixteen, has taught seven terms, several in district No. 7. Mrs. Schenck also runs a carpet loom, and has woven several hundred yards.

Marx Hell, who is the subject of this sketch is one of the prominent men of this township, and is an honorable citizen. He was born on the 15th day of January, 1849, in Holstein, Germany. He emigrated to Linn county, Iowa, in June, 1868, and in the fall of 1870 he came to Summerset township, Adair county. In the spring of 1872 he went to California, where he farmed until 1875, when he returned to his old place, and in 1876, moved to Jackson township, where he was married in 1876, to Miss Adelheit Mangles, a daughter of Henry and Mary

(Rugen) Mangles. They have had five children—Mary M., Magaretha D., Margaretta J. D., Adelheit F., and Claus B. Magaretha D. died in August, 1878. Mr. Hell deals in stock, and owns two hundred and fifty acres of good land, all under cultivation except ten acres of timber land. The farms are situated on sections 35 and 25. He lives on section 35, where he moved in the spring of 1879.

Christian Eshelman—The subject of this sketch was born April 9, 1854, in Carroll county, Illinois. A son of Martin and Elizabeth (Stoner) Eshelman, Christian's father having died in Carroll, he with his mother, removed to Cass county, Iowa, in the spring of 1875. His marriage occurred at this place November 2, 1877, to Miss Anna M. Kingery, an adopted daughter of Daniel and Susan Kingery and four children have been born to them, Cora J., Ida, Stella, and Albert—the three former are living. In the spring of 1878 the family removed to Eureka township, and in 1883 to their present location on section 27, where Mr. Eshelman owns one hundred and sixty acres of good land; and has one hundred and thirty acres under cultivation. He raises grains and stock to a considerable extent.

David Eshelman, one of the most successful men in Eureka township, is a native of Blair county, Pennsylvania, and was born August 27, 1851. He moved to Carroll county, Illinois, in the spring of 1852, and remained there until 1872, when he came to Cass county, Iowa, but in the fall of the same year he was called home, on account of his father's sickness, but remaining until the spring of 1883, he again returned to Cass county. In 1876

he returned to Carroll county, and was married to Miss Barbara Wentz, a daughter of George Wentz. In the fall of that year he returned to Iowa and settled in Adair county, where he now owns eighty acres of good, cultivated land on section 1. They have three children—Henry E., Andrew L. and Harvey R.

Fred H. Cears was born May 14, 1847, in Ritchie county, Virginia, a son of John and Phœbe (Tucker) Cears, and with his parents removed to Monroe county, Ohio, in 1852, and to Burlington, Iowa, in 1853, to Dallas county in 1854, and to Adair county in 1855, thence to Jackson township. He was married March 10, 1872, to Miss Emma Trowbridge, a daughter of Edward and Catharine (Snyder) Trowbridge, and one child has blessed the union—Myrtle E. He removed to his present location on section 20, in 1876, having removed to the township in 1872. He owns a beautiful farm of two hundred and forty acres, all fenced, and divided in three separate fields. He pays particular attention to shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs. He is one of the best farmers in the township, and has occupied different offices since coming here, such as secretary and director of school boards, and is at present constable. He was the first school-teacher in district No. 4, having been educated and made teaching a profession before. Mr. Cears was a soldier in the late war, and the date of his enlistment April, 1864, being about sixteen years of age. He was in Company E, 47th Iowa infantry, enlisting from Jackson township. He served under General Prentiss, and was discharged September 28, 1864.

Charles E. Schenck, a resident of sec-

tion 13, Eureka township, was born on the 3d of September, 1847, in Onondaga county, New York, and is a son of Garrett and Emeline (Raymond) Schenck. In June, 1851, he came with his parents to Pike county, Illinois, and in 1854 he moved to Brown county where he remained until October, 1870, when he came to Washington township, Adair county, where, on the 9th of March, 1873, he was married to Miss Jennie A. Stillwell, a daughter of John M. and Angeline (Skinner) Stillwell. They have two children—Albert and Lena. Mr. Schenck enlisted in Company B., 14th Illinois infantry, at Mount Sterling, in February, 1865. He enlisted in Company C., 137th Illinois infantry, when only fifteen years of age, but his brother had enlisted and his parents would not consent. After his brother returned home he again enlisted (as above mentioned), and served until the close of the war. He returned home, and in 1875 came to Summit township, and there remained until 1879, when he came to Eureka township, and in March, 1883, he came to his present location. He was constable of Washington township two terms.

Andrew J. Kingery was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of May, 1843, and is a son of Daniel and Susannah (Hoover) Kingery, both natives of Pennsylvania. His mother now resides with her daughter in Cass county, his father having died in 1874. Andrew went to Illinois when he was about two years of age, with his parents, and there remained until coming to Iowa, in 1872, and settled in Adair county. He was married in February, 1869, in Illinois, to Miss Sarah Eshelman, a daughter of Martin and

Elizabeth Eshelman, native of Pennsylvania. Her father died in Illinois in 1872. They have six children—William M., Elfia J., Daniel C., Orren A., Mary E. and Luella M. They have two dead—Johnny C. and Bessie. Mr. Kingery deals in shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs, and has an excellent farm on which he keeps them. He enlisted in 1862, in Company I, 92d Illinois infantry. He was in the battles of Chickamauga, Akins, Bainbridge and Bridgeport. He was in the last battle before the close of the war, and was mustered out at Concord in 1865. When he first came to this county deer were plentiful, and he has seen many at a time on the open prairies.

Albert Hadley, a native of Hendricks county, Indiana, was born on the 6th of October, 1854, and is the son of Jonathan and Emeline (Marshall) Hadley. He was married, on the 18th of February, 1877, to Miss Clista Diddy, daughter of Peter and Jane Diddy. They have been blessed with three children—Aura, Claude and Delman. Albert came to Dallas county, Iowa, in 1863, and in 1875 he came to his present location on section 10, and after his marriage he built a fine residence, where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, having some fine shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs.

John J. Stinman is a native of New York city, and was born on the 11th of November, 1843. He is the son of John W. and Louisa E. (Hall) Stinman, now residents of Jackson township, Adair county. He came with his parents to Iowa when he was about thirteen years of age, and settled in Adair county. He was married on the 22d of March, 1868, in this county, to Miss Della A. Campbell, a

daughter of James and Mary (Robinson) Campbell, natives of Pennsylvania. They have seven children—Mary L., Lillian A., John W., Harriott M., Carl I., Fannie B. and Warren Blaine. Mr. Stinman owns eighty acres of good land, nearly improved, and has a nice orchard. When in Montgomery county, Iowa, he was tending a lime kiln, when it blew up, covering him with stone, and breaking one of his limbs in three places. He is now a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Ferdinand A. J. Warner is a native of Wisconsin, and was born April 22, 1852, his parents being William and Harriet S. (Cooper) Warner. His mother died August 2, 1862, in Wisconsin. With his father he moved to Kankakee county, Illinois, in the spring of 1867, and during the same year went to Rock county, Wisconsin. In the fall of 1870 they came to Madison county, Iowa, and to Fontanelle, Adair county, in 1871, where his father died December 12, 1874. The subject of this sketch, in connection with his father, kept a meat market in Fontanelle. He was married there in December, 1873, to Miss Sophia H. Leabo, a daughter of Francis F. and Harriet (Bryant) Leabo. They have three children—Gertrude Irene, Alda Josephine and Bertha Adaline. Mr. Warner came to his present location in Eureka township, section 26, in January, 1876, and owns one hundred and sixty acres of improved land, a nice grove, an orchard and all kinds of small fruit. He is a very popular young man, and takes great pride in improving his farm, and deserves the success which is crowning his efforts.

E. M. Smith is a native of Shelbyville, Shelby county, Indiana, and was born the

27th day of April, 1829, being the son of Jonas and Abigail (Mayhew) Smith, the former being a native of Vermont, while the latter was a native of Maine. The subject of this sketch went to Des Moines, Iowa, in October, 1855, and to Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1857, where he was married on the 21st of September, 1861, to Missouri A. Snow, the daughter of Hiram and Alida A. Snow, Syracuse, New York. They have seven children living—Herbert G., Eva M., Florella, Mellie, Hattie, Eda and Ernest. In the fall of 1863, Mr. Smith returned to Des Moines, Iowa, and remained in that vicinity up to March, 1884, when he came to his present location in the northwest quarter of section 14. He was a carpenter and builder for twenty-five years, quitting the same some ten years ago, his last work in that line having been done in Des Moines. He now owns one hundred and sixty acres in this township, eighty-five of which is seeded to grass, it being his intention to run a stock farm, and he will buy a number of thoroughbred shorthorn cows next season. He now has some shorthorns, with a pedigreed bull at the head of the herd. He also raises Poland-China hogs. His farm is well improved and contains plum trees and other shrubbery.

Lewis Daniels, one of the prominent men of Eureka township, was born June 28, 1845, in Putnam county, Illinois, his parents being Henry and Esther (Dixon) Daniel. With his parents moved to LaSalle county, Illinois, in 1860, and while a resident of that county was married on the 17th day of March, 1876, to Mrs. Josephine Williams, a daughter of Judge P. Payne. They have three children—Amy, Abbie and Leroy. Mr. Daniels

came to his present location on the north half of section 2, in Eureka township, March 1, 1882. He was a delegate to the late republican state convention, and is at present one of the trustees for Eureka township. He owns one of the nicest farms in the township, containing three hundred and twenty acres, which is all under cultivation, and has three orchards.

FIRST ITEMS.

Nicholas and Henry Henning broke the first ground in the township, about ten or twelve acres in the fall of 1858.

They planted the first corn in 1859, and sowed the first wheat in 1860.

They set out the first orchard in 1869, on the same section.

Henry Henning erected the first frame house in the township, on section 31, in 1860. This stands where it was built, and is now used for the storage of machinery.

A round log house was built on section 33 by Miniture Jones in the summer of 1856. That was the first edifice in Eureka.

The first marriage of a resident of this township was that of Nicholas Henning and Miss Eliza Little, on the 15th of February, 1868. This ceremony was performed by Judge N. S. Taylor, at Fontanelle.

The first to be married after Eureka had been set off as an independent civil township were Fred H. Cears and Miss Emma Trowbridge. This ceremony was performed by Rev. F. A. Goodrich, March 10, 1872.

The first deaths were those of two brothers by the name of Imus, about Christmas, 1859, who were frozen to death,

an account of which may be found elsewhere.

The first religious services were held at the old Jones school-house by Revs. Peet and Thomas, about 1859. Mr. Peet was a Congregationalist and Mr. Thomas a Methodist..

ORGANIC.

In the summer of 1870 the township was set off from Jackson, of which it formed a part. The name, it is claimed, was suggested by J. W. Stinman, on account of finding some indications of coal within its borders. The first officers were the following mentioned: James Tippin, G. W. Snyder, Sr., and Orlando Howe, trustees; John J. Stinman, clerk; B. F. Jones, justice; John Snyder, constable; Fred H. Cears, assessor; Henry Henning, road supervisor. The present officers are: William Russell, Abner Root and L. Daniels, trustees; John Crowley, clerk; P. M. Crawford, assessor; W. W. Morgan and H. W. Hall, justices; Frank Stanley and F. H. Cears, constables; D. J. Patrick, Christian Thiel and Jacob Franks, road supervisors.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in Eureka township was held in the residence of George W. Snyder, in what is now school district No. 9, in the summer of 1871, by Miss Emma Snyder Trowbridge, now Mrs. Fred H. Cears. There was at that time no school building in the township.

The district township was organized in the summer of 1870, and the following officers elected: Orlando Howe, G. W. Snyder, Sr., and J. R. Patter, directors; W. R. Snyder, treasurer; A. Wright, secretary.

The present officers are as follows: M. H. Stanton, president; D. Kingrey, J. Minert, J. Smith, H. Bloomfield, J. Just, A. Root, George Rice, and J. Armstrong, directors; F. H. Stanton, secretary; and H. Bloomfield, treasurer.

School district No. 1, covering sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, had a school-house built in 1875, at a cost of \$400. It is 18x26 feet in ground area. Miss Clementine Yerkes was the pioneer teacher.

School district No. 2. The first teacher was J. H. Crowley, in the school-house built in 1877. This structure is 18x26 feet in dimension, and cost some \$400 to erect. The district embraces sections 3, 4, 9 and 10.

School district No. 3 embraces sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, and the first teacher in the new school-house, built in the summer of 1881, was Miss Jennie Sargent. The building is 20x28 feet in ground area.

School district No. 4 consists of sections 17, 18, 19 and 20. The school-house, which is 18x26 feet in size, was erected in 1879, at a cost of \$400, and Miss Stella Madison was the first teacher. Fred H. Cears was the first director. The pioneer school in this district was taught by Fred H. Cears, in his dwelling on section 20, in the winter of 1877.

School district No. 5. This school-house was built in 1883, at a cost of \$800, and is 24x32 feet of ground area. The district comprises sections 15, 16, 21 and 22. George Olmstead was the first teacher.

School district No. 6 embraces sections 13, 14, 23 and 24. The school-house, which is 18x26 feet in size, was erected in 1875, at a total cost of \$439. James D. Law, was the first director and taught

the school himself. The first school in the district was one taught by J. D. Law at his residence on section 13, in 1873 or 1874.

School district No. 7, consisting of sections 25, 26, 35 and 36, has a school-house 18x24 feet in size, which was erected in 1876 at a cost of \$470. Abner Root was the director at this time and the first teacher was Miss May Faurote.

EUREKA CEMETERY.

This was surveyed in the fall of 1878, and contains about three acres of ground. It is situated upon the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 22. Nancy Daniels was the first to be interred, being buried a few days previous to the survey being made. The grave is in an alley and will probably have to be removed. In platting it the surveyor made a mistake which causes the lots to number from the southwest corner, instead of the northeast corner. The cemetery contains one hundred lots, and a drive-way, forty-five feet wide all around it inside of the fence.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

An incident occurred in the early settlement of Eureka township, that deserves mention in this connection, is the freezing to death of Daniel Imus and his brother, who were the first to yield up their lives in Eureka township. From what has been gathered, it seems that these parties, about Christmas, 1859, left Hamlin's Grove, in Audubon county, to go to Afton. At noon they were at Morrison's Grove, now Anita, Cass county, and left

there with the intention of getting to Henry Henning's ere night fall. The snow was knee deep when they started, and while on their way, another storm came on. They struggled on manfully for a time, but the cold and storm soon benumbed their faculties. Daniel tried to encourage his brother to a renewed effort, but in spite of all the younger man gave up and was soon wrapped in a shroud of snow. Daniel buffeted the storm a little longer, thinking to reach help and go back for the brother, but on reaching the frame house then in the course of erection by Henry Henning, about two miles and a half from where he lived at that time, he, too, gave up to the over-powering stupor that precedes the act of freezing and laid down, and was soon wrapped in the sleep that knows no waking. He had got inside of the house, but he was too far gone to do anything to revive himself. This was on Tuesday. On Friday, Mr. Hamlin, of Hamlin's Grove, coming to Mr. Henning's cabin, and finding that the men had not arrived there, a searching-party was turned out, consisting of Henry and Nicholas Henning, and Mr. Hamlin, when, after a few hours' search, the body of Daniel was found and taken to Fontanelle, where an inquest was held at the old court-house. The body was then taken to the house of Ed. Whitney, now owned by Norman Norton, where it was soon joined by that of his brother. Mr. Hamlin took both bodies with him to Hamlin's Grove, where they were buried. Both left widows, sisters, who are both now living in the vicinity of Hamlin's Grove, having since remarried.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Richland township is found among the southern tier of townships of Adair county. It is bounded upon the north by Summerset township, on the east by Orient township, on the south by Adams county, and on the west by Washington township. Within the boundaries of Richland are found two streams of water—East Branch of the Nodaway river and Shanghi creek. The former river flows through the northwest corner, entering on section 5, flowing through sections 6, 7 and 18, passing into Washington township from the latter section. Shanghi creek traverses the township from north to south through sections 1, 12, 14, 23, 22 and 27, leaving the township on section 34. There are also several small branches of these two streams which furnish water for stock and practical purposes. The land is mostly rolling and open prairie, the only timber of natural growth being along the banks of the Nodaway river, in the northwest part of the township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first to seek a home in the territory now known as Richland, was a man by the name of John Gilman, who settled on section 5 in 1853, where he erected a small log cabin 14x16. Harvey Fortner also settled at the same time as did Mr. Gilman.

The second settler of Richland was Joshua E. Chapman, who came in 1854 and entered land on section 5 also.

In the spring of 1855 Thomas Ewing came. He was accompanied by James Ewing. Among the early settlers of 1855 is found James Ewing, who came to Richland township, Adair county, in that year. His widow, Sarah Ewing, *nee* Evans, was the daughter of Even and Mary (Probert) Evans, and was born in Wales, July 10, 1832. James Ewing was born in Ohio, February 29, 1828, and died on his farm in Adair county, February 22, 1881. He was the son of Joshua and Sarah Ewing. They had seven children—Sarah M., Winfield Scott, Eliza V., Salina J., John A., Anna-S., and Edward J.

There are one hundred acres in the farm; nearly all under a state of cultivation, and are making the raising of Poland-China hogs and horned stock a business. The family are religiously inclined, and are members of the Congregational church.

Milton Chapman made a settlement in December, 1855. In company with his wife and five children he came all the way from Monroe county, with an ox team, traveling about sixteen miles a day. When they arrived at Twelve-Mile creek, in Union county, it was some twenty-five miles across the open prairie without a house to be seen anywhere in all that dis-

tance. As it was beautiful moonlight nights they left Twelve-Mile creek about 10 o'clock p.m., traveling all night and arriving at their destination about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of December 27. Two days later there came a terrible snow-storm, and it was impossible for another person to cross the prairie again that winter. As Mr. Chapman and family were not heard of again that winter, it was supposed that they had been lost in the snow-storm and frozen to death on the prairie, and, in fact, was so reported, as appeared in an article in an Ottumwa paper.

Milton Chapman, son of David and Polly (Ewing) Chapman, was born in Madison county, Ohio, June 14, 1811. His residence there dates till 1847, when he removed to Monroe county, the same state, and remained till 1855, which is the date of his arrival in Adair county. Elizabeth Delp was his wife, the marriage occurring December 28, the same year he removed to Adair county. She was a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Delp, of German parentage. They have seven children—Mary, David H., Eliza A., Sarah E., Martha J., John M. and Arthur W.

Mr. Chapman owns eighty acres of good land on section 6, all of which is under cultivation. Nice hedge, and orchard which bears plenty of fruit for their own use. He has served his township faithfully as justice of the peace and trustee. They are church members and favor the Congregational denomination.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Herewith a few sketches of the representative men of Richland township are appended.

William Clayton, a son of Austin and Nancy Clayton, was born on the eighth day of March, 1822, in Edmundson county, Kentucky. His early life was spent on a farm there until 1841, when the family removed to Illinois, which place they made their home till 1872. Coming to this county at that time they settled on sections 4 and 5, and own 182 acres of good land under a state of cultivation, well fenced, and a fine grove of natural trees, which affords an excellent shelter in winter and shade in summer for his hogs, etc. Cattle has occupied the mind of Mr. Clayton for a number of years, and he has been successful as a stock raiser. Thoroughly understanding the business, it affords him a pleasure, and a rich remuneration for his trouble.

Like other men of some considerable enterprise, and willing to serve the township, he has held the offices of constable, school director, etc.

He is a member of A. F. & A. M., of the order of Masonry. Was first made a Mason at Monmouth Lodge No. 37, in 1852, and has held all the offices in three different lodges, except tyler, and has taken an active part in establishing new lodges. His marriage occurred in Illinois, September 20, 1843, to Elizabeth Ray, daughter of Hickison and Sarah (Kelley) Ray, of English extraction. They have six children—Sarah C., Josephus, Martha, Mary, Charles C. and Etta.

One of the substantial men of Richland township is George R. Peet. He is a native of Maine, and was born October 31, 1848. His parents were Rev. J. W. and Caroline (Rich) Peet, both natives of Vermont. George was the fourth of a family of five children, consisting of

three daughters and two sons. When a babe his parents removed to Fall River, Massachusetts. Here he resided some ten years, then removing to Hopkinton, Massachusetts, where he remained three years. He then removed to East Hampton, and from there went West, locating in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, in 1864. After remaining one year at Oshkosh, he came to Iowa, to make that state his future home, locating first in Des Moines county, where he remained one year. He spent the remainder of his time in the eastern part of the state till 1868, when he settled permanently at his present location. Mr. Peet received his education in the schools of East Hampton, Massachusetts. He was married November 29, 1877, to Miss Mary O. Gillette, daughter of E. Gillette, of Adams county. They have three children—Ruth C., Sarah Louisa and Edward Wheelock. Mr. Peet has a splendidly improved farm of eight hundred and eighty acres, with a fine bearing orchard, and small fruits. His house and out-buildings are creditable to his township. He also has ninety head of shorthorn cattle, and some fine Jersey and Poland-China hogs. He has also been engaged in grain and lumber business.

Charles W. Otis is among the good farmers of this township. In 1873 he removed to Adair county and settled on section 15, the northwest quarter of which he owns. His birthplace was Kenosha, Kenosha county, Wisconsin, and his parents were Roswell C. and Phila M. (Whitney) Otis. The date of his birth was October 28, 1848. Mr. Otis' farm is one of the finest on the divide; his buildings are large and convenient, with all the modern improvements for taking care of

stock in his barns. A grove of three acres of large trees waves its branches and tall tops in the breeze of summer, or as the icy blasts of winter rage on the prairie, protects both man and beast from them. One scarcely knows winter has come under the shelter of such fine groves. Also has two acres of bearing trees in his orchard, besides small fruits. His stock consists of a large number of Poland hogs and grade cattle of the shorthorn breed. One fine animal at the head of his herd, called "Hurlburt's Pride," is of fine stock, and can show up a pedigree that entitles him to a place among the finest cattle in the state. He was married to Miss Susan P. Clayton, a daughter of Andrew and Mary A. (Cole) Clayton, December 26, 1875. Four children have been born to them—Roswell C., William A., Hattie E. and Charles F. Mr. Otis is a member of the A. F. and A. M. order, Fontanelle lodge, No. 138.

William Haskins, on the southeast quarter of section 29, is a native of Illinois; born in Marshall county, October 12, 1844. He is a son of John S. and Eliza (Bonham) Haskins. His farm at present consists of four hundred and eighty acres. When, in 1873, Mr. Haskins came to this farm, it was in an unbroken state. Preparing the land for crop was no small job, but by hard labor and push has succeeded in making it one of the finest farms in the county. At first commenced raising grain, but subsequently going into the stock business. He now keeps all that his farm will feed. This farm has one mile of hedge on its borders, and a grove of three acres of fine trees, besides a good orchard. Buildings compare favorably

with any in the township, beautifully situated and presenting a fine appearance, showing the neatness and taste of Mr. and Mrs. Haskins. In 1864, May 16, he enlisted in Company A, 139th regiment Illinois infantry volunteers. His discharge dates October 28, 1864, at Peoria, Illinois. His principal duty was guarding government stores.

He has served the township as trustee, school director, and supervisor. At present is township clerk and school treasurer.

They are believers in, and members of, the Methodist Episcopal church at Richland Center.

Abram F. Smith, a son of Tunis and Mary A. (Jacques) Smith, was born in New York city on the 4th of October, 1836. He came to Muscatine county, Iowa, in 1860, and to Richland township in 1870, settling on section 4, where he is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of improved land. He was married on the 31st day of December, 1867, to Miss Mattie A. Rice, a daughter of Dennis and Charlotte (Raub) Rice. They have three children—Stella, Lester and Lulu. Mr. Smith has been town clerk and president of the school board. He enlisted at Muscatine, Iowa, in Company B, 35th Iowa infantry, and was discharged in April, 1865, at Davenport. He was in the siege of Vicksburg, and also took part in a number of skirmishes. He was detailed in the quartermaster's department for one year. Mr. Smith has a beautiful site for his farm, which is located four and a half miles from Fontanelle, on the divide south of the Nodaway. He has a commodious residence and has a bearing orchard and the different kinds of small

fruit. By occupation he is a farmer and stock-raiser, his stock being good.

Hugh Evans was born in Washington county, Indiana, October 22, 1834, his parents being Robert and Elizabeth (Shoemaker) Evans, the former being a native of Indiana and the latter of Pennsylvania. With his parents Hugh removed to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1841, where he followed farming, and in 1851 they came to Madison county, Iowa, and to this county, July 3, 1869. He was married in Madison county, Iowa, to Miss Susan C. Davis, a daughter of George A. and Martha (Dickinson) Davis. They have six children—Flora E., G. A., Martha E., Adella A., Nancy J. and Hannah C. Mr. Evans has a nice farm on the northeast quarter of section 29, all improved, and has a fine view of the surrounding country, and has a grove and an orchard. He has been school director, trustee, road supervisor and president of the school board, and is the treasurer of lodge No. 418, A. F. and A. M., of Nevenville, having become a mason in 1875, at Fontanelle. In June, 1855, he helped survey the first road through Adair county from Winterset to Lewis, Cass county. He now follows farming and stock-raising.

HISTORIC.

John Gilman built the first cabin in the township. He also broke the first ground and sowed the first grain. The size of the cabin was 14x16 feet.

The first school-house was built in 1858. It was 20x24 feet in size and cost \$400.

The first birth in the township was a son to James and Margaret Ewing, April 13, 1857, and was named Winfield S.

The first death which occurred in the

township was a child of some immigrants who were passing through.

The second death was that of Mary A. Ewing, which occurred August 19, 1860.

The first religious services were those of the Methodist Episcopal society, held at the house of T. M. Ewing in the summer of 1855.

EDUCATIONAL.

School district No. 1 embraces sections 1, 2, 11 and 12. The school-house of this district is located on the northeast corner of section 11.

School district No. 2 embraces sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, and has a school-house on the northwest corner of section 10. William Clayton serves in the capacity of present director, and Lilly Moyer taught the last term of school during the summer of 1884. The size of the school-house is 18x24, and was erected in 1872. Hulda Doran taught the first term during the winter of 1872-73. Henry Dart was the first director of this district.

School district No. 3, consisting of sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, has a school-house upon the northwest corner of section 8. This was originally the first school district in the township, the building being constructed at a cost of four hundred dollars in 1858, and was 20x24 in size. To Sarah Jewett belongs the honor of being the first teacher. Thomas H. McClure being the first director.

School district No. 4, embracing the territory of sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, has a school-house, 18x30, situated on the southwest corner of section 17. It was erected in 1876, at a cost of \$660. Eliza Arnold was the first teacher in this district, and J. A. Clayton was the first director. The last term of school, during

the summer of 1884, was taught by Lou Ford. John Myers is the present director.

School district No. 5, including sections 15, 16, 21 and 22, has a school building on the northwest corner of section 22. The present teacher of this school is Nellie Ray. Daniel Poland acts as director. The first school-house in this district was built in 1868, and was 20x26 in size. In the summer of 1882 a new building, 26x36, was erected, at a cost of \$995.

School district No. 6, consisting of the territory of sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, has a school-house erected on the southwest corner of section 13.

School district No. 7, embracing sections 25, 26, 35 and 36, has a school-house situated on the northwest corner of section 36.

School district No. 8, comprising sections 27, 28, 33 and 34, has a school-house on the northwest corner of section 34. It was erected at a cost of \$600, in 1870, and in size is 18x20. Theresa Greene has the credit of being the first teacher, in the summer of 1871. The first director of this district was S. B. Hyzer, while Philip Schreck is the present director.

School district No. 9 embraces sections 29, 30, 31 and 32. The school-house was erected on the northwest corner of section 32, during the summer of 1876. It is 18x36 in size, and cost \$600. The pioneer teacher of this district was Lue McClure, and the last term was taught by Matilda Myers. The first director was John D. Davis. Hugh Evans serves the district in that official position at present.

CEMETERIES.

A burying-ground was laid out in 1869.

and is now known as the Richland cemetery.

The cemetery in connection with the Union church, on section 15, was laid out March 3, 1871. The first interment was a child of A. H. Fisk. Hiram Fisk was the first grown person buried there.

POST-OFFICE.

In the summer of 1870, Fisk post-office was established, with George H. Walford as postmaster. The office receives mail twice a week—on Tuesday and Saturday. Its present location is on section 15, with Mrs. P. M. Otis postmistress, who was commissioned July 6, 1880.

ORGANIC.

Richland township was officially organized in 1860. At the fall election of that year the following officers were elected, who constituted the first officers of the township: James S. Ewing, justice of the peace, and Benjamin Minert, supervisor. The present township officials are: Justices of the peace, William Evans and W. H. Ewing; assessor, Philip Schreck; clerk, Willis Hoskins; trustees, Benjamin Minert, G. W. Grant, and I. E. Mather.

GRANGE LODGE.

In 1872 an organization known as the

Grange lodge was effected at the McClure school-house. It attained a membership of about thirty, and flourished about ten years. The first officers of the society were: T. M. Ewing, master; D. J. Ely, secretary. The last secretary of the lodge was Alexander Evans.

The Congregational church of Richland township was organized in 1881. The church building was erected in the summer of this year, at a cost of \$1,800, being 28x40 in size. There is a cemetery laid out in connection with the church, but as yet no one has been buried there.

Richland Union church was organized in 1878, during the summer season of this year the organization built an edifice on section 17, 20x46 in size, at a cost of \$300, beside the labor. The first officers of the organization were: A. H. Fisk, president; H. H. Dant, secretary; Andrew Clayton, treasurer; T. M. Ewing, J. D. McClure, trustees. The present officers are: T. M. Ewing, president; Hugh Evans, secretary; Richard Ray, treasurer; Andrew and J. A. Clayton, trustees.

The Missionary Baptist church of Richland township effected an organization in 1871, with Rev. Johnson as pastor. As they have no church building of their own, services are held at the Union church.

CHAPTER XXIX.

WALNUT TOWNSHIP.

This subdivision of Adair county is found among the northern tier of townships, and consists of a full congressional township, comprising about 23,040 acres. Within its limits are found two main streams of water, Turkey creek and Middle river, besides numerous small branches of minor importance, although they tend greatly to make it a well-proportioned watered township. Middle river enters at the northern line of section 3, takes a winding course in an easterly direction, passing out of the township at the northern line of section 2. It enters the township again at the extreme northwest corner of section 1, flows in a southeasterly direction, makes its final exit into Jefferson township on section 12. Turkey creek has for its source sections 15 and 16, passing through sections 14, 23 and 25, into Jefferson township. Walnut township is bounded upon the north by Guthrie county, and on the east, south, and west by Jefferson, Prussia, and Summit townships.

The soil is a dark, sandy loam. The surface is rolling, and timber is found in limited quantities along Middle river. The land is nearly all occupied, and in the township are many desirable farms, well improved and under a good state of cultivation.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Charles Smith, one of the pioneer set-

tlers of Walnut township, emigrated with his family from Marion county, Indiana, to his present residence on section 4, in October, 1855. Charles Smith is a native of Chatham county, North Carolina, having been born on the 11th of December, 1821, and is the son of Eli and Rebecca (Stinson) Smith. In 1851 he moved to Marion county, Indiana, and in 1855 he moved to Adair county, Iowa, and in 1856 moved to his present location on section 4, Walnut township. He owns eighty acres in Guthrie county, Iowa, which are under cultivation and excellently improved. He was united in marriage September 5, 1844, to Miss Spiry Thompson, a daughter of James and Mary (Mann) Thompson. They have four children living—Amanda, James Taylor, John T. and Joseph W. Mr. Smith has been school director and treasurer. His son, John T. Smith, was married on the 4th of January, 1882, to Miss Mary A. Moore, a daughter of D. C. and Olive E. (Brockway) Moore. Mrs. Smith died on the 28th of April, 1884, leaving two children—Pearl E. and an infant. John now lives with his parents, having moved there soon after his wife's death.

Lewis Underwood came to Walnut township with his family in April, 1854, from Henry county, this state. He was a native of South Carolina, but had lived for some years in Randolph county, Indiana,

and had come to Iowa from there in 1855. He settled upon section 12, where he built a cabin, which is still standing, being used as a granary on the farm, which is owned by Gow brothers. Mr. Underwood died on this place in 1867, and was buried near Middle river. He left a widow and four children—Axiom, Andrew, Lucinda and Elizabeth. The widow died some year and a half ago, at the residence of Stover Rinard, in Jefferson township.

A. G. Weeks, a Mormon preacher, who is a native of Polk county, Indiana, settled upon section 3, during the year of 1855. He remained here until the year 1863, when he disposed of his property to R. H. Marshall. His present residence is in Missouri.

James Thompson, a pioneer of this township, came in the year of 1855. James Thompson is a native of Chatham county, North Carolina, having been born on January 12, 1812. He came to Walnut township, Adair county, in March, 1855, and was one of the first settlers of that township. He was united in marriage in May, 1876, to Polly Mann, who departed from her home and cares in 1862, leaving her husband and seven children in sorrow and loneliness. The children are—Spicey Smith, Samuel, John, Sallie, Andrew, Cornelia and Margaret.

Isaac Arledge was also among the pioneer settlers of Walnut township, arriving shortly after the settlement of A. G. Weeks, during the year of 1856.

In 1863 R. H. Marshall emigrated to Walnut township, purchasing forty acres of land on section 3 of A. G. Weeks, and settling thereon. A biography of this gentleman appears in the history of Casey, Guthrie county.

Among the early settlers of Walnut township was Abram Rutt, who came in 1866, and entered land on section 16.

Another early settlement was made in this township by Moses Stockwell in 1868. He was born in Louisville, Kentucky, May 12, 1839, and removed to Ohio when quite a small boy. He emigrated to Illinois, in 1845, where he remained until 1863, when he came to Iowa and located in Guthrie county. As above stated, he came to this township in 1868, where he entered land on section 4, his present residence.

PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Among the enterprising people who have so materially assisted in developing this beautiful township, are many who may now be justly ranked among its most prominent men. The following are among the most intelligent and enterprising.

Robert H. West was a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, having been born on the 29th of April, 1830. When about twenty-six years of age he moved to Kentucky, where he lived for years. And on the 25th of February, 1850, removed to Illinois. In 1855, to Adair county, and settled in Washington township. In 1876 he came to his present location in Walnut township, and bought two hundred and forty acres of land, all under cultivation; has a large grove and beautiful evergreens around his house. He has some fine cattle and horses, and is known as a fine stock-raiser. He was united in marriage in Campbell county, Kentucky, November 20, 1855, to Miss Nancy Gosney, by whom he has had six children—John L., Mary A., William W., Harvey E., Addie

F. and Jesse A. Mr. West has held the position of road supervisor, and school director.

Norris Keeney, a farmer and stock-raiser on section 8. He was born on the 14th of February, 1824, in Connecticut, and in 1850 moved to Massachusetts, and there worked at the paper-making trade until 1856, when he came to Wisconsin, and in 1871 came to Iowa, settling on his present location in Walnut township, where he owns one hundred and sixty acres of land under cultivation. He has a large barn and an excellent house, several beautiful groves and a large and bearing orchard. He has some fine Hereford and shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs, and from his place has a fine view of Adair and of the surrounding country. In 1870 and '71 there were deer roaming over the wild prairie, which is now covered with groves and meadows. Mr. Keeney was married on the 31st of August, 1851, to Miss Anna Lord. By this union they have had four children—Vesta A., Ella A., Charles F. and George A.

John Burr was born in Sullivan county, New York, on the 21st day of March, 1827. He moved to Muscatine county, Iowa, in 1854, and to his present location in Adair county in 1876, where he owns three hundred and twenty acres of land on sections 6 and 7, Walnut township. His farm is all under cultivation, and he has a good grove and excellent barn, and deals in fine cattle, having over sixty head of cattle and several Clydesdale horses. Mr. Burr was married on the 8th of March, 1854, to Miss Martha Hill, a daughter of Philo Hill. They have six children, living—William, Edward B.,

Frank E., Hattie May, Elida P. and Clara Belle.

William F. Utts, born on the 5th of April, 1840, is a native of Lewis county, New York. He is the son of John J. and Catharine (Myers) Utts, an old family of New York. William came to Wayne county, Ohio, in September, 1858, and in 1862 he came to Scott county, Iowa, where, after some years a resident of that county, he came to Guthrie county and purchased a farm in Penn township. After a short stay there he came to Fontanelle, in 1876. He then came to his present location on section 22, Walnut township, where he now owns a large farm and follows general farming and stock-raising, having some fine Norman and Clydesdale horses, Poland-China hogs and some fine cattle. He has a large number of Hereford and shorthorn cattle. He has a large and well-improved farm, and is in a good locality for a farming country. Mr. Utts was married in Scott county, Iowa, in July, 1870, to Miss Alice D., a daughter of John and Scotte (Kelso) Porter. They have eight children—Thomas, Charley, William, Franklin, Katy, Emma, Lizzie and Jimmie. He is township trustee.

William Hopkins, one of the oldest settlers in Walnut township, was born in Logan county, Ohio, on the 10th of December, 1837. On the 17th of July, 1854, he moved to Winterset, Madison county, Iowa. After wandering from Winterset to Council Bluffs and several other places he came to Casey in 1868, and has lived in that vicinity ever since. He was married in Madison county, Iowa, on the 6th of August, 1863, to Miss Margaret Ralston, a daughter of Samuel

Ralston. Mr. Hopkins has been trustee and clerk of the township for eight years, and has been school director for nearly twelve years.

John Roper was born on the 30th of October, 1830, in Yorkshire, England. He came to America in September, 1852, being just one month on the sea, and coming to Brooklyn, New York, he made that his home for two years, when he came to Illinois, first settling in Mercer county, and then in Geneseo, where he remained until 1874, when he came to Adair county, Iowa, and bought a farm in Walnut township, where he has since remained. When his house was first erected a storm approached, and did considerable damage to his building, which was of great loss to Mr. Roper. He is a general farmer and stock-raiser, has a fine grove, and some of the finest Clydesdale stock in the county, and many fine cattle and hogs. He has a splendid view of the surrounding country, having a distinct view of the towns Adair, Greenfield and Fontanelle, and has some land in three or four townships in the county. Mr. Roper was married in 1851, in England, to Miss Myram Stephenson. They have been blessed with eight children—John W., Mary, George, Sarah, Charles, Frank, Minnie and Fred. He is one of the most prominent men in the township, and greatly rewards the prominence given him. In the early part of his life he learned the carpenter trade, and in England and in this country followed it as a mode of livelihood, until coming to Adair county.

Jesse R. Comly, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Thompson) Comly, was born in Elk county, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1844. With his parents he moved to

Center county, in the same state, and remained there until he was twenty-two years of age, when he went to Powesheik county, Iowa, and from there came to Adair county, then going to Casey, and in February, 1878, came to present location in Walnut township, on section 29, where he bought one hundred and twenty acres, all of which he has under cultivation. He has a comfortable residence, good stables, a large crib, and stock yards. He has a grove started, and has an orchard which has just commenced to bear, and has the best location in the township for a farm. He follows farming and stock-raising, and has some graded shorthorn cattle, and is also turning his attention to the Duroc hogs, having a nice bunch of them on hand. He was married in September, 1873, to Miss Alice M. Buck, a daughter of William and Mary (Patterson) Buck, in Powesheik county. They have two children—Ardon B. and Troy F. Mr. Comly is a member of the Friends' church.

John D. Keeney, son of Ira and Betsey Keeney, was born December 7, 1832, in South Manchester, Hartford county, Connecticut. In March, 1859, he removed to Beloit, Wisconsin, and from there went to Pike's Peak, returning to Wisconsin in August, 1859. He then entered a paper-mill as superintendent of machinery, which position he held for four years, then taking the foremanship of the mill, holding the same eight years. In 1872 he, in connection with two brothers, built a paper-mill in Rockford, Illinois, and after running it for eight years sold his interest to his brothers. April 1, 1881, he came to Walnut township, Adair county, settling on the southwest quarter of section 5,

and owns the northwest quarter of section 6, and the southwest forty acres of the same section, and has seven acres of timber in Guthrie county. He is a general farmer and the owner of three pedigreed stallions—one Norman-Clydesdale, and Consternation and Black Hawk, all being fast horses. His herd of shorthorns is headed by the registered thoroughbred Prince Jerry. His residence makes a fine appearance, and is so situated as to give a splendid view of the surrounding country. The town of Adair can be seen from there, and Casey is just three miles distant. His barn, like his house, is in good condition, the main part being 42x42, and has large additions. He uses all the modern improvements for farming, including hayforks. His first marriage was solemnized December 4, 1859. He has four children by that marriage—Walter, Jennie, Hattie and Marble. He was married June 20, 1875, to Miss Sarah Winn, a daughter of Chester and Harriet (Shaffer) Winn. Mr. Keeney is a member of the A. O. U. W., and of Ellis lodge No. 166, of Rockford, Illinois.

R. C. Hollenbeak, a son of Armont N. and Permelia (Decker) Hollenbeak, was born in DeKalb county, Illinois, June 14, 1851. He came to Walnut township, Adair county, May 17, 1876, and settled on section 7, owning the south half of the same, which he has improved. He has a good frame residence, from which a good view of the surrounding country can be had. He has a large grove and an orchard, a good barn, granaries, and suitable machinery for running the farm. He was married in DeKalb county, Illinois, December 16, 1874, to Miss Emma R. Brown, a daughter of Jeremiah L. and Eliza A.

(Jackman) Brown. He is a farmer and stock-raiser, having P. id-China hogs and a herd of graded shorthorns, at the head of which is the imported Hereford, Gordon, which was shipped from England some six months ago.

Philip Nolan is a native of Highland county, Ohio, and was born May 7, 1843, his parents being Philip and Eva (Funk) Nolan. In January, 1868, he removed to Marion county, Iowa, from there to Jasper county, and from Jasper county came to Walnut township, Adair county, October 22, 1882, and settled on the southeast quarter of section 17, which he bought of Nathan Workman. He has a grove, a good residence, granaries, etc., and, in fact, his farm is well improved, and he carries on general farming. His first marriage took place in Ohio on the 17th day of April, 1865, to Miss Martha J. Young, a daughter of Lewis and Barbara (Workman) Young, and she died July 8, 1873. He was again married in Jasper county, Iowa, on the 17th of September, 1877, to Miss Christine Johnson, a daughter of Morris and Elizabeth Johnson. His residence is located so as to obtain a good view of the surrounding country.

James D. Baker, a son of Jacob and Ann (Doris) Baker, was born November 26, 1834, in Ohio. He was married in Ohio, January 7, 1858, to Miss Margaret Hoskins, a daughter of Seth and Catharine Hoskins. They have nine children—Zura, Alvin, Allen, Warren, Ross, Laura, James, Myrtle M. and Drusilla. He removed to Piatt county, Illinois, November 12, 1864, and to Washington county, Iowa, December 10, 1880. In March, 1883, he came to Walnut town-

ship and settled on section 23. He owns two acres of timber in Guthrie county, and has one hundred and forty acres of land under cultivation in Adair county. He has a neat frame residence and has started a nice maple grove. Mr. Baker follows farming and stock-raising, and has some good graded Herefords, and some Poland-China hogs.

CEMETERY.

A cemetery was laid out in 1860 on section 2. The first interment which occurred was that of the body of Mary Thompson, March 16, 1860.

EDUCATIONAL.

School district No. 1, which embraces sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, has its building of instruction on the southeast corner of section 2. It is 16x24 in size, and was erected at a cost of \$500 during the year of 1878.

School district No. 2 embraces sections 3, 4, 9, 10. Mary Thompson, of Winterset, is credited with being the first teacher in this district, teaching the winter term of 1862-3. In the summer of 1884, George Pratt was teacher.

School district No. 3, consists of sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, and has a building on the northeast quarter of section 7. William Armstrong was the first teacher, and Michael Bagain taught the summer term of 1884. John D. Keeney is school director.

School district No. 4, includes sections 17, 18, 19 and 20. The building is situated on the northeast corner of section 19.

School district No. 5 embraces section 15, 16, 21 and 22. The school-house is located on the northeast corner of section

21. The last to teach in this district was Sallie Rutt. William Utts is the present director of the district. The first term of school in this district was taught by Joseph Lesher, during the summer of 1870.

School district No. 6, including sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, has a school-house on the southeast corner of section 14, 20x24 in dimensions, and erected at a cost of \$600. Annie Sheltins taught the first term of school in the district, in the fall of 1869 or spring of 1870. The last term was taught by Miss Ina Marshall. The first director of the district was George Crabb, while James Wilson was last elected to that position.

School district No 7 has its school building located on the southeast quarter of section 26. The district embraces sections 25, 26, 35 and 36.

School district No. 8 comprises sections 27, 28, 33 and 34. The school-house of this district stands on the southwest corner of section 27, and was erected in 1877. Prior to its erection two terms of school were taught by William Armstrong, in the granary of Robert West, on section 34, during the fall and winter of 1876-7. C. D. Slinker was the last teacher in this district.

School district No. 9 has for its territory sections 29, 30, 31 and 32. The school-house is located on the southeast corner of section 30. Mary Duncan was the teacher in this district during the summer term of 1884.

Walnut township has the honor of sustaining one of the best school-houses in Adair county, located upon section 4.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

The first marriage within the borders

of Walnut township was that of Joseph Betts and Cornelia Thompson, by Squire Root, in August, 1856.

The first death was that of Mrs. Mary Thompson, which occurred March 15, 1860.

The first log cabin was built by Lewis Underwood during the winter 1854. In 1855, James Thompson erected the second cabin.

The first frame building erected in the township was that of a school-house.

Moses Stockwell erected the second frame house in the township.

In the spring of 1855 James Thompson planted the first corn.

Charles Smith sowed the first wheat in the spring of 1856.

CHAPTER XXX.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

The township with the above name is found among the eastern tier. It is bounded upon the north by Lincoln township, on the east by Madison county, on the south by Grand River township and on the west by Grove township. Harrison comprises a full congressional subdivision, containing about twenty-three thousand and forty acres. It is watered by the Middle river and its branches, which enters the township on section 7, flowing in a diagonal course through sections 18, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 35 and 36, leaving the township on the latter section. More timber of natural growth is found along the borders of Middle river in its course through Harrison, than is found in any other township in the county. The artificial groves of this township are also numerous and well developed. It is one of the best agricultural districts of the county, as will be readily attested by the

prosperity of its citizens. Harrison township originally comprised all the territory contained in Lincoln, Grand River and Union.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first to seek a home in Harrison township, was William McDonald, who was also one of the first settlers of Adair county. He settled upon section 26, in August, 1849, where he erected a small log-cabin 14x16. In the spring of 1850 he removed his family to Harrison. During the same year he raised a small crop of corn, wheat, etc., being the first work toward agriculture accomplished in the township. A sketch of him may be found in the chapter of early settlers of Adair county.

James Roberts, who resides on section 36, is among the earliest and best known settlers of this township. He settled

with his family upon the foregoing named section, September 19, 1854. His first dwelling was a small cabin, 16x18, with stick and clay chimney. At that time they were obliged to go below Winterset to get corn ground, and to Indianapolis, Warren county, for flour. Mr. Roberts is a Kentuckian by birth, being an active old gentleman of seventy-six years, who looks after his farm and attends to all his business affairs. He has been married three times, and has raised a large family of children.

Robert J. Murphy, a son of James and Sarah (Deakins) Murphy, was born in Clay county, Indiana, on the 2d of January, 1837. Removed with his parents to Boone county, Iowa, in 1853, and to Adair county on the 1st of September, 1854. He settled on section 25, in Harrison township, while a resident of that section, was united in marriage with Mrs. Martha (Key) Neese, daughter of William and Nancy Key. He now lives on section 3, of Grand River township.

Zebulon Hollingsworth made a settlement in the fall of 1854, on what is now the Elijah Jones' place. He came from his native state, Indiana, and after removing from this to Madison county, in 1858, died.

In April, 1855, William Thomas settled on section 32. He was born in Madison county, Kentucky, August 3, 1810, and when twelve years of age the family removed to Monroe county, Indiana, where they resided about five years. After a residence in Putnam and Vigo counties, Indiana, and Boone county, Iowa, he settled on the present homestead in Harrison township. He was first married in October, 1850, to Elizabeth Godwin, of North

Carolina, who died April 17, 1877. He was again married to Charlotta Baldwin, a native of New York.

During the summer of 1855, Manning Drake came to the township. He kept a stage station in the eastern part of this subdivision for some time. He was elected to the office of county judge, but on account of some personal preferences, would not qualify. He afterwards disposed of his property and left the county.

Charles Friend made a settlement in this township prior to the fall of 1855. William Stinson also settled about the same time as did Mr. Friend.

Samuel W. Pryor, a native of Tennessee, came from Washington county Iowa, and made a settlement in Harrison the 1st of August, 1856, on section 34. A sketch of this gentleman appears in the official chapter of this book, and is omitted in this connection for that reason.

Among the prominent, as well as pioneer, settlers of Harrison township is William McAferty, who resides on section 23. He came from Madison county and settled upon the farm now owned by M. L. Beaman, on section 20, in the year 1857.

William McAferty is the son of John and Letitia (Leach) McAferty, and was born in 1839, in Linn county, Iowa. He moved from there to Madison county in 1855, where he lived for two years, and then came to this county, where he has since resided. He has a farm of two hundred and forty acres, eighty of which is under cultivation, and the other one hundred and sixty is fenced. A fine grove surrounds two acres, and there is also a good orchard. It is a finely located farm, being well adapted for the raising of

grain, all of which is fed on the farm, he being extensively engaged in stock-raising. His father died in California in 1853, and his mother now resides in Greenfield, being the wife of William McDonald. Mr. McAferty is a member of the A. F. and A. M., having become a Mason in Dexter.

One of the pioneer settlers of Harrison is found in the personage of George Wright, who was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, September 20, 1826. He removed with his parents to Rush county, Indiana, when about three years of age, where they remained until 1835. After a residence in Hancock county, Indiana, Knox county, Illinois, Lee county, Illinois, he came to this township in 1857, and entered land on section 13, where he still resides. In 1851 he was united in marriage to Mary A. Robertson, in Henry county, Illinois, she being the daughter of Larkin and Mary (Cox) Robertson. She has since died. He was married the second time, in 1864, to Mary Lucas, daughter of Solomon and Mary (Roberts) Lucas.

Edward Lee made a settlement on section 34, in the fall of 1859. He is a native of England, coming to this country in 1849. He remained in the state of New York several years, and located in Madison county, Iowa, in 1857, from which place he came to Harrison township, where he still resides. He has been married twice since coming to America, his first wife dying in New York in 1853. He enlisted in Company D, 29th Iowa infantry, in 1862, and was mustered out at Davenport, August 13, 1865.

John B. Rogers is one of the early settlers of Harrison township. He emigrated from his native state, Ohio, in 1860,

to Richland county, Illinois, and in the spring of 1861 settled on section 8, this township, where he still resides. He was deputy auditor for one year, after which he engaged in the insurance and land business at Orient and Port Union. At present he owns the store and grist-mill at the latter place. He was married in Adair county to Almira J. Stowell, daughter of W. M. and Miriam W. (Palmer) Stowell. They have two children living—Frank and Mabel.

ORGANIC.

The organization of Harrison township occurred in 1856, Charles McDonald being elected the first clerk. The present officers of the township are as follows: James W. Fisher, clerk; A. P. Edick, assessor; George Ford, Edward Lee, Jacob Brown, trustees. The present officers of the school board are: A. Stigers, president; J. M. McCauley, secretary; George Wright, treasurer.

CHARACTERISTIC SETTLEMENT.

It has been remarked by some that biographies when published in a work of this kind have a tendency to make the whole matter monotonous and uninteresting, consequently, detracting from the interest which would otherwise attach to such a volume. While this, in a great measure may be true, yet there is no way which will so clearly show the actual character of a settlement. Harrison township has good cause to be proud of her representative people. Among the many deserving of mention, a few are therefore appended.

J. M. Head resides on section 10, of this township. He is the son of Thomas

and Mary (Fallman) Head, and was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in October, 1838. He came with his parents to Shelby county, Illinois, 1842, and in 1870 came to Stuart, Iowa. His father died in 1856, and after coming to Iowa, his mother's death occurred in 1875. In February, 1881, he came to his present location, and has one hundred and sixty acres of land in a fine state of cultivation. He was married in Illinois, November 9, 1871, to Ella Ide, daughter of Jesse and Roxanna (Nye) Ide, and six children were born to them—Merritt, Blanche, Eva, Mabel, Edith and Elsie. Has a fine grove of trees about his residence, and a bearing orchard of about two acres. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge at Stuart, his first membership with that order dating back as far as 1878.

George Ford was born in New Jersey, near Trenton, April 29, 1838. He was the son of George and Phoebe (Hutchinson) Ford, natives of New Jersey. In the fall of 1838 he removed with his parents to Columbiana county, Ohio, and from there to Cedar county, Iowa, in 1852. In 1875 he came to this township, settling on section 8, where he still resides upon a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, all under cultivation. On the 22d day of October, 1863, he was first married to Lavina Wilkes, and they had three children, one of whom is dead. Emma and Phoebe L. are the names of the two living. His second marriage occurred in Cedar county, Mary E. Buzzell, daughter of Gilman and Eliza (Watson) Buzzell, being his bride. By this union they have six children—Willie G., Lavina M., Grace E., George G., Harry G. and Glenn L. He raises considerable stock of a good

grade, and has a nice residence surrounded by a grove of about two acres, besides other good and substantial out-buildings. He also has an orchard of one hundred and sixty fine trees. He is a member of the Christian church.

Wm. M. Stowell, a mechanic by trade, and son of Lucius and Sarah (Ketchum) Stowell, was born January 3, 1825, in the town of Virgil, Courtland county, New York; was married to Marian W. Palmer, daughter of Ebenezer and Polly M. Palmer, of the same place, September 25, 1849; was born to them there three sons—Henry D. M., Herman D. V. and Herbert M.; one daughter, Ida V. April 24, 1857, removed to Crestline, Crawford county, Ohio; born to them there, Almina J. and William Sherman; was a member of the Advent church, October 30, 1861; enlisted at Mansfield in the 64th Ohio volunteers as member of cornet band; broke camp December 17 and went aboard train for Cincinnati; 18th, went to Louisville, Kentucky, on the boat Jacob Strader; 19th, went into camp one mile south of the city, here being organized into brigade of three regiments—64th and 65th Ohio, and 51st Indiana, Col. Harker commanding; December 26, received marching orders, being attached to the Army of the Tennessee, under General Buel, marching through Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, and counter-marched back to Kentucky; was with the army in several engagements such as Shiloh, Corinth, Iyca, etc. Received discharge papers at Nashville, Tennessee, September 9, 1862. He was paid off at Louisville, Kentucky; discharged by reason of General Buel's general order, No. 44, August

13, 1862, requesting all bands mustered out of service. He then continued with the army in the capacity of sutler until February 10, 1864, and was with them at the battles of Stone river, Tullahoma and Chattanooga. He returned home to his family, in Ohio, February 12, 1864. On October 13, 1867, he removed to Harrison township, Adair county, Iowa, and located on his present farm, of two hundred acres, in northwest quarter of section 21, range 76—30. He traveled quite extensively through the United States in 1875 and 1876, and visited California, Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia, since which time he has been occupied on the farm. He has held offices of township trustee, school director, president of the board and road supervisor district No. 5.

Elijah Jones is a native of Holmes county, Ohio, being born September 16, 1831. He is the son of William and Rebecca (Skeeles) Jones, who both died in Ohio. In March, 1870, he emigrated to Iowa, settling in Harrison township, on section 5. He was united in marriage in October, 1857, in Ohio, to Elizabeth Lenocker, daughter of David and Susan (Dubi) Lenocker, natives of Ohio, who are both dead at present. They have seven children living—Byron W., Milton D., Villa F., Ella M., John H., Alma M. and Gertrude J. He is justice of the peace, having served in that capacity for six years. He has six hundred and thirty acres of land, one hundred and sixty of which is in section 5, and the balance in sections 8, 6, 18 and 30. He raises some fine stock, having a thoroughbred animal, imported from England, at the head of his herd of cattle, and hogs of the Poland-China grade. He also makes a specialty

of raising bees, having a large number of stands. His residence is one of the finest in the township, being in a fine location, and commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding country. There are also three other houses upon the farm. There is a bearing orchard of about four acres, besides four or five acres of grove and shade trees about the place.

Martin L. Beaman, son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Murphy) Beaman, natives of North Carolina, was born in Putnam county, Indiana, October 17, 1843. In the fall of 1865 he came to Adair county, and in 1879 located on his present farm. During the period from 1866 to 1869 he was engaged in the manufacture of shingles, cutting seven thousand per day. He was married in Madison county, June 12, 1879, to Ida V. Stowell. They have two children—Alma and Vernon. He has a farm of three hundred and three acres (two hundred and ninety improved), and deals quite extensively in shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs. At present he has forty-seven head of cattle, with a thoroughbred animal at the head of the herd. He also has a fine French Canadian stallion. He has been assessor for four years.

John M. McCauley, the son of William and Sarah (Douglas) McCauley, was born in Richland county, Ohio, August 15, 1826. In 1850 he moved from there to Cedar county, Iowa. In 1852 he went across the plains to Oregon, where he remained three years, and in the latter part of 1854 came back as far as Colorado, making part of the return trip by ocean. In 1856 he returned to Cedar county, Iowa, and in February, 1869, he moved from there to Adair county, where he

purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 1, in Harrison township. He was married in Cedar county, August 14, 1858, to Miss Phoebe Treadwell, daughter of Mulford and Julia A. (Metscan) Treadwell. They have six children—Charley U., Sallie, Anna, William M., Ruth and Capitola B. He is a farmer and stock-raiser, having one hundred and thirty head of Poland-China hogs. Has a good grade of cattle, with a thoroughbred shorthorn at the head of the herd. The farm is conveniently located near several towns, and contains a bearing orchard of one hundred and forty trees. Mr. McCauley has been school director, and is at present secretary of the school board. He is also a member of Mt. Tabor Lodge, A. F. and A. M. of Dexter, and has an apron with the emblems of the order on it, which is very fine. He joined this order in 1854, while in Jacksonville, Oregon.

Levi Watts was born in Holmes county, Ohio, on the 20th of October, 1845, his parents being John and Elizabeth (Gardener) Watts. From there he came to Harrison township, in 1876, where he settled on section 7, having purchased a farm of two hundred and forty-seven acres, all of which is under cultivation. He has a five acre bearing orchard and a nice grove the same size. There is a good stream of water running through the farm and which makes it a desirable place for the raising of stock. He has a good herd of graded shorthorns with a seven-eighth shorthorn at the head of the herd; he also raises Poland-China hogs. He was married in Ohio to Miss Sarah E. Owen, daughter of Thomas and Martha Owen, on the 26th day of February, 1871.

Seven children have blessed this marriage, whose names are—Martha E., John O., Coral G., Edith M., Maud, Eva and Laura. Mr. Watts has been road superintendent for five years. He is a member of Mt. Zion Christian church.

PORT UNION POST-OFFICE.

A post-office was established in 1857, in Harrison township, on section 34, with Daniel A. Pooram, postmaster, and was called Arbor Hill. About a year afterward he left the township, and Samuel W. Pryor received an appointment to the office by President James Buchanan, who held the same until 1868. The highest salary received either of these years was \$28, and the smallest, \$4 per annum. The office was on the Winterset and Greenfield route, but was afterward removed to Port Union, its present location. Dissatisfaction resulted from the change, it being somewhat out of the way, and the carrier refused to take the mail to the office. A petition was immediately circulated, which resulted in a daily mail from Stuart to Greenfield. The credit of this belongs to the postmasters of Port Union and Greenfield, and John A. Kasson. The office is a good one and much better arranged than many found in more populated places.

GENERAL STORES.

A store was opened at Port Union, in January, 1883, by Fisher Brothers, who carry a general stock. The post-office is in this building, with J. W. Fisher, postmaster. He received his commission, February 16, 1883.

There is also another general store at

this point, owned and operated by J. B. Rodgers.

January 14, 1883, James W. Fisher, son of John and Arabella (Fisher) Fisher, located at Port Union, Harrison township, engaging in the mercantile business. He was born in Montgomery county, West Virginia, February 19, 1885, and when four years of age went with his parents to Mercer county, where they remained about three years. They then removed to Giles county, and in 1865 returned to Mercer county. In 1868 they emigrated to Iowa, locating in Cedar county, where he was employed as a farm hand, after which they removed to Durant. Here he attended school until 1878, after which he taught school for five years in Scott county. He was married near Durant, in Scott county, March 11, 1880, to Ida Bry, daughter of Captain Randolph and Theresa (Johnson) Bry, Rev. R. H. Ingram officiating. He is postmaster at Port Union, receiving his commission February 16, 1883. He is also township clerk.

John H. Fisher came to Harrison and located at Port Union, January 14, 1883, and engaged in the mercantile business with his brother James. He was born in Mercer county, West Virginia, February 4, 1862. In 1863 he removed with his parents to Iowa, settling in Cedar county. After a year's residence in Cedar county he came to Port Union, as heretofore stated. His father died in 1862 at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Illinois. At present his mother resides at Durant, Iowa.

BLACKSMITHING.

A blacksmith shop is located at this place. It is owned by Steward Fisher, of

Greenfield, and operated by Henry Guttner, recently from Germany.

WAGON SHOP.

Gottlieb Bornmann, a German, has a wagon shop at Port Union. He does a good business, principally at repairing.

PORT UNION MILLS.

The first mill in the township was erected in 1870, on section 20, by Beaman & Thomas, residents of Harrison. They died before it was completed, there being only an elapse of about a week between the death of each. It was then disposed of at administrator's sale to Parrish & Headley, who completed it in 1872 and continued to operate it about a year and a half, at the expiration of which time the former purchased the latter's interest and operated it two years longer. The Beaman heirs then purchased the mill, but retained it only about nine months, when they disposed of it to F. H. Parrish. On November 10, 1883, it was sold at referee's sale to Thomas Salisbury, and January 18, 1884, he disposed of it to J. B. Rodgers, the present owner. The mill has a capacity of about 500 pounds of flour per hour, but seldom exceeds 300 pounds. It is furnished with all the necessary modern milling apparatus. It also contains a burr for grinding feed.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school taught in Harrison township was in 1857, in a building erected for a storehouse on section 34.

The first school-house was erected in 1860 on section 34. It was 18x20 and cost \$300.

The first teacher was employed by the

trustees of the township and was a person by the name of Carr. Samuel W. Pryor was the first director, being elected in 1859 or 1860. There was no county superintendent at that time.

School district No. 1 comprises sections 1, 2, 11 and 12. The school-house of this district is located on the southeast corner of section 2. Jacob Brown is the present director of this district. Hattie Shober taught the last term of school during the summer of 1884.

School district No. 2 includes sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, and has a school-house on the southwest corner of section 3. The building was erected in 1876 at a cost of \$700 and is 24x36 feet in size. The last teacher in this school was Sally McCauley. Albert Stigers is the present director.

School district No. 3 embraces sections 5, 6, 7 and 8. The school-house of this district is situated on the northeast corner of section 7. Villa Jones is the present teacher of this school. The school building is 26x26 in size, and cost \$820. To Sally Myers belongs the honor of being first teacher in this district. Levi Watts is the director at present.

School district No. 4, embracing sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, has a school-house located in the center of the district, erected in 1878. The first house in this district, however, was built in August, 1872, at which time Frank Sackett was director. The first teacher in this district was Cornelius Smith. Minnie Skiles taught the last term, during the summer of 1884. A man by the name of Miller is the present director.

School district No. 5 embraces the four central sections of Harrison township—15, 16, 21 and 22. The school-house is

situated on the southeast corner of section 16, and was erected in 1873. It is a large, two-story building, 24x36, and cost \$1,500. Emma Rush taught the last term of school in this district, during the summer of 1884.

School district No. 6, comprised of sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, has a school building situated on the northwest corner of section 23. The first director of this district was George Wright, who still holds that position. The first term of school was taught by Leonard Beard in 1873. The last term was taught by William F. Graham during the summer of 1884. The school-house in this district was first erected in 1869.

School district No. 7 has a school-house situated upon the southeast corner of section 26. The first school in this district—composed of sections 25, 26, 35, 36—was taught in the fall of 1857 by —Shields. The building was erected during this year at a cost of \$1,000, and was 24x36 in size. The first director of the district was William McDonald. William Beaman is the present director.

School district No. 8 includes sections 27, 28, 33 and 34. The first school-house of this district was erected in 1860, with Maggie Ralston as first teacher. The present building stands on the southeast corner of section 28. Lizzie Rush was the teacher during the summer term of 1884. The present director is B. Fleming.

School district No. 9 has a school-house on the southwest corner of section 29, erected during the year of 1878. Prior to its erection, the school-house formerly used in this district was destroyed by fire. Hannah Calkins taught the last term of school in this district. John Orr is the present director.

HISTORIC.

The first child born in Harrison township was a daughter to John and Sarah J. (McDonald) Stinson, and was christened Mary J.

The first death occurred in 1850, being a child of William McDonald. It was buried in the Roberts cemetery.

William Stinson and — Crow were the first couple married in the township.

William McDonald broke the first ground in the spring of 1850, and planted the first corn, being seven acres in the sod. The year following he sowed the first wheat in the township.

The first religious services were held in 1855, by the Christian church, at the houses of James Roberts and William McDonald, with Rev. Adam Kellison as preacher.

The first mill was built in 1870, on section 20, on Middle river.

The first store opened in the township was on section 26, about the year 1870, but is closed at present.

Mt. Zion Church, of Harrison township, is situated on section 9. It is the Christian denomination of the New Light order, which was the first religious society organized in the township, the organization dating back to 1855. At that time

they had no church edifice, and services were held at the residence of different members of the organization throughout the township. The present building was erected in the summer of 1881, at a cost of about one thousand seven hundred dollars. Rev. J. B. McGinnis was the first pastor after the new church was built. Rev. A. Bradfield, of Winterset, is the present pastor.

CEMETERY.

The cemetery in connection with Mt. Zion church, was laid out in February, 1876. The first interment was that of the body of Joshua Jones, a brother of Elijah Jones of this township. The deceased came from Holmes county, Ohio, and was a resident of Harrison just one year at the time of his demise February 6, 1876.

CHURCHES.

The Cumberland Presbyterian church, of Harrison township, have had an organization for some time, their first membership numbering six. They have no church edifice as yet, but hold services at the school-house in district No. 8. The first pastor of this church was Rev. James Mumford, of Kansas. Rev. Samuel Anderson, of Panora, is the present pastor.

CHAPTER XXXI.

LEE TOWNSHIP.

This is one of the centrally located townships of Adair county. It is not a congressional subdivision, as sections 7, 8, 17, 18, 19 and 20 comprise an independent territory, belonging to the town of Greenfield, which is known as Greenfield township. It is bounded upon the north by Grove, on the east by Grand river, on the south by Orient, and on the west by Greenfield and Summerset townships. The land is rolling, consisting almost entirely of prairie, although there is quite a large number of fine artificial groves throughout the township. The main water-courses comprise three small creeks—Nine Mile, Marvel and Battle. These supply an abundance of water for all practical purposes. This, together with the fact of it being excellent grass land, makes it better adapted to stock than almost any township in Adair county.

Nine Mile Run rises in the southern half of section 19, Greenfield township, and flows in a southeasterly course through sections 30, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, Lee township, and on to its main body of water. Marvel creek has its origin in section 17, Greenfield township, passing southwest into section 21, Lee township, thence northeast through sections 22, 15, 14, 13 and 12. The beginning of Battle creek is traced to sections 4, 9 and 10, and takes a northeasterly course also, through sections 11, 2 and 1.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

S. K. Mallory and his son Eri, were the first to settle in the territory now known as Lee township, coming in the fall of 1857. They moved a log cabin from Grand River township onto the farm now known as Marble Grove, on section 26, where they took up their abode, this being also the first dwelling in the township. Through some sharp practice the son succeeded in getting possession of all the property belonging to his father, about a year after their settlement upon the premises, and the latter, in company with his wife, removed to Greenfield. Eri continued to farm the land some time afterward, and later sold it to a man by the name of Marble, after whom the property retains its present name, although it has changed hands several times since its purchase by Marble.

After the removal of S. K. Mallory to Greenfield, he resided in rented property, and as he was quite old, nervous, and affected in various ways, rendering him unable for work, his wife attended to weaving for their support. Several years later, after his son had left the country, the old gentleman attempted suicide one Sabbath morning while his wife was at church, by clambering upon the machine used for weaving and placing a stick across a hole in the ceiling, which led to a loft above. He attached a rope to the

stick and also about his neck and swung from under the machine. His wife happened home from church in time to give the alarm, and he was cut down by some of the neighbors before entirely dead, who succeeded in reviving him.

They remained in Greenfield a few years afterward, when they removed to Illinois, since which time they have but seldom been heard from, and their present whereabouts are unknown.

The second to seek a permanent residence in Lee township was Samuel C. Vance, who came in the summer of 1859 and entered land upon section 16. In the fall of this year he erected himself a house, 16x24, one story, it being the second house built in the township, and into which he moved his family. The building still stands where it was erected, and is now owned and occupied by a man by the name of Moore. The present residence of Mr. Vance is in Summer et township, he being one of the most prosperous and foremost citizens of his neighborhood.

As the permanent settlement did not practically commence for several years after those mentioned above, Thomas J. Shinn was probably the next settler, coming in September, 1868, and locating upon section 16, where he still resides. Mr. Shinn is a native of Fulton county, Illinois, being born July 31, 1838. He was the son of Hiram and Dorcas Shinn, natives of Virginia.

S. E. Morris was also among the first residents of Lee township. He came about the same time as did Thomas J. Shinn.

REPRESENTATIVE SETTLERS.

It would be desirable, if it were possible,

to here notice every settler in this township. But such a course adopted in each township throughout the county would enlarge this work to such an extent as to make it cumbersome and unwieldy, without adding to its value. We, therefore, herewith append a sufficient number of sketches concerning prominent citizens to fully represent the character of this settlement.

James A. Woodward's parents were Rev. Enos Woodward, whose ancestors came from Boston, and settled in Kentucky. The family had come fifteen years after the Mayflower; they were from Ipswich, England. The mother was of a Scotch family from Ayershire, named Murphy, who emigrated to this country through Maryland. On both sides the family was educated and respectable, and is traced far back both in this country and in England and Scotland. They had a farm of eight hundred acres, and several manufactories, and their place was afterward the county seat of Bracken county, now called Brookfield. The brick mansion is still occupied, and some of the trees still flourishing. They preferred to follow the fortunes and removals of the Gospel ministry, and moved from Kentucky when James was five years old, first to several places in Ohio, then to Pittsburgh, then to Brownsville, then to St. Andrew's and St. Mary's, Chester county, thirty-three miles from Philadelphia. James A., named for a friend of great merit and goodness—James Armstrong—attended several excellent schools, notably, Howe's Academy, Lancaster, Ohio, and the Western university of Pennsylvania. Afterward he taught school in Connellsville, then was elected principal

of the preparatory department of Madison college, with sixty pupils, where Bishop Simpson had been a predecessor. Graduated, B. A., and entered the seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church, near Alexandria, Virginia, and Washington, District of Columbia, where, having pursued a full course for three years, he graduated and was ordained deacon, by Bishop Mead in Christ-church, Alexandria. Then appointed agent of the American Bible Society. Then appointed with the concurrence of all the bishops of the church, missionary of the general board, in St. Mary's, Georgia, and operating also in Florida. Then was graduated as M. A. of Kenyon. The rector of two churches, one in Chester the other in Berks county, in one of these, St. Thomas', Morgantown, was ordained Presbyter by Bishop Alonzo Potter, then rector of the church of the Evangelists, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, then missionary of the general board in Oregon, then, succeeding his father, as rector of St. Andrew's and St. Mary's, Chester county. While here, having a glebe farm and parsonage house, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Kissam, daughter of a well-known and respected family in New York city. While here, their son, William H., was born. Then appointed by the advancement society of Pennsylvania, missionary in McKean and Potter counties. In the former of which, he was also elected principal of the academy, which had been assisted, like Madison and several others, by President Madison. Some of his vestry men in Chester county churches having emigrated to LaSalle county, Illinois, built a church and called him to be their rector, which, being now married and desiring to found a family

home, he accepted and became the rector, and built a comfortable residence, connected with ninety acres of land. Here their daughter, Sarah, was born. He afterward was appointed by the general board missionary of LaSalle city and Utica, and several times had charge for weeks of the churches in Ottawa, and afterward in Streator, and labored as missionary in Henry county, and in Pontiac, to found a church organization. Then, being invited by Bishop Lee, was appointed by the American missionary society, and accepted a call as rector of Grace church, Cresco, Howard county, Iowa. Then invited by Bishop Vail, removed to Paola, Miami county, Kansas, and under the appointment of the bishop. The general board and the American Missionary Society operated as missionary in Miami, Johnson and Franklin counties, and visiting and officiating in Fort Scott and Baxter. Afterward re-called by Bishop Lee to Iowa, and called by Hope church, Fort Madison, and Grace church, Montrose, under the appointment of American Missionary Society, and was for two years associate chaplain of the state penitentiary. Then removed to his home in LaSalle county, Illinois, laboring as missionary of the diocese and organizing the church in Pontiac, Livingston county, besides a great deal of duty in LaSalle county, in Streator, Ottawa and St. Andrew's Farm Ridge. Was the first to organize a temperance society of which he was elected president, and in several of his parishes where it seemed his duty, has organized the temperance society. He heard Gough in his first tours on his life mission. He was a member of the society from his seventeenth year. He worked during the war to send men,

and supplies, and money to the army. Afterward he removed to Adair county as missionary of the diocese of Iowa. Appointed to Stuart and Greenfield. His son occupies a house near, and farms three eighties. He was married to Miss Ida A., daughter of Alfred and Eliza Diehl, neighbors in Illinois. Mr. Diehl being a thrifty farmer, and has been supervisor of the county. William H. and wife have three children. He is engaged in agriculture and stock-raising. The daughter of the family, Sarah, is married to William F. Mason, a school teacher and farmer. They live within two miles.

Josiah Arnold, one of Adair county's most prominent citizens, is a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and was born June 24, 1820, his parents being Henry and Lydia (Gaskill) Arnold. Henry Arnold is a native of Pennsylvania, being born in a fort, as the Indians were troublesome at that time. He died in 1831, in Pennsylvania, and his wife died in Ohio, in 1848, she being a native of New Jersey. Josiah has no relations closer than a cousin, with the exception of one sister who lives in Pennsylvania at the advanced age of ninety years. He went to Athens county, Ohio, in 1839, and remained eighteen years, engaged in agricultural pursuits, then, in 1857, came to Winterset, Iowa. In 1871 he came to Lee township, Adair county, and settled on section 33, where he owns one hundred and sixty acres of improved land. He was united in marriage in Athens county, Ohio, August 28, 1845, to Miss Almira Day, the Rev. Thomas Welsh officiating. They have seven children living—Helen E., Amelia J., Henry A., Charles S., Mary O., Katie L. and

Hattie A. They have lost one child, Amanda. During his residence in Winterset he had one of the best boot and shoe stores there at that time. He was chairman of the first board of supervisors of Madison county, and has also been chairman of the Adair county board of supervisors. Since his residing in Iowa he has been overseer of the poor for about sixteen years. In 1878, at the senatorial convention in Stuart, there was a contest between Cass, Adair and Madison counties, and after a number of ballots had been cast Adair and part of the Madison county delegates united on Mr. Arnold, giving him fourteen votes, sixteen being necessary to a choice. He could have been nominated on the next ballot but declined. Lafe Young, of Atlantic, was one of his opponents, and was finally nominated.

John P. Speirs was born in Indiana on the 9th of November, 1851, and is the son of Robert and Mary Speirs, natives of Indiana, who are now residing in Keokuk county, Iowa. John came to Iowa in 1874, settling in Keokuk county, where he remained about two years, when he came to this county, and settled upon section 34, Lee township, where he owns forty acres of good improved land and an orchard of about two acres. Mr. Speirs was married in Indiana, in 1876, to Miss Martha C. Manring, Rev. Peck officiating. They have three children—Sarah and Mary (twins) and Harvey.

Among those whom we must not fail to notice in this volume is W. J. Davis, who was born in Oneida county, New York, on the 16th day of December, 1847, being the son of John W. and Mary (Hughes) Davis, the former being a native of Wales

and the latter of New York. John W. Davis, the father of W. J., died in New York in 1869, and Mary Davis, his mother, died July 3, 1883, in Oneida county, New York. The subject of this sketch came to Iowa in 1871, and settled in Winnehek county, where he remained nearly three years, at the expiration of which time he came to Lee township, Adair county, settled on section 34, and now owns three hundred and twenty acres of well-improved land, on which is a bearing orchard of one acre. He was married in 1869, in Utica, New York, to Miss Emily E. Miller, the Rev. Reddy officiating. They have nine children—William H., Mary, John W., Elias, Frank P., Adelbert, Walter, Pearl, and Dora. In politics Mr. Davis affiliates with the republican party. In addition to farming he raises considerable stock.

Samuel Reed, a prominent citizen of Lee township, was born in Ireland on the 13th day of August, 1832, being the son of Robert and Martha (Steel) Reed, who were also natives of Ireland, the former dying in Philadelphia in 1877, and the latter in 1868 at the same place. Samuel came to America with his parents in 1846, and settled twenty-one miles west of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1861, engaged in teaming, then going to Henry county, Illinois, where he farmed and remained for ten years. In 1871 he came to Lee township, Adair county, Iowa, and settled on section 4, where he has eighty-one acres of well-improved land, upon which he has an orchard containing about one acre, and has considerable small fruit of all kinds. He was married in Pennsylvania on the 25th of December, 1857, to Jane Coneghy,

the Rev. Henry Rendenbaugh officiating. They have six children living—Mattie, Allen M., Sarah, William, Christina A., and Robert J. They have had the misfortune to lose two children—Eliza and Samuel. Mr. Reed is a member of the Presbyterian church, an Odd Fellow and a republican.

HISTORICAL EVENTS.

The first house in the township was a log-cabin moved onto section 26 by S. K. Mallory and son, Eri, in the fall of 1857. It was brought from Grand River township.

The first frame house was erected by Samuel C. Vance in the autumn of 1859, upon section 16. It was a one-story structure, 16x24.

The first school-house was built in the center of section 16, during the year of 1866, the dimensions of which were 16x20.

S. K. Mallory plowed the first ground and sowed the first grain in the spring of 1858.

The first death which occurred in the township was Mrs. L. D. Parker, in 1866, at her home on section 16, which is now owned by J. J. Casey.

The first election in the township occurred in November, 1880, at Lett's school-house.

It is not positively known whose the first birth was, but probably in the family of S. K. Mallory, who settled in the township some time previous to anybody else.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first educational structure in Lee township was a small building erected in 1866, in the center of section 16, 16x20 in dimensions. About a year following its

erection it was moved to the northern line of section 16, a distance of about half a mile. There was no school taught in the building until the spring of 1869, when Eliza Wagner taught the first term, it being the first school held in the township, also. During the year of 1876 this building was purchased by Wesley Rogers and removed to the town of Greenfield, where it now serves the purpose of a residence. A new school building was immediately erected in its place during the same year, 18x26.

During the year of 1866 a school-house was erected on the northwest corner of section 26. There was no school taught in the building, and a year or so afterward it was burned. The origin of the fire was never known.

School district No 1 includes sections 15, 16, 21 and 22. The building, a frame structure, 18x26, stands upon the southeast corner of section 16. To Sadie Dew belongs the credit of being the first teacher in this building, which was erected in 1876. W. F. Mason taught the summer term of 1884, with an enrollment of thirty, while the first term taught in the building enrolled but five scholars.

School district No. 4, embracing sections 29, 30, 31 and 32, has its building of instruction situated upon the southeast corner of section 30. The building was erected by G. E. Hamlin, in 1878. Esther Ward was the first teacher in this district, and Arthur Mayes taught the summer term of 1884.

School district No. 5, including sections 27, 28, 33 and 34, has a building upon the southwest corner of section 27.

It was erected in the fall of 1871, upon section 28, but three years afterward it was moved to a more central portion of the district—its present location. It is 20x26 feet in size, and was built at a cost of \$500. John Warner was the first teacher, and Daniel Swift served as the last, in the summer of 1884. The attendance has more than doubled since the organization of the school in 1871, and has a general average at present of about 20.

ORGANIC.

Lee township was organized in the fall of 1880. It was formerly part of Greenfield township. A petition was granted at the September meeting of the board of supervisors, which took from Greenfield township the following territory: All the territory within the limits of the territory of Greenfield township, outside of the incorporated town of Greenfield. Another change in the boundary of Greenfield and Lee townships took place by petition, at the September meeting of the board of supervisors of 1881. There was taken from Lee township, and added to Greenfield township, sections 8, 17, 19, 20, north half of section 7, all of section 18, except ten acres already being a part of Greenfield township. This constitutes the present boundary lines of the two townships, as that is the last change that has been made. After the organization of Lee township was effected, George C. Havens acted as first constable, and E. S. Chenoweth was the first clerk. The officers of 1884 were: O. M. Archer, constable; R. M. McCallough, clerk.

CHAPTER XXXII.

PRUSSIA TOWNSHIP.

This district comprises a full congressional township. It is bounded upon the north by Walnut, on the east by Grove, on the south by Summerset and on the west by Eureka townships. It is watered by the east branch of the Nodaway river which enters from the north on section 41 running thence in a southerly direction through sections 9, 16, 15, 22, 27, 26, 35 and 36, leaving the township from the latter section. Numerous tributaries of minor importance, but which furnish plenty of pure, clear water for all practical purposes, are also found in many parts of the township. A small creek, known as Rutt branch, also waters the western tier of sections of Prussia. No timber of natural growth is found within the borders of this subdivision, although it is not behind other townships of the county as far as artificial groves are concerned, for its enterprising citizens have a large amount of this needful improvement fast gaining maturity. The population is somewhat mixed; Americans predominating, however.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The pioneer settler of Prussia township is found in the personage of James Hornback, who settled upon section 16. His house at that time consisted chiefly of a "dug-out," although there was a small apartment above in the shape of a shanty. He came from Madison county to Prussia.

The next to seek a home in Prussia was that of Peter Hoffman, who located upon section 10, in 1868.

Peter Hoffman, a son of George and Margaret (Klug) Hoffman, is a native of Germany, and was born on the 23d day of June, 1845, and in 1854 came with his parents to America, settling in Illinois, where his father died in 1863, and his mother in 1866. Peter then came to Adair county, Iowa, in 1863, and located on section 10, but in 1878 he sold his farm, and built a dwelling of considerable size on section 14. He is a general farmer and stock-raiser, and has a nicely located farm, having a view of Greenfield and its surrounding country. He was married in Illinois to Miss Margaretta Bittner, by whom he has had nine children—Emil, Barbara, Caroline, John, Emelia, Sophia, Henry, Gustave and Rosa. Mr. Hoffman has held the position of road supervisor for one year, and township trustee and assessor. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Lutheran church.

J. N. Bittner located a claim in the fall of 1868, on section 2, coming from Lee county, Illinois. He still resides in the township.

John G. Martin emigrated from Lee county, Illinois, in the fall of 1868, and settled on a farm in this township, on section 10.

William and Fred Kiefer were also

among the early settlers of Prussia township, coming in September, 1868, from Lee county, Illinois. They still remain in the township.

Fred Kiefer owes his nativity to Würtemberg, Germany, having been born there on the 19th day of September, 1845, and is the son of William Kiefer. He was reared and educated in Germany, and there remained until February 14, 1865, when he emigrated to America, locating in Baltimore, where he remained about four months, when he went to New York. He made a short stay there, and then went to New Jersey, where, after some few months, he left and moved to Philadelphia. After the close of the civil war he enlisted in Company E, 12th United States infantry. In January, 1866, he was sent to guard the surveyors on the Union Pacific railroad, and was in several skirmishes with the Indians. In April, 1868, he came to this county, being the sixth settler in Prussia township. He was married in Illinois, in 1873, to Miss Genette Eckhart, who died in February, 1874. He was married again on June 15, 1875, to Miss Dorothea M. Motschman, by whom he has had four children—Johnnie, Barbara, Amelia, and Conrad. Mr. Kiefer has an elegant farm, a good grove, orchard, and fine dwelling. He follows general farming and stock-raising, having some of the most valuable cattle and hogs. He has been road supervisor, assessor, school director, township trustee, and constable.

OTHER SETTLERS.

Many other persons of more or less prominence have contributed toward the building of this township, and its present

prosperity is largely due to their influence. Limited space forbids the mention of all, but in the following will be found a sufficient number to show the character of this settlement, which is largely made up of a thrifty, energetic class of intelligent farmers:

Alexander H. Hepler, a son of David and Priscilla (Hannah) Hepler, was born on the 9th of November, 1855, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. In June, 1866, he moved with his parents to Henry county, Illinois, where he remained about three months, when he came to Jasper county, Iowa, and remained there until 1875, when he came to Adair county and settled on section 4. In 1884 he moved to his present location on section 10, Prussia township, where he owns the most beautiful farm in the township. He was united in marriage on October 13, 1880, to Miss S. S. Layne, a daughter of Washington and Frances (Easley) Layne. They have one child—Mattie J. Mr. Hepler has taught school six terms, and is present township clerk. His cattle are among the finest, and he has twenty-six shorthorns and some others of the most valuable species.

William H. Calhoun, one of the prominent and esteemed men of Prussia, was born on the 29th day of October, 1835, in Milford, New York, and his father having died in New York city in 1837, he moved with his mother to Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, where he lived until 1849, when he removed to Michigan. In 1867 he moved to Johnson county, Iowa, and in 1875 he came to Adair county, and located on section 17, where he now owns a nice house, and has every farming advantage that can be wished for,

and is general farmer and stock-raiser, having some of the finest Poland-China hogs in the township, and has some fine horses and cattle. Mr. Calhoun was united in marriage in Michigan in 1856, to Miss Margaret Emmons, a daughter of John and Margaret Emmons. They have been blessed by ten children—Jennie, Alivilda, Daisy, Nellie, Bell, Walter, Hattie, Frank and Earl. Mr. Calhoun has been township trustee for four years, and assessor for the last two terms.

Edward Needles is a native of London, England, and was born on the 21st of November, 1831. When about two years of age he moved with his parents to America, and settled in Rochester, New York, and in the fall of 1856 he came to Iowa and settled in Dubuque county, and in 1870 he came to his present location in Adair county, and in February, 1883, he came to Prussia township, and settled on section 19. He was married on the 4th of July, 1857, in Dubuque county, to Miss Rebecca Jane Elwell. Mr. and Mrs. Needles have thirteen children—Edward Lincoln, Mary Jane, Emma Ann, William Grant, Susan Astimesa, Lucy Todema, Ida Araminta, Rosa Matilda, Julia May, Joseph Alva, Reuben Isaac, Bertha Christina and Charles Earl. Mr. Needles is a member of the Seventh Day Advent church, and has been school director and road supervisor.

Andrew D. Crooks, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Donaldson) Crooks, was born May 5, 1826, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1852 he went to Shasta county, California, where he engaged in mining, and then moved one hundred miles further north to Yreka City, where for ten months he was a United States mail con-

tractor, and then engaged in the brokerage business, dealing in gold dust for seven years. While there he went to Oregon and fought in the Modoc war in 1857. In 1861 he engaged in staging, contracting. In 1859 he returned to Pennsylvania, and was married on the 14th day of June of the same year to Miss Ella T. Wallace, a daughter of William and Margaret (Leeper) Wallace. They have four children—Elizabeth, William, Robert and Andrew. June 20, 1859, himself and wife left for Yreka, where he again entered into the brokerage business. In 1863 run a provision store in Nevada, and was elected in the same year as sheriff of Siskiyou county, and was twice re-elected to the office, in a strong democratic county, although he was a republican. The county at that time was ninety miles wide and one hundred miles long, and had two places for holding court, it being two days' journey between the two points, and the Indians were very troublesome between the two places. After his last term of office expired, in 1869, he settled up his business and went East on a visit. His next settlement was made in Davenport, Iowa, in May, 1870, where he entered the mercantile business, and in 1872 moved to Dumont, where he ran a general store in connection with buying grain, he having an elevator at that place. On the 3d of November, 1880, he came to his present location, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising, having from one hundred to two hundred head of cattle, principally shorthorns; he also has some hogs. While in business in Durant he had the misfortune to have his store destroyed by fire.

Frank W. Sargent, a son of James and Lucinda (Hetherington) Sargent, was

born in Johnson county, Iowa, on the 27th day of September, 1858. In 1866 his parents moved to Delaware county, and on the 21st of September, 1876, came to Adair county and camped on their present farm until they built a cabin 10x16. They own one hundred and twenty acres on section 17, where they now have a comfortable residence so situated as to give a commanding view of Greenfield and Fontanelle. They have a nice grove and their yard is beautified by shrubbery, having a number of evergreens. Everything about the farm shows good management, having convenient pastures, among which is a hog pasture, they paying particular attention to hog-raising. Frank is the manager of their creamery which has been in operation on their farm for some two years. They also own a tract of land in Nebraska which they run in connection with their business here. Frank is a very popular young man, unmarried, and is a member of Company B, of Greenfield.

ORGANIC.

The township of Prussia assumed official organization in 1870. A petition of the prominent citizens of the township for its organization was accepted and acted upon at the June meeting of the board of supervisors. Although it was the will of the petitioners to call the township by the name of Clark, it was not so called by the board, but Prussia, its present name, was substituted. In the fall of 1870 the first election was held at a school-house on section 16, when the following officers were elected to office—Charles Clark, clerk; Peter Hofman, justice of the peace; John Vance, Charles Milner, Lee Tolen,

trustees; — Sager, constable; Peter Hofman, road supervisor; Lee Tolen, assessor. There were only nine votes cast at this election—seven republican, and two democratic. Charles Clark disposed of his property and left the township before the expiration of his term of office, and Jerome Vance was appointed by the trustees to fill the vacancy.

The first officers of the school board of Prussia were as follows: A. Halsey, president; J. P. Vance, secretary; J. R. Vance, treasurer. The present officials of that body are—W. H. Branden, president; R. G. Handley, secretary; W. H. Rafensperger.

HISTORIC.

The first school-teacher in the township was Jacob Sager, who taught the school now known as district No. 5.

The first death which occurred in Prussia was that of Mrs. J. G. Martin, whose demise took place in December, 1868. She was interred on their own premises.

The first child born was a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Martin, who has since died.

The first marriage took place between Albert Kalkofen and Elizabeth Zornes, Peter Hoffman, justice of the peace, officiating.

The first organization of the Methodist Episcopal church occurred in 1879, at the school-house, in district No. 5. Rev. Mr. Wilburn was the first pastor, while Rev. Mr. Main serves in that capacity at present.

The first house which was erected in the township was destroyed by a prairie fire in 1873. At the time of its destruction it was occupied by George Coon and

family, who barely escaped with their lives.

Peter Hoffman built the second house in the township.

CEMETERIES.

The cemetery on section 15 was laid out June 15, 1878, and contains one acre. The first person to be interred was Margaret Emmons, wife of J. Emmons, who died October 1, 1878.

The German cemetery on section 10 contains one acre, and at present there are about fifteen persons buried there. The first interment was that of Mrs. Fred Kiefer.

EDUCATIONAL.

School district No. 1, embracing sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, has a school-house on the southeast corner of section 2, erected in 1878. The present teacher is Miss Sacket. I. J. Pote is the present director.

School district No. 2 includes sections 3, 4, 9 and 10. The school-house stands on the northeast corner of section 4 and was erected in 1873. The last teacher in this district was a Miss Walker. The present director is D. Hepler.

School district No. 3 includes sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, and has a house on the northeast corner of section 7, erected in 1871, at a cost of about \$900. The first school in this district was a subscription affair, taught by Mary Campbell. The present teacher is Miss Murray. Steven Spalding is the present director.

School district No. 4 embraces sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, and has its house of instruction on the northeast corner of section 19, erected in 1877. The first school-

house in this district was built of plank in 1876, at a cost of forty dollars, and was only 10x12 in dimensions. It was used as erected for the summer term of that year and in the winter was sodded up to make it comfortable. The district was organized at the house of W. H. Calhoun, and Anna Shetters was engaged to teach the first term. A Miss Sargeant taught the summer term of 1884. The first director of the district was James Sargeant. W. W. Emmons is the present director.

School district No. 5 includes sections 15, 16, 21 and 22, and has a school-house on the southwest corner of section 15. The building was erected in 1873. Miss Divine taught the last term of school. R. G. Handley is the present director.

School district No. 6, embracing the territory included in sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, has a school-house on the southwest corner of section 13, which was erected in 1873 at a cost of \$500. Clara Slocum has the credit of being the first teacher in this district, and Jennie Strauser taught the last term. The first director was Christian Kalkofen, and the last James Dwiggins.

School district No. 7 comprises the territory of sections 25, 26, 35 and 36. The school-house of this district is located on the southwest corner of section 25. Mattie Dwiggins taught the summer term of 1884. W. H. Branden is the present director, who is also president of the school board.

School district No. 8 has for its territory sections 27, 28, 33 and 34. Its school-house is located on the southwest corner of section 28. A Miss Sargeant was the last teacher. Frederick Rohner is the present director of this district.

School district No. 9 embraces sections 29, 30, 31 and 32. The school building stands on the southwest corner of section 29, and was erected in 1871. The present teacher of this district is Miss Mitchell with George Bowers as director.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Lying in the extreme southeastern corner of Adair county is the subdivision known as Union. It is a full congressional township, and is known as township 74 north, range 30 west. The surface is quite rolling, and is well drained by numerous streams that meander through its emerald meadows like silver ribbons. The principal of these watercourses is the Grand river in the northeast part of the township, on sections 1, 2 and 12. The west branch having its head waters in sections 9, 8 and 17 flows east and southeast through sections 9, 16, 15, 14, 13 and 24, on its way to join the parent stream. Three Mile creek, rising on the township line near the west line of section 7, flows in a generally southerly course, and makes its exit from Union township and Adair county on the southeast quarter of section 32. Numerous other streams course through all parts of the township, until there is not a section in it but has living, running water upon it somewhere. The soil is a rich, black, sandy loam, extremely fertile by nature, and susceptible of a high state of cultivation. Owing, doubtless, to a large portion of these fine

lands passing into the hands of non-resident speculators, settlement has been greatly retarded. In 1870 the census shows that it contained one hundred and sixty-nine inhabitants. In 1875 this had grown to two hundred and ninety, and in 1880 to four hundred and sixty-five.

SETTLEMENT.

The pioneer in this township was Charles Wilson, who came here in the spring of 1853, and was among the early settlers of the county. He is a native of England, the son of Robert and Sarah Wilson, born 1816. When he was but eighteen years of age he left his mother country and emigrated to the shores of America. He located at first in Rochester, New York, where he remained a year, and from there moved to Allegany county, New York, and then to Genesee county, the same state, where he remained until 1837, when he moved west to Lake county, Indiana. Here he lived until 1852, when again the "western fever" caused him to come to Iowa, and remained the winter of 1852-3, on the Des Moines river, but in the spring following, came

to Adair county, and picking out his farm on section 12, pitched his tent, in which he and his family lived for four months, when he erected a log cabin, into which they moved. This primitive dwelling was subsequently replaced by a nice frame house, in which Mr. Wilson still resides. He was united in marriage on the 28th of October, 1838, to Miss Sarah Brough, a native of England, by whom he has had eight children, and of whom six are living—Thomas K., George, William, Lewis K., John, Mary, Lizzie and Harriet were the children's names. Mr. Wilson has held several offices of honor and trust in the township, and is the happy owner of one of the best farms in the county, consisting of four hundred and thirty acres of well-improved land.

The next to locate in this township was Christian Gerkin, a native of Germany, who was born in that country in 1816. Before he left the fatherland he was united in marriage with Miss Martha Hilman. This was in 1847. In 1853 they came to America, by way of New Orleans, and from thence by boat to Burlington, and at once came to Adair county, settling on section 2, in the last of July, where he made him a farm, on which he now resides. He has a family of four children—Maggie, John, Herman and Frederick.

William Schweers settled in this township, on section 34, in 1854. He was a native of Hanover, Germany, and was born on the 5th of July, 1803. He was a son of Rheinhardt Schweers, a man of substance in his native land. He left his fatherland in 1842, and came to America, and for a while lived at Baltimore; from thence moved to Cincinnati, and then to

Washington county, Iowa, where he remained one year, and after two years spent in Keokuk county, came to Adair county. He died on the 7th of September, 1882. His son, John Schweers, is one of the most prominent men in the township.

John Schiweers was born in Hanover, Germany, on the 15th of January, 1837, and is the son of William and Margaret Schweers. When five years of age he left his native land and came to America with his parents. His father came to Adair county in 1854, where John has since resided. He was reared and educated on a farm, and in 1858 he operated a saw-mill on Grand River, which he worked in for two years. In 1862 he enlisted in the 4th Iowa cavalry, and served for three years. In 1867 he came to his present farm on section 4, Union township, where he owns one hundred and twenty acres of well improved land, and is known as one of the best farmers in the county. On the 20th of March, 1864, he was married to Miss Sarah Peterson. Their union has been blessed by ten children—Rhinehart, Elizabeth, John A., Mattie J., Hannah D., Christian, Eva Lena, Anna S., Amy E. and Francis M.

Robert Wilson was the next to make a settlement here, taking up a claim upon section 12. He was a son of Vance and Mary (Taylor) Wilson, and was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, January 9, 1804. He resided in the place of his nativity until he had attained the age and stature of manhood. He was married July 1, 1829, to Miss Catherine Salyers, a daughter of Samuel and Margaret Salyers. In 1832 he removed to the state of Indiana, where he resided until 1843,

when he came to Iowa, settling in Jefferson county, where he lived seven years. In 1850 he removed to Madison county, and in the spring of 1854 to Union township, Adair county. Here he resided until September 12, 1869, when he was called on to cross the river of death. He had twelve children, most of whom are residents of this county. Their names are—Margaret P., Samuel S., Mary J., Vance I., Sarah E., Francis M., William H., Jerry M., Nancy A., Susan H., J. R. and Robert A. Mr. Wilson was a man of strong physique and fine constitution.

Alvin Greer settled upon section 1 during the year 1854, where he lived some time. He was the father of the first child born in the township, and the first justice of the peace.

C. G. Snelling, of Union township, Adair county, was born on the banks of the Androscoggin river, in Maine. His father was a very successful farmer and stock-grower, who, very early and at great expense, introduced the Durham stock, which not only proved a very profitable investment, but it caused quite a reform in stock-raising of that section. C. G. Snelling lived with his father until seventeen years of age, attending to the usual routine of farming and attending the stock, but the winters were spent at school, where, by his studious habits he acquired an education that on examination was sufficient to teach school. At that age his health failed and his constitution seemed utterly destroyed. He expressed a desire to enter upon a course of education which the family physician strenuously opposed, saying that he would not live more than two or three years at the longest, and that study would hasten his death. To this his father

replied with his characteristic firmness, "If he has but three years to live, during that time he shall pursue that course that will contribute most to his happiness." He was allowed to enter on a course of education, and though he studied hard and stood high among his compeers, yet there seemed a gradual improvement in his health. After six years hard study he graduated with honors, and was robust and healthy. Not having any particular profession in view he accepted the call to take charge of the schools in Hatfield, Massachusetts, finding the wages not commensurate with the amount of labor required, he resigned after one term and went to Little River, Maine, and became principal of the high school, which he held for three years. Again he resigned and went to South Thomaston in 1852, and married Eliza Coombs, daughter of Asa Coombs, who, at that time, was engaged in getting land-warrants and pensions, and was also an extensive land-owner. Mr. Snelling located here as principal of the high school, and soon after as principal of Thomaston schools. Both towns noted for ship-building and lime-burning. He was also elected superintendent of public schools, which office he filled for eleven years, and soon became identified with the educational interests of the state. During the war of the rebellion speculation became rife, and the financial officers of South Thomaston fell into a bad way. The citizens began to distrust the integrity of the town officers generally. Considerable excitement prevailed, and it became a fixed determination that at the next election all the old officers should be discarded, and men of integrity elected irrespective of party. Attention was called

to Mr. Snelling as one of the selectmen, whose business it is to manage the financial affairs of the town. In vain he remonstrated, being fully aware of the bad condition of the finances, and the labor of unearthing the true state of affairs. In vain he pointed to his labors as principal of schools and superintendent of public schools. He finally consented on the following conditions: That as the former officers were republicans, and that he had been considered a leading republican, they must put on the board with him an energetic man from the democratic party, a man of unquestioned integrity. With this they complied and he was not only elected as one of the selectmen, but also assessor of taxes, whose business is not only to take an inventory of the taxable property of the town, but to assess the state, county and town taxes for that town and put it into the hands of the collector. He was also elected as overseer of the poor and town agent.

On entering on the duties of his office some of the leading republicans suggested to him that it was not good policy to bring the republican party into disrepute by bringing before the public the irregularities of former officers, who were republicans. To which he replied, "The republican party will never suffer by washing its hands of fraud!" Again others evidently acting in the interests of the former officers, reminded him that to persist would incur the odium of the republican party, and he need never expect any favors. He again replied with firmness, "I was chosen by the people to right the finances of the town and guard the interests of the citizens, and by the powers that be, I will do it if the heavens fall." This

effectually silenced all further remonstrance.

After a careful research it was found that the collector was a defaulter for over \$2,000, and on due notification, he being a man of means, paid it without a murmur. The treasurer was found to be a defaulter and being notified refused to pay. A suit was brought and the amount was recovered for the use of the town. At the next annual meeting a report of the true condition of the finances was presented and accepted by the people.

Mr. Snelling remonstrated against reelection stating that his labors were so great as to impair his constitution. He was elected however to the same office, but the labors of teaching during the day and the business of the town consuming the hours that should have been given to sleep, made such inroads on his health that at the next annual election he was quite prostrated. Furthermore, lung complaint which so affected him in earlier life, but had been so long silent, was now developed to an alarming extent. The physicians informed him that he must forever desist from teaching and that he must retire from the seaboard as the sea breezes were injurious to those afflicted with the lung complaint. He immediately sold his property, resigned his position in school affairs, declined election to any office whatever, stating that as soon as the hot summer months were over he should go to Iowa, and if the climate agreed with him he should make it his home in the future. In August of that year, 1871, he came to Des Moines, purchased a team and commenced traveling. During the three months following he traveled about a

thousand miles in Iowa and about the same distance in Nebraska, examining the soils and the advantages of settlement. Perceiving the advantages in favor of Iowa, he left Nebraska and returned to Iowa, and finding his health entirely renewed he accepted a school in Union township, Adair county, which he taught two terms, and then accepted the position of principal and superintendent in the Afton schools. He was here joined by his family from Maine, and commenced his labors in Afton. He filled this position for five years successfully, and during summer vacations he was appointed as one of the conductors and teachers in the normal institute held at Afton. Always intending to retire to a farm when he left public business, in 1874 he bought the south half of section 21, Union township, Adair county, and had it broken and improved for future settlement. After closing his labors in Afton, he retired to his farm, remained three weeks, and accepted the call to become principal of Macksburgh schools. Here he taught six years, and again retired to his farm, where he is now at this writing, having been absent from Macksburgh a little over a year. Unable to obtain a teacher satisfactory to the people, at the earnest entreaty of the school board, Mr. Snelling has consented to return and take charge of the Macksburgh schools. Mr. Snelling has had a busy life, having taught one hundred and sixteen terms of school, besides delivering in Maine over seven hundred lectures on the sciences and other subjects.

W. F. Strater is a native of Germany, and was born on April 17, 1847. When about three years of age, he came with

his parents to America, and settled in Ohio, where W. F. was reared and educated. In 1862 he enlisted in the service of Company C, 22d Iowa infantry. He was in several of the most famous battles of the war, such as Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, and several minor skirmishes. After serving three years, he returned to Jasper county, Iowa, where he had previously made his home, and there remained until 1866. He then went to Colorado, and from there to New Mexico, but before long again returned to Colorado. While there he was engaged in freighting goods, farming and mining. In 1880 he returned to Iowa, and bought his present location on section 10, Union township, Adair county, where there is situated a nice farm of three hundred and sixty acres of nice cultivated land. He was married in March, 1881, to Miss Johanna Von Borkum.

Among those who are identified with the interests of Union township, and who is well worthy of mention in this volume, is Thomas K. Wilson, who was born in Lake county, Indiana, October 17, 1841, being the son of Charles Wilson, whose sketch is to be found in this work. In the spring of 1853 his parents came to Iowa, and his early life was spent on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools. On September 24, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, 4th Iowa cavalry, and served two years and nine months, at the expiration of which time he was honorably discharged, and returned to his home. In the spring of 1866 he started with an ox team for Denver, Colorado, and freighted goods for two seasons, then returning to his Iowa home. In 1868 he engaged in breaking prairie in Madison

county, and in 1869 came to the farm upon which he now resides; but in the spring of 1878 he started for the Black Hills with a mule team, where he remained four seasons engaged in freighting. In the spring of 1882, he again came to Adair county, and to his farm in 1884, having had it rented for a number of years. His farm, which contains three hundred and thirty acres, is in a good state of cultivation, and is one of the best in Union township.

T. W. Neville, one of the prominent citizens of Union township, was born in Manchester, England, May 24, 1840, his parents being Thomas and Ellen Neville. When T. W. was nine years of age his parents emigrated to Camden, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. On the first call of President Lincoln for troops he enlisted as a sergeant in Co. D, 20th Ohio infantry, and after serving his time was honorably discharged. He was in commercial life for five years, being engaged with E. G. Webster, a wholesale merchant, for three years, and with the wholesale boot and shoe house of Dreyfoos & Cohn for two years. In 1869 he came to Adair county and practiced law in Greenfield for some three years. Mr. Neville has taught school for seven years, and has held the offices of township clerk and secretary of the school board. He is the owner of a nice farm in Union township, on section 7, where he now resides.

S. L. Marsh, who lives on section 9 in Union township, is a native of Ohio, and was born on the 31st day of August, 1840, his parents being Edward and Margaret Ann (Moore) Marsh, of Plymouth county, Ohio. S. L. Marsh was the oldest of a

family of eight children. When he was six months old his parents moved to Jennings county, Indiana, where he received a common school education and followed farming. He enlisted in Company H, 26th Indiana infantry in August, 1861, and served under Colonel Wheatley. He took part in a number of hard fought battles, and was taken prisoner and confined at Shreveport, Louisiana, and at Tyler, Texas, for ten months. He marched nine hundred miles three hundred of which he was barefooted, and was exchanged July 22, 1864, and was discharged at Indianapolis in September of the same year. After his discharge he returned home, and in March, 1865, went to Minnesota and resided in that state a number of years, then went to Macon county, Missouri. In November, 1873, he came to Winterset, Iowa, remaining there some ten months, and then came to his present location, where he has a good farm of one hundred and eighty acres, and makes a specialty of stock raising. He was married July 15, 1869, to Miss Catharine Butler, a daughter of William Butler, of Minnesota. They have three children—Elmer, Nora B. and Laura. He is a member of the M. E. church, and has been a township trustee.

Robert Wilson, one of the pioneer settlers of Union township, was born on January 9, 1804, in Mercer county, Kentucky, and is the son of Vance and Mary (Taylor) Wilson. Until grown to manhood he remained in his native state, but in 1832 he removed to Indiana, and there remained until 1838, when he came to Ripley county, Indiana. In 1843 he came to Jefferson county, Iowa, where he remained seven years, when he came to

Madison county. In the spring of 1854 he came to Union township, Adair county, and here resided until his death, which occurred on the 12th of September, 1869. He was married in July, 1829, to Miss Catharine Salyers, by whom he had twelve children—Margaret P., Samuel S., Mary J., Vance I., Sara E., Francis M., William H., Jerry M., Nancy A., Susan H., J. R., and Robert A.

Jerry M. Wilson, a son of Robert and Catharine Wilson, was born in Indiana, on the 16th of July, 1842. When a child he came to Iowa and settled in Union township, Adair county, his father having been one of the oldest settlers in the township. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, 4th Iowa cavalry, and was in the siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mississippi; Selma, Alabama, and several other engagements. He served three years, and being discharged, returned home, where he was married, in 1869, to Miss Laura M. Darby. By their union four children have been blessed—Charles E., Cora S., Clarence E., and Laura A. Mr. Wilson owns a farm on sections 12, 18 and 24 of one thousand three hundred and forty acres of good land, all improved, and a fine two-story residence, and one of the

best barns in the township, and has over two hundred head of cattle and one hundred and sixty hogs. He is a member of the Masonic order.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first birth in Union township was that of O. H. Greer, son of Alvin Greer, born at the home of his father on section 1, in 1854.

The pioneer death was that of R. A. Wilson, who departed this life in December, 1855.

The first school was taught by William Kivett, in 1857, in a school-house built the same year on section 12.

The first marriage in the township was that which united the destinies of George Harmon and Miss Anna Schweers, in 1856.

CEMETERY.

There is a cemetery of about six acres laid out on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 16. This was set aside in 1875 for burial purposes, and the first interment therein was that of two children of George Schweers, in 1876.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

GRAND RIVER TOWNSHIP.

The subdivision of Adair county technically known as township 75 north, of range 30 west, is organized into a civil township and called by the name of Grand River. It is an entirely agricultural district, and has no town or village within its limits. The land is of the finest quality, and the surface rolling, and, in the vicinity of the river, quite abrupt. It is one of the best watered townships in the county, as three considerable streams traverse it, together with a multitude of tributaries. Grand river, the largest and most important, enters this township on the north and west lines of section 6, in two branches which unite in the northeast corner of that section. Flowing thence in a general southeasterly course, it crosses sections 5, 8, 17, 16, 22, 27 and 35, touching several others on its wandering way, and passes out on the south line of 35. Nine Mile creek, or the south branch of Grand river, enters in the southwest quarter of section 31, and, flowing nearly east, traverses sections 31, 32, 33, 34, and makes a confluence with the parent stream in the southwest quarter of section 35. Bush branch, having its headwaters over the line in Harrison township, enters on the north of section 3, and waters sections 3, 2, 11 and 13, on the latter of which it makes its exit.

The population of Grand River is mostly

made up of thrifty, industrious Germans, and was, in 1880, five hundred and twenty-five people. In 1863 this subdivision had but one hundred and eight souls as residents, and until 1875 the growth was extremely slow, as in that year, although twelve years had elapsed, the census showed but three hundred and forty-seven.

It was organized in 1855.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

While there is a question of doubt as to who was the first settler upon the soil of what now constitutes the township of Grand River, still the best authorities are agreed that first to make a settlement was James Bush, who located upon section 13 in June, 1854, where he still resides.

James Bush is a native of Delaware county, Ohio, being born on the 6th of April, 1832, his parents being David and Elizabeth Bush. He received a common-school education in Delaware county, and attended college between two and three years. In 1854 he went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he remained a short time, and then took a trip, on foot, through Dallas, Green, Guthrie, Cass and Adair counties, and concluded to make his future home in this township, which at that time was destitute of inhabitants. In seeking a location for a house, Mr. Bush's intention was to find a locality

where there was plenty of building stone to be found, and his main buildings are all built of stone. His estimable wife has contributed largely, in labor and money, in making their home what it is. He was united in marriage on the 4th day of March, 1855, to Miss Ann V. Jennings, a daughter of Levi Jennings, of Peoria county, Illinois, and four children have blessed their union—Rose M., Frank E., Fred W., and Benjamin E. He now has six hundred and forty acres of land, a large comfortable house, two stone barns, and an orchard of six hundred bearing trees, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and has on hand one hundred head of cattle, twenty-seven horses, and one hundred hogs. Mr. Bush has always been a diligent worker for the interests of the township, is one of its most prominent citizens, and in politics is a republican, but has never aspired for political preferment.

In 1854 William Schweers, a native of Hanover, Germany, located in this township with his family. He died in 1880; but he has sons still living in Union township, this county.

George Grimma was the third to make a settlement, coming from Keokuk county, Iowa, to this township and locating upon section 27, in October, 1855. He resided on this place until the day of his death, September 18, 1879. His wife is still living, with a son, on the old homestead.

John Augustine, in the spring of 1855, settled upon section 29. This was about the 1st of May, and after building a log cabin, he set to work to open up a farm. Here he lived until 1871, when he removed to Creston, and engaged in the business of blacksmithing. In 1881 he

returned to Adair county, and now lives on section 35, in Union township. He is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born July 3, 1828, and is the son of Henry and Phoebe Augustine. He came to America with his parents in 1836, and settling in Ashland county, Ohio, they remained there seventeen years. After three years' residence in Woodford county, Illinois, he came to this county as above. He was married in 1851 to Miss Mary Kinsinger, and they have six children living—Henry, Benjamin F., Anna, Agnes, Ellen and Bertha. Mr. Augustine has been one of the prominent men of the county, and served one term on the board of supervisors.

Nelson Phinney located upon section 25, in the year 1855, where he remained some years, when he removed to Winterset, where he is at present engaged in the coal business.

William Shoemaker came here in 1855 and located upon section 25. He afterward removed to Union township, where he is said to have died.

In 1856 Christian Augustine came to Grand River township, and settled on section 29, where he took up a claim. He is still a resident of the township.

Christian Augustine came to Adair county, Iowa, in 1855, and settled in Grand River township, and improved a farm in the western part of the township, which was his residence until 1882, when he bought a farm of 420 acres of land on section 35, which is now under cultivation and contains a large orchard. He was born in Germany on December 19, 1827, and when twenty-two years of age he came to this country, settling in Ashland county, Ohio, where he resided about

three years when he came to Peoria, Illinois, and after being four years a resident of that place, he came to this county. He was married in 1849 to Miss Margaret Ream, by whom he has had eight children—Rosena, Mary, John, Robert, Fredrika, Catherine, Fred and Christian.

Henry Leveke, one of the prominent men of this township, was born in Germany, in 1847, and there remained until about twenty years of age, when he came to America, and in 1868 settled in Des Moines. He is a mason by trade, and followed that occupation for several years in Winterset and Des Moines. He then bought a farm of two hundred and forty acres on section 25, Grand River township, and has since that time built a nice residence and fine farm buildings. He was married in March, 1871, to Miss Rosena Augustine, a daughter of Christian Augustine. They have six children—Amelia, Fredrica, Fred, Henry, Mary and Rose. Mr. Leveke has a large stock of cattle, and is known as one of the best stock-raisers in the township.

Among the prominent men of this township, we must not fail to mention H. P. Scofield, a resident on section 5. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 28th of March, 1846. He came with his brother, H. T. Scofield, to this county, settled in Grand River township, where he owns one hundred and eighty acres of nicely cultivated land, an orchard of one hundred bearing trees, and owns a fine lot of cattle and hogs. He was appointed postmaster in 1877 of Arbor Hill, which position he held six years; has been township assessor, clerk, and secretary of the school board. Mr. Scofield was married on April 3, 1872, to Miss Sarah Pryor,

a daughter of S. W. Pryor. They have been blessed with four children—Frank D., Eva M., Benjamin and Charles C. By fair and honest dealings, Mr. Scofield is highly respected by his many friends.

H. T. Scofield, who lives on section 8, and is one of the representative men of Grand River township, was born near Cleveland, Ohio, November 21, 1842, being the son of B. B. and Sarah A. (Bonham) Scofield. When H. T. Scofield was ten years of age his parents moved to Henry county, Illinois, where he resided on a farm, and received a common-school education. August 9, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, 112th Illinois infantry, the company being commanded by T. J. Henderson, ex-United States senator. He took part in a number of important engagements, among which we will mention Knoxville, Atlanta and Franklin, and was discharged in July, 1865. After his discharge he returned to Henry county, Illinois, where he remained three years, and in 1869 came to his present location, which was at that time wild land. His farm contains one hundred and sixty acres of well-improved land, upon which he has a nice comfortable residence and other improvements, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Scofield was married in February, 1869, in Henry county, Illinois, and has six children—Jennie M., Marion E., Clara Dell, Minnie, James Bert and Fanny. He is a member of Myers' Post, G. A. R., of Greenfield, a member of the school board, and in politics is a greenbacker.

E. M. Schnellbacher son of Peter and Christina (Hufflebird) Schnellbacher, was born in Hocking county, Ohio, May 28, 1848. Parents natives of Germany. His

father died at the age of seventy-seven in 1877, in Madison county, Iowa. His mother died January, 1884, in Madison county, Iowa, nearly ninety years of age. He came with his parents to Iowa in September, 1854, and settled in Madison county. His parents lived there the remainder of their days, and he has resided in that and this county ever since. He was married January 22, 1868, in Adair county, to Maggie A. Grimmd, Rev. John Schnellbarcher officiating. She was the daughter of George and Anna Grimmd, natives of Germany. He has six children—George H., Eldora, Emma M., Drusilda, Adelia, Arthur I. He has a farm on section 22, Grand River township of forty acres. His farm is all nicely improved with groves, etc., part of which is native timber. He is a member of Masonic lodge and A. O. U. W., and in politics a republican. He has been justice of the peace.

Among those who are well known and worthy of mention in this volume is G. C. Sackett, who resides on section 2, in Grand River township. He is a native of Ohio, and was born December 29, 1835, his parents being Cassander and Henrietta (Beech) Sackett. In 1849 his parents came to Denmark, Iowa, but had subsequently made a couple of moves. G. C. received his education at home. He enlisted on the 31st day of July, 1861, in Company C, 1st Iowa Cavalry, and took part in a number of engagements, in one of which he had the misfortune to lose an eye. His discharge is dated September, 1864. After his discharge he returned to Denmark, Iowa, and in the spring of 1870 came to his present location, where he owns fifty acres of well-improved land,

but which was wild when he bought it. He has a fine residence, a bearing orchard of one hundred and thirty trees, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Sackett was married November 6, 1867, to Emma A., a daughter of Alvin and Caroline A. (Clark) Duncan, and five children have blessed that union—Frank A., Carrie E., Anna E., Ida F., and Erwin G. Mrs. S. is a member of the Congregational church. In politics Mr. S. is a republican; has held the offices of constable and trustee, and is a member of the G. A. R.

B. Frank Childs, a prominent citizen of Grand River township, was born on the 17th day of September, 1839, and is a native of Ohio, being the son of S. A. and Elizabeth (Chapin) Childs. When Frank was sixteen years of age, his mother removed to Warren county, Illinois, where they remained some three years, then going to McLean county. He enlisted in January, 1862, in Co. E, 11th Illinois cavalry, under Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, and was engaged in a number of battles, among which we will mention Shiloh and Corinth. He was honorably discharged January 16, 1865, after which he returned to McLean county, Illinois, and afterward went to Chicago. In 1868 he came to Adair county and located in this township on section 16, and now has four hundred and twenty acres of good land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Frank was married on the 3d of July, 1877, to Ella Thatcher, of Orient, and three children have been born to them—Mabel, Edith and Carl. By fair and honorable dealing he has secured the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact, and is

known as a pleasant, sociable gentleman, and one whose latch-string can always be found hanging on the outside.

J. E. Savage, a resident on section 10, was born in Augusta, Maine, on the 24th of December, 1827. He was the sixth child of a family of eight children, and was also the son of John and Nancy (Morrill) Savage. In 1850 he removed to Steuben county, New York, where he was engaged in the lumbering business for several years, and in 1860 he moved to Henry county, Iowa, and 1861 enlisted in Company I, 14th Iowa infantry, and was taken prisoner at Shiloh, and was in the Libby prison for a short time. He was afterward discharged, and after several months came to this county, settling on his present farm, which contains one hundred and twenty acres of good land, which is all nicely improved. He was married in the fall of 1866, to Miss Charlotte I. Collins, by whom he has had four children—Flora L., Edgar E., John E. and Willie O.

HISTORIC ITEMS.

The first birth in the township of Grand River, was that of Frank E. Bush, who first saw the light on the 5th of March, 1856.

The first death was that of the same boy, son of James Bush, who departed this life October 20th, 1857.

ORGANIC.

Grand River, which then embraced all of what is now Union and Grand River, was organized in 1855, and the election was held at the house of William Schweers, on section 34. We are told that but thirteen votes were polled at that time. John Augustine was elected township clerk and Alvin Greer justice of the peace. Robert Wilson, Alvin Greer and Nelson Phenney were the first trustees. The present officers are: Henry Davis, George Sackett and W. G. Wilkinson, trustees; John Shatto and Joel E. Savage, justices; R. N. Cressy, assessor; and Joel E. Savage, clerk.

ADDITIONAL SKETCHES.

The following sketches were returned too late for insertion in their proper chapters :

E. S. Chenoweth was born September 7, 1852, in Warner county, Indiana, and in February, 1870, moved with his father's family to Grand View, Louisa county, Iowa, where he attended the school of that place until September, 1871. His father then moved with his family to Henry county, Iowa, and that winter he attended the university at Mt. Pleasant, and the next fall and winter attended commercial school at Burlington, Iowa. After that time he engaged in farming in summer and teaching during fall and winter—teaching four successive terms in Jefferson county, Iowa, with increased wages each time. In the spring of 1877 he came to Adair county, Iowa, where he had purchased a farm of eighty acres, in Lee township. He at once commenced the improvement of the same, and taught in Orient and Lee townships during the winter. In the fall election of 1882 he was elected county recorder. Mr. Chenoweth was married March 19, 1877, to Miss Maggie A. Knox, a native of Harrison county, Ohio. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Chapter.

James Minert was born in Vermillion county, Indiana, on the 24th of July, 1830. In 1837 he removed with his parents to Wisconsin, and in 1856 moved to Iowa. On the 25th of March, 1858, Mr. Minert was united in marriage with Nancy Jane McClure, of Richland township, Adair county, Iowa. She was born in Johnson county, Indiana, August 30, 1840. In 1855 her parents removed to Adair county, Iowa, and settled in Richland township. Mr. and Mrs. Minert resided in Adair county until 1860, when they removed to Page county, Iowa. They lived in the latter county until 1872, then returned to Adair county and settled on section 16, Eureka township, where they still reside. Mr. Minert has a good farm, well improved, upon which is a fine orchard and grove. Mr. and Mrs. Minert have had nine children born to them—Thomas Henry, born January 7, 1860; Frederick Marion, born January 29, 1862; Anna Ella, born April 4, 1865; Mattie and Mollie, born September 14, 1867; Louie, born April 14, 1870, and died February 18, 1872; Horace and Hattie, born in May, 1873; and Eddie, born April 25, 1875.



INDEX. HISTORY

OF

Guthrie and Adair Counties, IOWA,

TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF THEIR TOWNS, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS, EDUCATIONAL,
CIVIL, MILITARY AND POLITICAL HISTORY; PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT
PERSONS, AND BIOGRAPHIES OF OLD SETTLERS AND
REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

HISTORY OF IOWA,

EMBRACING ACCOUNTS OF THE PRE-HISTORIC RACES, AND A BRIEF REVIEW
OF ITS CIVIL, POLITICAL AND MILITARY HISTORY.

ILLUSTRATED.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
CONTINENTAL HISTORICAL COMPANY.
1884.

Illustrations are not included in this index because they are given in the original index in the front of the book. The name, Livingston County and the names of the townships of the county, when referred to in the text are not indexed. When the history is in error, corrections are **noted** in parenthesis. Partnerships and corporations of more than one name are index under each name.

Indexing is by proper names without regard for titles such as Mr., Mrs., Dr., Hon., Rev., Judge etc. Pages without numbers which were inserted into the numbering system have been given the number of the page preceeding their insertion followed by letters A, B, C.

This index was a project of the Livingston County Historical Society; Index Committee: Mrs. Albert Rohrabacher Chairman, Miss Isabelle Parker, Mrs. Ted Malafouris, Mr. Chester Clark, and Mrs. Edwin Lewis.

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